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THE GIFT OF

U.S. Department of State

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28/7/1897

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME L—IN TWO PARTS.
PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Section 2

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

A. 104693

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 11, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: In my communication of the 27th ultimo I advised you of the steps I had taken to furnish escorts to the civil officers en route to Arizona for the purpose of organizing a new government in that Territory. Since then I have received from his Excellency John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona, dated at Saint Louis, Mo., September 5, 1863, a copy of a letter addressed to me from the War Department, dated July 10, 1863, signed by Asst. Adjt. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, together with the indorsement of the President of the United States, under date of July 11. The communication from the War Department was presented to me by Col. Charles D. Poston, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Arizona, who has proceeded to San Pedro, Southern California, from whence he will be furnished with a suitable escort and facilities of transportation by the troops under orders for Arizona. I am happy to find that although I had not received at the time a copy of the Secretary's letter of the 10th of July, yet I had taken all necessary measures and given such instructions to commanders of troops in Southern California as will insure the execution of the wishes of the Department. By General Orders, No. 13, dated January 14, 1863, Western Arizona was assigned to the Department of New Mexico. This I recommended at the time in order that the commander of that department could advance the troops toward the Rio Grande, then threatened by reported approach of rebel forces.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 12, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: On the 25th ultimo I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, informing me that he had been advised by the U. S. consul at Victoria that strong suspicions were entertained that a privateer was being fitted out at that place for the purpose of preying upon our commerce in the Northern Pacific. I immediately communicated the facts to Capt. T. O. Selfridge, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, earnestly requesting that a steamer be sent to the sound to look after our interests in that quarter. When I addressed my letter to Captain Selfridge I supposed that he was the senior officer on this station, but Commodore Poor being present, the subject of my communication was submitted to that officer. Inclosed herewith is a copy of my letter to Captain Selfridge, dated November 25, 1863; also the replies of Captain Selfridge and Commodore Poor, dated, respectively, on the 26th and 27th of November.* It is very rarely that U. S. vessels cruise to the northward of San Francisco, and when it is recollected that the waters of Puget Sound are 1,000 miles from San Francisco, I most fully concur with the opinion expressed by Captain Selfridge "that there should always be in the harbor of San Francisco a war steamer available for immediate service." I have no later

* See pp. 684, 685, 689.

news from the north on the subject herein referred to; neither have I been advised that a Government steamer has been sent to the sound; but I am assured by Commodore Poor that every exertion will be used to get a vessel up there as soon as possible.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 277. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1863.*

* * * * *

3. Company B (Schmidt's), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Tejon. On its arrival the present garrison of Fort Tejon (Companies D and G, Second California Volunteers) will proceed to Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.

4. On the arrival at Camp Babbitt of the companies last named in the above paragraph the company of infantry at that camp (G, Second Infantry California Volunteers) will proceed to and take post at Fort Miller.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 12, 1863.*

Capt. W. G. MORRIS,
Assistant Quartermaster:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

A company of infantry is ordered to Fort Tejon, and the cavalry withdrawn.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 278. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 14, 1863.*

1. Two companies of the Second Infantry Regiment, stationed at Benicia Barracks (to be selected by the commanding officer of the post), will be sent via San Francisco to Fort Humboldt.

2. The remaining company of the same regiment at Benicia Barracks will proceed without unnecessary delay to Fort Miller. Such enlisted men at Benicia Barracks as may belong to companies of the Second Infantry, stationed south of Stockton, will, if able to travel, be sent to their respective companies.

3. Company G, Second Infantry, will, instead of going to Fort Miller, as directed in Special Orders, No. 277, proceed to and take post at Fort Tejon. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 14, 1863.

Hon. W. H. WALLACE,
Delegate from Idaho Territory:

SIR: I write this communication to recommend that a force be sent next spring from Missouri to occupy the Beaver Head, Big Hole, and Bitter Root country, in Idaho Territory. These settlements are near the base of the Rocky Mountains on each side. There is now a population of several thousand souls there, who are entitled to protection from the Indians. Rich gold mines in that region are constantly being discovered, and the population will rapidly increase. This district embraces the region west of the Rocky Mountains. A portion of the force sent should occupy some point in the Bitter Root country, probably at the Flathead Indian Agency, which is now in my district, but the troops sent there should be in the same military department as the troops at Beaver Head and Fort Laramie, and therefore expressly excepted in orders from my district. This force should be raised in some of the Northwestern States. Not a soldier can be spared from this quarter, for the force here is wholly inadequate and fast dwindling away by desertion and other causes. I think there should be sent about twelve or fifteen companies, two-thirds of them mounted and the remainder infantry companies. A base for their supplies can doubtless be established at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Yellowstone. You inform me that Mr. Chouteau, of Saint Louis, states that they can get to the Big Elbow, on the Yellowstone. There an infantry force sent on steamers should establish a depot. I suppose that the main force should be established not far from East Bannock or Virginia City, near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This would probably be not more than 100 miles from the head of navigation on the Yellowstone or on the Missouri. An experienced assistant quartermaster should be detailed for the expedition, who would make careful estimates of such supplies as would go from Saint Louis by steam-boats. He should make a full estimate for a year's supply of everything needed for such a command and for building the posts. I believe that it is the true policy of our Government, as stated by President Lincoln in his message of December, 1862, to encourage the speedy settlement and the discovery of the precious metals in the Territories. It is in every sense an important military policy, as a chain of settlements to the Pacific coast may contribute essentially to its successful defense in time of foreign war. I wish you, Governor, the utmost success in obtaining this aid from the Government for the immense and attractive Territory you represent. You have my permission to show this letter to the War Department if you should wish to do so in furtherance of these objects. Since writing the above I perceive in the papers the annexed telegram* of 6th of December, from Washington, showing that the Crow and probably other Indians will give trouble on the Yellowstone. This confirms the importance of the measure herein recommended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 15, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I am instructed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that the troops called for (one regiment of infantry) for Nevada Territory will be raised and organized by the Governor of that Territory, the officers of the Federal Government having nothing to do in the matter until the Governor reports the companies ready for muster. The staff departments at these headquarters will be instructed to see that the necessary supplies are thrown forward to Fort Churchill. As the companies are mustered in they will be cheaply hutted at that post. In addition to this the quartermaster's department will send you a supply of tents for a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. Lumber will also be supplied for flooring the tents and making the men as comfortable as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have received from the Headquarters of the Army a copy of the communication which you addressed to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck on the 10th ultimo in relation to wagon-road routes through the north-western Territories; also a map of the western Territories, upon which are traced the several routes that have been examined by order of the War Department. If you can spare an officer of Engineers during the next summer I shall be happy to furnish the necessary troops for an exploration of the route east from Fort Boisé, over the great ridge dividing the waters of the Columbia and Missouri.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 16, 1863.*

Capt. E. W. HILLYER,
Fourth Infantry, Los Angeles:

Federal troops cannot be used as a posse in enforcing State laws without directions from the general commanding.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 16, 1863.

Mr. A. J. KING,
Deputy Sheriff, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your telegram of this date stating that the jail of Los Angeles County is threatened by a mob and requesting the assistance of the U. S. troops in protecting it and enforcing the law, I am

instructed to say that application should be made to the Governor of this State to assist in executing the laws thereof, and not to the Federal authorities. It is only upon the requisition of the highest executive authority in the State that the general commanding can act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *December 16, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to state that according to your instructions I left this post about the 23d day of November, 1863, and proceeded as far as Bishop Creek, Owen's River Valley, about fifty miles above Camp Independence. The valley is fast filling up with settlers and miners, and no fear is entertained of Indians as far up as Bishop Creek, which is the highest settlement in the valley. There the people are very uneasy, and fear to travel to and from Aurora, from whence their supplies are obtained. I would therefore respectfully recommend that so soon as the grass is sufficiently good that a force be sent into the valley to be stationed between Bishop Creek and Aurora, where the greater portion of the Indians supposed to be now in the valley are congregated. The weather in the valley is very cold, and the trip was very severe, being obliged to sleep in the open air. The troops stationed on Kern River I ordered to Fort Tejon, where they arrived to-day, via Walker's Basin. Forage necessary for the horses belonging to both companies I do not believe can be obtained at this post.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Dalles, Oreg., December 16, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I wrote yesterday as regards the reported difficulties of the enrolling officer at Canyon City. After consideration of what Mr. Trowbridge, the enrolling officer, says, I do not think he persisted in the performance of his duties to that extent which would have compelled the disaffected to commit acts that could be legally called resisting the enrolling officer. The meeting was held and the committee appointed to wait upon him with a request that he resign, and not forward the names (200) already enrolled, threatening him with bloodshed and loss of business and property. Counter meetings were held encouraging the continuance of the enrollment, but Mr. Trowbridge thought it best to discontinue for the present and did not return the names enrolled. He appears quite positive that difficulties will occur between the citizens if the enrollment is continued without the presence of troops. It is not impossible to send troops there now, yet the present storm, making it necessary to carry forage for the entire trip, renders it very difficult and expensive. If any action at present is considered necessary, I respectfully suggest that a prudent officer with merely a personal escort of a few men be sent out when the enrolling officer returns,

and that he be advised at the same time to continue his enrollment. The officer in the meantime could get such information as would guide the military for the future. The whole case will no doubt be placed before the general by the provost-marshal of the State, yet I deem it my duty to give him all the knowledge I have on the subject with my opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *December 16, 1863.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR: I came but recently from California for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of this Government in the consummation of a great and important enterprise. Immediately upon my arrival within the Confederacy I submitted the matter to Generals Magruder and Smith, who highly approved of the enterprise. General Smith wrote to the Secretary of War upon the subject and directed that I proceed to Richmond and lay the whole matter before Your Excellency. Upon arriving here I found Your Excellency absent, and thought proper to submit the matter to the Secretary of War, which I did in the nature of a proposition "To retake and permanently hold the Territory of Arizona, to establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government therein, to establish a permanent thoroughfare through that Territory and thus maintain an unbroken intercourse between California and the Confederacy, to be accomplished by forces drawn wholly from California." I have now just returned from Shreveport for the purpose of presenting the matter to Your Excellency in person, and as time is of vast importance in the premises, I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to favor me with a personal interview at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
L. W. HASTINGS.

[Inclosure.]

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following proposition, namely: I propose to immediately return by way of Mexico to California and there raise from 3,000 to 5,000 troops, whom I will introduce into Arizona as miners and emigrants to Mexico, and with whom I will reduce the forts and capture the troops with all the Federal property now in that Territory, take and hold permanent possession thereof in the name of the Confederacy, establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government therein, keep the thoroughfare open from the Pacific to Texas, and maintain an unbroken intercourse between California and the Confederate States, so as to enable the thousands of Californians who desire to aid in the Confederate cause to do so at will and with safety. All of which having been fully accomplished and the forces sufficiently augmented, I will then in like manner occupy and permanently hold the Territory of New Mexico, thus securing to the Confederate Government not only immediate and efficient military aid with its best moral influence both at home and abroad, but also a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the best and

most feasible line of communication across the continent, the only practicable Atlantic and Pacific railroad route, the most valuable agricultural and grazing lands, and the richest mineral region in the known world. In order to enable me to accomplish the foregoing objects and purposes, all that I require of the Government is a commission covering my acts in the premises, the funds necessary to defray my own expenses and to furnish the outfit and transportation of volunteers who are without means, with a guarantee that all money necessarily expended by volunteers in furnishing their own outfit and transportation will be refunded by the Government.

Trusting that the matter here presented will receive the early attention and favorable consideration of Your Excellency, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

FORT TEJON, CAL.,
December 17, 1863.

On account of the temporary absence of the undersigned, the command of this post will devolve on Capt. James M. Ropes, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 17, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post late last evening from a tour of observation in the southern portion of this military district. At Camp Bragg I found everything in good order, the troops well instructed, and under good discipline. Camp Bragg is garrisoned by Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. W. E. Hull commanding. As no force is required at Camp Bragg other than to protect the public property, Captain Hull has been directed to take the field for a winter campaign against hostile Indians. The order to this effect, with letter of instructions, are herewith inclosed. Camp Grant (the location of which was given in letter to department headquarters October 9, 1863) is occupied by Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Capt. J. P. Simpson commanding. Comfortable quarters have been constructed, and his company is now ready for active operations, which will be required constantly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Information from Fort Gaston induces me to proceed to that post at once. Present appearances indicate that Fort Gaston may be

the most convenient point for principal operations against hostile Indians, consequently I shall make that district headquarters for the present. Should Indian hostilities assume a magnitude in that vicinity, which, judging from reports, there is some cause to apprehend, I much desire to remain there until matters are quieted. With this view I respectfully ask for authority to postpone the general court-martial, should one be soon convened at Fort Humboldt, or that I be excused from serving thereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

[Indorsement]

Colonel Whipple can go to any point where his services are deemed necessary.

G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

Captain HULL,

Second Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: Herewith find Special Orders, No. 118, which requires that you take the field in person with all the men of your command that can be spared from garrison duty. It is believed that you can detail for field service at least twenty-five effective men. The lieutenant-colonel commanding desires that you confine your operations against the Indians to the district along the coast bounded on the north by Bear River, in Humboldt County, on the east by the U. S. mail route between Cahto (Long Valley), Mendocino County, and Hydesville, Humboldt County, and on the south by the Mendocino Indian Reservation. Relying upon your sagacity, prudence, and energy, the district commander believes that you will be able in the next three months to put an end to Indian hostilities in the scope of country above designated. Captain Simpson, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Camp Grant, will be directed to co-operate with you, as also Second Lieutenant Frazier, commanding detachment at Mattole.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

*First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

Lieutenant DELANY,

Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Gilmore:

SIR: It will be your duty after assuming command of Camp Gilmore to afford protection to the citizens in and about the town of Trinidad and the Gold Bluffs; also to furnish escorts for travelers and pack trains between those points. It is believed that the Indians inhabiting

the coast at and north of Trinidad are disposed to remain upon friendly terms with the whites. This disposition you will encourage. From the best information, it is probable there may be more or less communication by some few of the coast Indians with those openly hostile. You will be careful to observe if this be so. The quarters at Camp Gilmore are probably ample for your command, though some slight additions may be necessary. These you will make, being as economical as possible. Lieut. William H. Pratt, battalion quartermaster, will supply you with the requisite tools and material upon your requisition properly explained. Having confidence in your prudence and assiduity, the district commander feels assured that you will be able to preserve the peace in that portion of this military district assigned to you. You will be expected to report by mail each week to Captain Gibbs, commanding Camp Curtis, of the condition of your command, of the movements of Indians, &c. You are cautioned against allowing any Indians of either sex about your camp, except they come on business with yourself.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 19, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your office of a copy of a communication addressed to Major-General Halleck by Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, under date of November 10, 1863, together with a map of a portion of the western Territories, with traces of wagon routes, which have been examined by order of the War Department; all forwarded to me on the 11th of November by indorsement of Assistant Adjutant-General Kelton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Brigadier-General Totten.* I believe that the next season will afford a favorable opportunity for an examination of the unexplored portion of the route between the waters of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 18, 1863.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

SIR: Accompanying this we have the honor respectfully to inclose a memorial from Judge L. W. Hastings, of California (now in this city), embodying an outline of certain propositions for the recovery of Arizona and New Mexico. We agree entirely in the obvious necessity for such an enterprise and readily concur in the practicability of the plans by him submitted. Judge H[astings] has resided in California upward

of twenty years, and since its admission into the old Union has been a prominent and influential citizen of that State, holding various and important positions of public trust. We have the fullest confidence in his capacity and ability to accomplish all he may undertake, and believe the organization and direction of the proposed expedition can safely be intrusted to him with every prospect of a successful consummation.

Trusting the considerations herein submitted may commend themselves to the approval of Your Excellency, we have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. H. MACWILLIE,
Delegate Arizona Territory.
JNO. A. WILCOX.
F. B. SEXTON.
M. D. GRAHAM.
W. B. WRIGHT.
W. S. OLDHAM.

[Inclosure.]

Proposition 1.—I will raise in California from 1,000 to 5,000 of superior troops with whom I will reduce Fort Yuma in that State, capture the U. S. troops, the military posts and all other Government property in Arizona, establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government, hold permanent possession of the Territory, keep the thoroughfare open, and maintain an unbroken intercourse between the Confederate States and California.

Proposition 2.—I will raise in California from 3,000 to 10,000 of superior troops, with whom I will destroy Fort Yuma, in that State, capture all U. S. troops, military posts, and all other Government property in Arizona, and then, with the same force, march directly through the Mesilla Valley via El Paso to Texas, leaving small garrisons at proper intervals throughout the Territory merely to hold possession thereof in the name of the Confederacy. And by changing my mode of operations, places of departure, and line of march, I will throw an additional force into Texas from California at least every six months during this unholy war.

MODUS OPERANDI.

If the first proposition is adopted I will immediately return to California through Mexico by the same route by which I came. Upon arriving in California I will at once publish a small work in pamphlet form, descriptive of the mineral resources of Arizona and Mexico, claiming to have derived my information from personal observation during a residence of five years in Arizona and an extensive exploration made during the last six months in Mexico. At the same time I shall be constantly employed with many others in organizing mining companies both for Arizona and Mexico, who will propose to give free passage to their employes, deducting the amount from their wages. The parties organizing these companies shall be sterling Southern men, who will advertise for men generally, but will receive none but those favorable to the Confederate cause. This work will be published and the mining companies formed merely as a blind, while through the influence of secret organizations which now exist throughout the State the right kind of men will be sent on as mining companies by every steamer and sailing vessel to Mexico, and by every steamer, sailing vessel, and stage to Los Angeles. Those going via Los Angeles will cross the great desert in small companies and will rendezvous on the

Colorado River at or near Fort Yuma. Their destination will be the Colorado and Gila Rivers, and the mining regions adjacent thereto. When their numbers shall have increased to several hundreds they will be directed to reduce Fort Yuma, and transfer everything pertaining thereto to the Arizona side of the Colorado River, enlist the prisoners favorable to the Confederate cause, parole those unfavorable, and then establish a permanent garrison at Arizona City. They will then be directed to seize the three steamers which now ply between the fort and the mouth of the Colorado, thus cutting off all possibility of Yankee invasion in that direction. By means of these steamers and the Government teams, which will already have been captured at Fort Yuma, the new garrison and all Western Arizona may be easily and amply supplied. So soon as the above work shall have been accomplished, the troops, except a sufficient number to maintain the new garrison, will be ordered to Tucson, when they will join the troops who have in the meantime arrived in the Territory via Mexico. The troops via Mexico will also be directed to obtain proper passports, abstain from all improper conduct, and to pass quickly through the country in small parties as mining companies, until they shall have reached the Territory of Arizona, where they will rendezvous near the line. When passing through the Mexican territory and when in rendezvous, they will purchase their supplies of the Mexican people. As soon as their number shall have increased to several hundreds they will be directed to reduce Fort Buchanan, leaving a sufficient force to maintain the same, and then the whole remaining force will be directed to march eastward to the Rio Grande, when they will also reduce the fort and establish a garrison. The civil government will then be put in motion and permanently maintained. If the second proposition is adopted, I will immediately return to California through Mexico by the same route by which I came. The same means will be employed to raise the troops. Fort Yuma will be destroyed, the steamers which are private property will be destroyed or bonded, and the prisoners disposed of as before. The whole force, together with stores, arms, munitions, &c., will then be moved into the interior to a point at or near Tucson, where they will be joined by the forces arriving via Mexico. Fort Buchanan will be destroyed, the prisoners disposed of as before, and a small garrison established at Tucson, when the whole remaining force, with arms, stores, &c., will be moved to the Mesilla Valley, when the fort in that vicinity will be reduced and the prisoners disposed of as before, leaving a small garrison at Mesilla; the whole force will then move directly on to San Antonio, Tex., or as otherwise directed by the proper authority. To enable me to accomplish either of the above objects, all that I require is the authority and means. If the first proposition is adopted, means to introduce and maintain the troops will be required. If the second is adopted means to introduce the troops will only be required.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 19, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival in this military district of Companies E and H, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Gibbs and Lieutenant Gonnisson, respectively, commanding. Company E has its headquarters at Camp Curtis and will garrison that

place. A detachment of this company has been ordered to Camp Gilmore, and Lieutenant Delany, Company I, has been assigned to the command. Company H will at once proceed to Fort Gaston, and will constitute the permanent garrison of the post. As there is but one commissioned officer with each of the above companies, I respectfully request that others be assigned to them, if deemed advisable by the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 21, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Independent of our Indian difficulties, peace and quiet reign throughout this department, and it is only in the District of Humboldt, embracing the northwestern portion of this State, that hostilities between the whites and Indians has assumed such a character that nothing but the entire extermination of the latter or their removal from the district will bring about a peace. For two years past a constant war has raged between the whites and Indians. During all that time I have had at least one entire company at various points for the protection of the settlers, and capturing and bringing in many Indians, all of whom were transferred to superintendent of Indian affairs, and placed upon some one of the reservations in the district. But it has been found impossible to keep them there; soon they would escape and return to their old haunts. This has been the round of events with those Indians for more than two years past, and I am fully satisfied that the only way is to remove them entirely out of that country beyond the possibility of their getting back. There is an island off the coast of the southern portion of this State which could be converted into an Indian reservation. It is called Catalina, and situated about twenty miles to the westward of San Pedro, in latitude $23^{\circ} 26' 23''$ north and longitude $118^{\circ} 28' 50''$ west. The island is about twenty miles in length, well wooded and watered, with sufficient available land for gardening purposes, with a fine and perfectly land-locked harbor, with a sufficient depth of water for ordinary coasting vessels. The island abounds with goats, has pasturage for a large number of animals, and fish in any quantity can be taken from the surrounding waters. With all these advantages, I consider it the most eligible location for an Indian reservation that can be found on this coast. Had the island been made a reservation two years ago I believe that by this time I could have placed on it every Indian in the Humboldt District, and thus relieved our troops in that quarter from the hard service they have undergone in the prosecution of hostilities and the Government from a heavy expenditure of money. I would most respectfully submit to the Government this plan of colonizing the Indians in California. I have ordered a company of infantry from Camp Drum, New San Pedro, to cross over and take possession of the island, establishing a post at the head of the harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 7. } *Fort Gaston, Cal., December 22, 1863.*

The headquarters of Humboldt Military District are hereby removed from Fort Humboldt, Humboldt County, to Fort Gaston, Klamath County, Cal., and are established at the last-named place until further orders.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA BARBARA, *December 23, 1863.*

General WRIGHT,
San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: There is a secession movement on foot here which threatens serious consequences unless speedily checked. The Americans are arming on one side and the native Californians on the other. Some American traitors are in the ranks of the Californians. All the Californians, with perhaps the exception of half a dozen, in this county are at heart bitterly opposed to the Stars and Stripes. Some Frenchmen here are, I am just now informed, encouraging the movement, telling them that they will soon see the French flag flying here. I deem it absolutely and imperiously necessary to prevent an outbreak that a force of at least fifty soldiers be sent here. Can you not direct by telegraph to Los Angeles that they come up? Union men here are few in number. The vast majority of this county is Californian, at least seven-eighths of it. I write in haste, as the stage is leaving. I am the district attorney of this county, and have held this office here some six years. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. HUSE.

[Indorsement.]

This, I think, is another vigilance committee.

R. C. DRUM.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., December 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the headquarters of the Military District of Humboldt are temporarily established at Fort Gaston, where I arrived on yesterday with the adjutant and sergeant-major of the battalion. Capt. E. R. Theller, Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is in command at Fort Humboldt, and I have relieved Maj. W. S. R. Taylor of the command of this post. Upon arriving at this place I find that affairs have assumed a very threatening aspect. A large number of valley Indians have left their villages and are in the mountains under the leadership of two notoriously bad Indians known as Seranaltin John and Big Jim. They say they can at any time raise from 200 to 300 warriors. It is known that they have with them constantly nearly 100 warriors, well armed with rifles and pistols, and that they have an abundance of ammunition.

The settlers have abandoned their farms and have congregated together for mutual protection, four families being at this post, occupying officers' quarters. I shall as speedily as possible inform myself of the extent of the disaffection and do all in my power to prevent serious consequences.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 24, 1863.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

SIR: In obedience to your request I have the honor to inform you that the number of Sixth Infantry recruits at Benicia Barracks, on the 20th of this month, was 205. Colonel Black is now here, and any instructions you may give on the subject of consolidation will be promptly executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 24, 1863.*

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Notify all persons on Catalina Island to leave the same before the 1st of February next.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 55. }

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, N. Mex., December 25, 1863.

I. The post of Fort West is hereby ordered to be abandoned, and the following disposition of troops will be made without delay:

II. Company F, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will take station at Camp Miembres. Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of that post.

III. Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Franklin, Tex., and form part of the garrison at that post.

IV. Capt. Chauncey R. Wellman, commanding Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, as soon as he shall have been relieved from the command of Camp Miembres, will proceed with his company to Franklin, Tex., and form part of the garrison of that post.

* * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The communication of Brigadier-General Alvord of November 6, 1863, requesting that an officer of engineers and an officer of artillery be detailed for duty at the headquarters District of Oregon, and your request that a like detail be made for service at the headquarters Department of the Pacific, have been submitted to the General-in-Chief, who directs me to say, in reply, that there are no officers of engineers or artillery who can be spared for service with the district or department in question.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 286. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1863.*

* * * * *

4. As soon as the quartermaster's department can procure the necessary transportation, Capt. J. R. Pico's company of Native California Cavalry will proceed to Fort Humboldt for duty in the District of Humboldt.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1863.

Lient. Col. E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding has directed the commanding officer of the District of Southern California to take possession of the island off San Pedro Bay, known as Santa Catalina, and to place thereon one company of infantry (Captain West's, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers). The general desires you to give the necessary instructions for the erection of temporary quarters for the above-named force on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 26, 1863.

Lient. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion Mountaineers, Commanding District of Humboldt:

SIR: Frequent complaint is made of depredations committed by bands of Indians on the Klamath River north of Fort Gaston. To protect the settlers in that quarter and punish these marauders, the general commanding desires you to give affairs in the section referred to your

personal attention, or so instruct Major Taylor with reference to the matter as will prevent a recurrence of the troubles complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MILLER, CAL.. *December 29, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, together with six privates of Companies A, B, and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, comprising all of the enlisted men of the Second Infantry California Volunteers left at Benicia after the departure of Companies E and H for Humboldt. Company K left Benicia Barracks at 5 p. m. Saturday, December 19, and arrived at Fort Miller Saturday, December 26, at 3.30 p. m. Pursuant to Department Special Orders, No. 277, Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, marched from this post Monday, December 28, at 8 a. m., for Fort Tejon, under command of Lieut. T. C. Winchill, of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, no officer of Company B being on duty at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MORTON,
Captain Company K, Second Inftry. California Vols., Comdg. Post.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 29, 1863.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

SIR: As a war measure there is another matter of great importance which I had intended to make the subject of a distinct proposition after the disposal of what I have already presented to Your Excellency, but its immediate connection therewith seems to require that the two propositions be jointly considered, as the one is in a measure dependent upon the other. I allude to the granting of letters of marque and reprisal, which I desire to obtain for three distinct associations to be used as an auxiliary movement, but not to be put into active operation until the other matter alluded to shall have been fully consummated, as a prior movement in that direction would inevitably arouse the suspicions and awaken the vigilance of the enemy to such an extent as to greatly hinder and retard the measure which I have already proposed. Most sincerely trusting that the matters by me presented will receive the early and favorable consideration with the final action of Your Excellency thereon,

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
L. W. HASTINGS.

[Indorsement.]

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

DECEMBER 29, 1863.

This refers to a matter heretofore submitted for your advice. Please return this when you send back the other papers from the same source.

J. D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 155. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 30, 1863.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 21st instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, and to special orders from the War Department, Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without unnecessary delay to Fort Vancouver, and will be mustered out of the service by Maj. T. M. Winston, assistant commissary of musters.

II. Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, will immediately assume command of his regiment, and as soon as the state of the communications shall permit, will repair from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of that post.

* * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters.....	17	1	19	20		
District of California (Wright).....	77	1,549	2,110	2,335	174	10
District of Oregon (Alvord).....	64	709	1,044	1,172	4	20
District of Humboldt (Whipple).....	27	262	416	545		1
District of Utah (Connor).....	42	920	1,195	1,307		9
District of Southern California (Curtis).....	32	591	863	999		1
Total.....	259	4,032	5,647	6,378	178	41

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

9th United States, Company I.
 3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Lieut. LOUIS H. FINE.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

9th United States, Companies G and K.
 3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

6th California (three companies).
 1st California Cavalry, Company I.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Capt. JULIAN McALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. OSCAR M. BROWN.

1st California Cavalry (three companies).

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.

2d California Cavalry, Companies E and I.

2d California, Company G.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT.

1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies C and D.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN.

9th United States (four companies).

Native American Cavalry Battalion,
Company A.

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. STARR.

2d California Cavalry, Company F.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. APPLETON.

9th United States, Company H.

FORT MILLER, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED MORTON.

2d California, Companies A and K.

EN ROUTE.

2d California, Companies E and H, * Capt.
Eugene B. Gibbs.2d California, Company B, † Capt. John C.
Schmidt.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. RICHARD S. CALDWELL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies B and G.
9th United States, Company A.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies A and E.

1st Washington Territory, Companies A
and H.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Maj. SEWALL TRUAX.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

1st Washington Territory, Company E.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company D.

1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Companies B
and C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. EGBERT H. TUCKER.

1st Washington Territory, Company K.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH.
TER.

Lieut. MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Maj. JACOB S. RINEARSON.

1st Washington Territory, Companies D
and G.

* En route from Benicia Barracks to Fort Humboldt.

† En route from Fort Miller to Fort Tejon.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL. Capt. EDWARD R. THELLER. 2d California, Company I. FORT GASTON, CAL. Maj. WILLIAM S. R. TAYLOR. 1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Companies B and C. FORT BRAGG, CAL. Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL. 2d California, Company D. FORT WRIGHT, CAL. Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS. 2d California, Company F.	CAMP LINCOLN, CAL. Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN. 2d California, Company C. CAMP IAQUA, CAL. Capt. CHARLES W. LONG. 1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company A. CAMP GRANT, CAL. Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON. 1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company E.
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DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER. Col. ROBERT POLLOCK. 3d California (six companies). 2d California Cavalry (four companies). 1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B. FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER. Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER. 2d California Cavalry, Company M. 3d California, Company I.	FORT RUBY, NEV. TER. Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE. 3d California, Companies B and E. CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER. Capt. DAVID BLACK. 3d California, Company H.
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DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL. Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS. 4th California (four companies). 1st California Cavalry, Companies K and M. FORT TEJON, CAL. Capt. JAMES M. ROPES. 2d California Cavalry, Companies D and G.	FORT YUMA, CAL. Maj. CLARENCE E. BENNETT. 4th California (three companies). SAN DIEGO, CAL. Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT. 4th California, Company G. FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX. Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON. 4th California, Company I.
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DRUM BARRACKS, CAL., *January 1, 1864.*

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Company C (West's), Fourth California Infantry, proceeded from this post to-day to take military possession of Santa Catalina Island. Thirty days' subsistence for the command was transferred to the acting commissary of subsistence from Wilmington Depot. Inclosed herewith is copy of letter of instructions to Captain West. Assistant Surgeon Kunkler, First California Cavalry, accompanied the movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., December 31, 1863.

Capt. B. R. WEST,

*Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding at Santa Catalina Island, Cal.:*

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding to say that in compliance with orders from the departmental commander you will at once take military possession of the Island Santa Catalina and permit no new settlers to land upon it. Those now there have been warned to leave by the 1st of February next. Your action toward any that may remain after that date will be regulated by future instructions. You will inform yourself without delay as to the most practicable mode of supplying your garrison with fresh water and report to these headquarters. Copies of your tri-monthly post returns and your requisitions for needful supplies will be transmitted to these headquarters until otherwise directed. Fresh beef may be obtained by purchase on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORRY,
*First Lieut. and Adj. Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 1, 1864.

ALLEN FRANCIS,

U. S. Consul, Victoria, Vancouver Island:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of three letters from you (latest, the 24th ultimo) down to the 24th ultimo. I am pleased to hear such encouraging representations from you, and am also pleased to hear of your ceaseless vigilance, which should never be relaxed. Please see Mr. Higgins, editor of the Victoria Chronicle, and if you can get the original card signed by John T. Jeffreys in February last, and published in the Chronicle, please do so, and send it to E. W. McGraw, esq., U. S. district attorney, Portland, Oreg. The original manuscript signed by him in his own handwriting is desirable. It is wanted as testimony against him. He has, I learn, had the audacity to come to this country. Any assistance you can render in the way of testimony is very desirable. Can you name any persons coming hither, or who

have come hither, who can say that he avowed that card or any other participation in the criminal schemes against our commerce? If so, please inform Mr. McGraw. Will Mr. Higgins consent to come to Portland to testify in the case? I shall be gratified at any assistance you can give Mr. McGraw in this matter. I am sure it will subserve the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex. Ter., January 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By a letter received from General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, I learn that the remaining companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers will be sent into this department, commencing with one which was to leave San Pedro, Cal., on the 1st ultimo to accompany and escort Mr. Duffield, marshal of Arizona, thence to Tucson. Orders should be given that the companies which are to come through do so during the cold weather.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1864.

General Wright's attention should be called to the importance of sending forward these troops before the hot weather begins.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, D. C., January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention, and through you the attention of the honorable Secretary of War, to the fact that Camp Douglas, in Utah Territory, is located within the corporate limits of Great Salt Lake City, much to the inconvenience of the people. The California volunteers, commanded by General P. Edward Connor, were stationed in Utah, as understood, for the purpose of protecting emigration, the overland mail, and telegraph from Indian depredations. Without pausing to inquire why General Connor should have located his camp within the limits of a peaceful and loyal city rather than in the Indian country or along the road requiring protection, or, if he desired to establish his headquarters near the settlements, why he did not occupy Camp Crittenden or some place outside the limits of the capital city—I repeat, without inquiry or comment concerning the wisdom of the location to facilitate the object of the expedition, the necessity for the troops in Utah does not now exist. We are informed by the message of the Governor delivered to the Utah Legislature, now in session, that peace with the Indians prevails. Gentlemen now in this city just in from Salt

Lake corroborate this statement and affirm that travel through Utah and to and from the mines is perfectly safe. This being the case, I cannot but believe that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished, and as the Delegate from Utah I hope I may be excused for respectfully suggesting that the removal of the command under General Connor would very much accommodate the people I have the honor to represent. While there the command has been and will probably continue to be supplied from the products of the soil. The crop last year, in consequence of a general scarcity of water, was very short, and serious fears are now entertained that the wheat crop of last season will scarcely be sufficient to supply the wants of the people until the next harvest. Camp Douglas is located upon the east branch of the city, about three miles from Main street and near the occupied portion of the east part of the city. The inhabitants of the city are entirely dependent for water upon the streams which flow from the mountain east and northeast of the city, and a large number of families are supplied exclusively from the small stream which flows through Camp Douglas. This stream by passing through Camp Douglas and its large corrals becomes very filthy and unfit for the domestic use of the families below. Again, a large number of the citizens depend upon range for their stock on the branch contiguous to and where Camp Douglas is located. You will learn by the inclosed order of General Connor that this stock, which has heretofore grazed upon this branch undisturbed, is now to suffer the penalty of death if found on its accustomed pasture grounds. This is also a great hardship to a people who have at the risk of their lives settled a great interior desert and who by their enterprise and industry have located and built up a flourishing colony midway the oceans, indispensable to the Government in its interoceanic communications, and greatly to the comfort and convenience of the emigrants and miners in developing the mineral wealth of the Pacific Slope. General Connor frequently, in conversation with me last summer, expressed an anxious desire to be transferred with his brave officers and men to the Potomac, where they could participate in the great struggle to maintain the authority of the Government in its well-directed efforts to subdue this wicked rebellion. I am confident no greater favor could be conferred upon the gallant general than by permitting him to take part in the active scenes of war. As the late chief justice of Utah, having been honored with the office under three successive administrations (my duties only terminating last August), having held many courts in Utah, and familiar with the sentiments of the people for nine years, I consider it my duty to your department to say that I know that the people of Utah are loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States. As chief justice I have administered the new oath to the members of the Legislature prescribed by Congress for officers of the Government, and none have ever hesitated to take it, and although jurors are not included within the law, yet it was my custom to qualify them by this oath, and not in a single instance did a juror ever decline to be qualified by it. The direct tax was at once assumed by the Legislature, and memorials have been passed full of noble sentiments of patriotism. I am aware that converse opinions impugning the loyalty of the people have been freely expressed and circulated, but such opinions are only entertained by corrupt, weak, or mistaken, or ignorant minds.

In conclusion, treaties having been formed with the Indians, peace with them and the emigrants restored, transit and travel now entirely safe and secure, the people loyal, may I not, as the representative of

Utah, ask that General Connor with his soldiers be removed from the Territory and the people restored to their former rights of water and pasturage and permitted to enjoy undisturbed the blessings which God and nature have given them as the pioneer settlers of the distant valleys of the Rocky Mountains? Will you please honor me with a copy of such decision as the honorable Secretary of War may make in the premises?

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. KINNEY.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Connor for report.

H. W. HALLÉCK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The right of way for a macadamized road to Fort Point is granted. Instructions will be sent from Adjutant-General's Office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal.:

SIR: It is apprehended that an attack may be made by the Indians living on Mill Creek, in Tehama County, in this State, and as these are the most troublesome Indians in the country controlled by your troops, the general commanding desires you, if possible, to get hold of the leading men among them and send them to Alcatraz Island for confinement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 5, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING CAMP WRIGHT,
Round Valley:

SIR: Mr. Steele, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern District of California, has had an interview with the general commanding relative to the difficulties existing between the military and Indian authorities at Round Valley. The general desires me to say that it is important that harmony should prevail between the military and Indian departments, and that he expects you to afford every assistance to the Indian agent in retaining the Indians on the reservation. When called

upon you are authorized to interfere to the extent requested by the supervisor, but not otherwise. This assistance you are desired to render promptly without reference of the matter to these headquarters. Mr. Melendy, the supervisor or agent, will be instructed to act in all matters as directed above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 3. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1864.*

* * * * *

7. Companies D, E, and I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will, as soon as transportation for the movement can be furnished, proceed to take post as follows: Companies D and E at Camp Union, Sacramento, and I at Benicia Barracks.

8. Capt. James Gorman's company, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the Senator to Drum Barracks.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,

Fourth Infy. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive an order from Mr. Charles E. Huse, of Santa Barbara, to his wife, directing a certain building owned by him to be turned over for the use of the troops sent to that place. The general directs that the officer in command will see that no damage is done to the building. Persons having stock on Santa Catalina Island, or owning mines which had been regularly incorporated at the time the island was occupied by U. S. troops, will be permitted to remain thereon and work their mines until the general receives further instructions from Washington. Applicants to remain on the island must exhibit the articles of incorporation, duly authenticated according to law, or permission from this office to remain and work their mines until the time specified above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 7, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In connection with the proposed occupation of the island of Catalina, as reported to you in my communication of the 21st ultimo, I have now to report that I have placed a company of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers on the island, taking military possession of the whole of it. From a special report which I have just received from the officer commanding on the island I am well satisfied that it is better adapted for an Indian reservation than I at first supposed. It appears that we found on the island some 80 to 100 people, some few of them

mining and the others engaged in stock raising. There are about 20,000 sheep and 1,000 horses and cattle on the island. There are twelve or fifteen small valleys embracing an area of 1,000 or 1,200 acres of good fertile land. The island has on it a large number of wild goats, estimated at 15,000, besides quail and small game. It has an abundant supply of fresh running water, which can easily be conducted to any part of the island. Since it was known that I had ordered military possession of the whole island, and notified all persons to leave it within a specified time, I have been appealed to by several parties claiming the right to mine on the island; but as they had not been worked very vigorously I did not suppose that any companies had been incorporated for that locality under the laws of California. Under these circumstances I have modified my instructions to the effect that mining companies duly incorporated according to law and located on the island may continue to work their claims until the decision of the Government shall be known, provided that such companies were actually incorporated before the date of my order directing possession to be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Answer General Wright that Department of the Interior has been requested to have this island made an Indian reservation.

H. W. H.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: The First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers being reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, I have ordered the regiment to be consolidated into five companies, under the requirements of General Orders, No. 86, from your office, dated April 2, 1863. The First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers is also reduced to one-half the maximum organization, but as there are now only seven companies in the regiment, and bearing in mind that the field officers and staff of the regiment were originally appointed by the War Department, I have as yet given no orders for consolidation. The Second Cavalry and Fourth Infantry California Volunteers being below the minimum organization, the vacancy of colonel in each of those regiments remains open. The First Cavalry California Volunteers being above the minimum, the colonel of that regiment, lately appointed by the Governor, has been mustered into the service. The Sixth Infantry California Volunteers is still in progress of organization. Recruiting parties from the different volunteer regiments have been ordered to report to the superintendent in this city, and I am in hopes of procuring quite a number of men who would prefer volunteering to running the chance of being drafted. All the volunteer regiments in this department have a reduced number of commissioned officers, none being appointed beyond those necessary to command the reduced number of the rank and file.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., January 9, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
*Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
 Commanding at Santa Catalina Island, Cal.:*

CAPTAIN: The isthmus from harbor to harbor having been reserved for garrison purposes, the district commander directs that you notify the owners of the corrals and of those recently erected buildings there to remove the same. Also, that in referring to the harbors the principal one on the south side will be termed Catalina Harbor, that on the north side of the isthmus, where you are at present camped, Union Bay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adj. Fourth Cal. Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 11, 1864.*

OFFICER COMMANDING CAMP BABBITT,
Visalia, Cal.:

Company E, Second Cavalry, will remain at Camp Babbitt, but one company (D) will go to Camp Union.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My object in this communication is urgently to request that a battery of eight pieces of 10-pounder rifled Parrott guns be sent to Vancouver Arsenal, including all the implements and equipments complete, and a good supply of fixed ammunition for the same. There is no complete battery of field artillery in this district. Four 6-pounders are drilled at this post by Company A, Ninth Infantry, but the carriages are unfit for field purposes. Our great remoteness renders it proper there should be gathered here in time of peace the material of war. I hope therefore that you will be able to comply with this request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 11, 1864.

Lient. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth Cal. Vol. Infy., Comdg. Southern Dist. of California:

COLONEL: I have the honor to ask information on the last order received from your headquarters in reference to prohibiting inhabitants on the island from felling trees for fire-wood, or for any other purpose. Am I to understand that it must not be made an article of commerce by the settlers here, or that they are not to cut any for their own use?

Please inform me. I have issued your order as received. And further, can I allow the owners of mines to land men and materials to develop their lodes?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,

Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

RICHMOND, *January 11, 1864.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

SIR: The Secretary of War informs me that the Government cannot for want of funds enter upon the enterprise which I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency. This I very much regret, as I did desire above all things to inaugurate and consummate the enterprise upon a large scale. But as an amount of specie funds would be necessary for that purpose, which it seems the Government cannot command, the enterprise on that basis must be abandoned. Yet feeling a determination if permitted to aid the Confederacy in her present struggle for independence and to secure a home under the Confederate flag for her numerous friends and admirers on the Pacific Coast, I have deemed proper to present the matter to Your Excellency upon a scale conforming to the present ability of the Government, to wit: I propose to immediately return by way of Mexico to California and there perfect the secret organizations throughout that State, and to raise from 1,000 to 1,500 volunteers, who will furnish their own arms, transportation, &c., and with whom I will capture Fort Buchanan and the town of Tucson, the present Federal capital of the Territory, with all the troops, Government property, and Federal civil officers in Western Arizona, and hold permanent possession of the Territory in the name of the Confederacy. In order to enable me to accomplish which I shall merely require that the Government reimburse my present expenses and defray my further expenses, invest me with the necessary authority, with a guarantee that the amount expended by each volunteer in furnishing his own arms, outfit, and transportation will be reimbursed by the Government, in addition to his regular pay. Most sincerely hoping that this proposition will meet the approbation of Your Excellency and that I shall soon be in a position to render efficient aid to the Confederacy, and to strike some heavy blows which will do much toward bringing this unholy war to a speedy close,

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

P. S.—The paper herewith submitted marked A is the programme of the expedition under the former proposition and will be carried out under the present proposition so soon as the forces are sufficient.

L. W. H.

A.

MODUS OPERANDI.

I will immediately return by the way of Mexico to California, where I will perfect the secret organizations throughout that State, charter vessels, employ miners in the name of various mining companies, furnish transportation to emigrants in the name of the Mexican Immigrant Aid Society, and at a proper time forward the troops as miners

and emigrants to Guaymas in Mexico and to the Colorado mines in the vicinity of Fort Yuma in California. A competent agent of the Government, not known to the people of the Pacific as ever having had any connection with the Confederacy, will either accompany me or leave the Confederacy for Guaymas with the necessary funds, within two months after my departure for California, who, having arrived at his destination, will ostensibly act as agent of various mining companies and of said Immigrant Aid Society, settle freight and transportation accounts, furnish, when necessary, subsistence, arms, &c. He will also regularly furnish the troops as they arrive with proper passports duly obtained from the proper Mexican authorities with the usual permit to carry arms. The troops will leave Guaymas in small squads moving by different routes into the interior, assuming to be miners and immigrants, some inquiring for lands, which they desire to buy or rent, others inquiring for and making their way directly to the rich mineral region on the borders of Arizona. The troops destined for the Colorado mines and going from the coast counties will go by sailing vessels, steamers, and stages to Los Angeles, thence in small squads by land to the Colorado mines, and others for the same destination from the interior counties will go in small squads by the various interior routes. I will designate a competent officer who will accompany the first parties going by the way of Mexico, muster them into the service, and organize them into companies as they arrive on Confederate soil in Arizona. I will also designate a competent officer with like powers, who will accompany the troops going by the way of the Colorado, and who, in a quiet way, will muster them into service and organize them into companies. When a sufficient number of troops shall have arrived, both in the interior of Arizona and upon the Colorado, I will also find my way to that Territory via the Colorado mines, having previously arranged with said societies to continue sending miners and emigrants as before, until the news shall have reached California that the Confederate flag floats in Arizona, after which time they will continue to send them as before, but by interior and unused routes. Immediately upon my arrival at the Colorado mines I will perfect the organization of that portion of the expedition, and then, without delay, capture Fort Yuma, with all the troops and Government property connected therewith. I will then cause all the arms, munitions, stores, wagons, horses, mules, and all other property captured therewith, to be removed to the Arizona side of the Colorado River. I will then, with the aid of Greek fire, destroy the fort and the three steamers now on that river, thus completely demolishing at one blow the Federals' key and only means of transportation to that Territory. I will then enlist and muster into the service such of the prisoners as may desire to unite with us, parole the balance and send them across the Great Desert, and then by means of the trains already captured I will remove everything valuable to the interior of the Territory. The officer in command of the forces arriving by the way of Mexico will be instructed to remain with his men in the character of miners and immigrants within the Mexican territory, if his safety shall require it, until I shall have arrived with the forces from the Colorado, to send out scouts and spies as miners to Fort Buchanan, Tucson, and elsewhere, so as to have the exact state of things throughout the surrounding country. But if he ascertain that his forces are ample for that purpose he will be directed to surprise and capture Fort Buchanan at once, with everything appertaining thereto, being careful to allow none of the Federal civil officers to escape. Whether Fort Buchanan shall have been captured by the forces from

Mexico or by the combined forces the prisoners will be disposed of as before, a garrison established at or near Tucson, and the wheels of the new government put into motion. Leaving a sufficient force at the new garrison for the protection of that portion of the Territory, I will then, with the remaining forces, move eastward to the Mesilla Valley, where I will also establish a garrison at or near the town of Mesilla for the protection of that portion of the Territory, put the new government into operation, and then with a sufficient force again move eastward and reduce Forts Fillmore and Bliss, capture the troops and Government property connected therewith, dispose of the prisoners as before, and then return to the new garrison near Mesilla, where I will establish the headquarters of the army, and report to the Secretary of War the results of the expedition. By the aid of favorable circumstances and accumulating forces from the adjacent States and Territories, I hope to be able soon after accomplishing the foregoing purposes to dispose of New Mexico in a similar manner.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,

Fourth California Infantry, Comdg. Santa Catalina Island:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 11th instant, by direction of the district commander, to inform you that no more trees are to be cut down; no new settlement can be made on the island, and that no order forbids tools and materials from being landed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORRY,
*First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fourth California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Southern District of California.*

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival at Fort Humboldt, Cal., of Company A, First Battalion Native California Cavalry, Capt. J. R. Pico commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: In letter to department headquarters of date December 23 I had the honor to represent very briefly the condition of Indian affairs in this vicinity as they appeared upon my arrival. Since that

time my closest attention has been given to the subject, and I respectfully submit to the department commander the result of my observations. That the present state of affairs may be the clearer apprehended, a retrospective glance may not be amiss. In the early part of the year 1855 there was a serious difficulty with the Klamath Indians, in which several white men lost their lives and quite a number of Indians were killed. Being at that time in the employ of the Indian Department, I was dispatched to the scene of the trouble, accompanied by Capt. H. M. Judah, U. S. Army, with detachment of thirty men. We found the settlers all under arms and in a great state of excitement, while many of the Indians had fled to the mountains, as is their custom when they mean mischief. Acting in concert and assisted by some of the settlers, we were fortunately able to restore peace. The Indians returned to their ranches and the settlers to their avocations. In this disturbance the Hoopa Indians were with the whites and used their influence against a general war. During the succeeding two or three years there was little or no trouble from hostile Indians in the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, and Klamath. After that period, however, hostilities began to occur; at first rarely, and then more frequently, but at some distance from the Lower Trinity and Klamath Rivers. This induced the belief that the guilty Indians were those living nearest to where the outrages were perpetrated. No doubt this was a just conclusion in many instances, but in the last year or two circumstances have led the most candid and observant to suspect that the more powerful tribes of the Trinity and Klamath were not entirely blameless, more especially the former. Recent events have demonstrated that these suspicions were not only well founded, but that the Trinity Indians of Hoopa Valley have been the prime movers in most of the outrages for years. To shield themselves from the consequences of their crimes, these Indians displayed considerable address. They have not only been particular themselves to keep within the pale of the law when near home, but have prevented other Indians from committing deeds of violence in their territory, extending each way several miles. In addition to keeping the peace near home, these cunning scoundrels were wont to put on the most innocent and friendly demeanor in their intercourse with the whites, both citizens and soldiers. With this state of affairs the Trinity (Hoopa) Indians would doubtless [have] been content, occasionally capturing a pack train, as often robbing a house or mining camp, and killing cattle almost at will, managing to have the blame fall on the smaller, irresponsible tribes, which of late years have had no permanent places of abode, but with which the Hoopas remained upon friendly terms, and when hard pressed gave them succor and protection. Unfortunately, however, for the continuance of these lawless practices, which, however pleasant and profitable to the savages, is most ruinous to every interest of the civilized portion of the community, the crimes of murder, robbery, and arson, with the train of kindred evils and consequences, have been brought home to their true authors. The majority of the Hoopas are aware that they are not in good odor with the whites, but they are in partial ignorance of the extent of our information in regard to their barbarous deeds. Several months ago there was scarcely a doubt in my own mind of the guilt of these Indians, and I was prepared to take measures accordingly. My intentions were to have ascertained by this time the exact truth in regard to the matter, and if the proof was conclusive, to have thrown a sufficient force into the valley at an opportune moment and made the whole band prisoners. This plan was perfectly feasible, and its success would have terminated the Indian war in this

military district; at least the matter would be so simplified that a moderate force would be able to preserve the peace for years to come. The consummation of this project was prevented by the circumstances related in letter to department headquarters dated September 9, 1863. My opinion at that time was that it was most unfortunate that the action taken had not been postponed, but from the evidence before me I could not well see how it could be avoided. Subsequent and late information has convinced me that it would have been better for the service had a course been pursued which would not have interfered with my original intentions. Previous to the capture of the Indians in September, as noticed in letter above referred to, the leading warrior of the village (Big Jim), with some thirty others, left for the mountains, and has not since that time deemed it safe to dwell in the valley, though he and his whole party are often about their old haunts. According to the very best information, and I deem it reliable, the Indians now out under arms number from 100 to 125. They would be well satisfied to be let alone during the winter and early spring, but there can be no doubt that they are determined to wage a relentless warfare against the whites another summer. If these bands can be broken up, the leaders and a majority of the warriors killed or captured before the 15th of April next, the danger of an extensive outbreak would be over. Should they, however, elude us until that time, there are indications not to be mistaken that the Klamaths above the mouth of the Trinity River intend to join them, and the most serious consequences may then be apprehended. The Upper Klamaths, as they are called, might not as a tribe become openly hostile, but they are certainly on friendly terms with those now out and would be their allies, furnishing recruits and the means of carrying on the war. The bad storms of spring passed and the present hostile force increased by the addition of such numbers as the Upper Klamaths can furnish, a very large number of troops will be required to prevent the devastation of a great extent of country. The Indians below the mouth of the Trinity (Lower Klamaths) continue to signify their intentions of remaining peaceable, and I think they can be trusted. In the event, however, of extensive hostilities by their immediate neighbors, small parties of their young warriors would go out on predatory excursions on the strength of its being laid to the charge of those openly hostile. At the best, they would still be Indians, and many years since I learned by experience that good faith forms no part of an Indian's nature.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to lay before the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the exact situation of affairs in this district, that he may draw therefrom his conclusions. If I have made myself understood, it will be at once apparent that the destruction of the hostile bands now in the mountains is of primary and great importance, and that within the next three months this should be accomplished, if by any means possible, not only as a decisive blow as the war is at present, but to prevent its assuming much greater proportions. At a distance, and to those who have never been in this section of the State, it may seem inexplicable that it should be so difficult a matter to bring to justice a few score of savages. To account for this is the peculiar topography of the country, rendering the rapid and certain movements of troops a matter of difficulty and affording innumerable hiding places to the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Of Engineers, in charge of Fortifications on the Pacific Coast,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you a letter to the Chief of Ordnance. I hope it may receive your favorable indorsement, and will request you to send it through General Totten, Chief of Engineers, so as to obtain also his favorable co operation. The necessity of having the iron for the platforms sent also was brought to my attention by Capt. G. H. Elliot, of engineers. If you think a larger number of guns should be sent, I hope you will so indorse it. I have mentioned the number which Captain Elliot thought necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I write this to recommend that fifty guns of heavy caliber, say 200-pounder Parrotts, be sent hither to be placed on deposit at Vancouver Arsenal, to be ready to be used in the defense of this river in case of foreign war. All the necessary implements, carriages, and a good supply of ammunition should accompany them. I will also urgently request that there should be sent at the same time the iron requisite to make platforms for the same. The arsenal should have the necessary drawings, so that the wood-work of the platforms could also be made and stored here ready to be put up. Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, says that he exhausted the market for the iron needed to make the platforms for the temporary fortifications he is now erecting at the mouth of the Columbia. The iron required is understood to be 6 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; some of the size of 5 inches by 1 inch for use about the pintle is also needed. There are several points on this river below here where in case of the breaking out of war efficient batteries for its defense could be readily and promptly erected by the troops if we had the guns and platforms here. It takes six months for a vessel to reach this river around Cape Horn; therefore do not suppose that this precaution is unnecessary. We must provide in advance for the wants of this region, as after a declaration of war there would be long and cruel delays. Please note that the ordnance herein requested is in addition to that promised in General Ripley's letter of 22d of December, 1862, referred to in my letter of the 8th ultimo. I inclose this to Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russey, in charge of the fortifications on the Pacific Coast. I hope to get his favorable indorsement and that of General Totten and the Engineer Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 13, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: The exigencies of the service will no doubt require a much larger force at this post at certain times than at others, consequently it will be impossible that estimates can be made with any degree of accuracy. This post, as well as all the other posts and camps in the military district, except Camp Wright, Fort Bragg, and Camp Lincoln, must necessarily be supplied via Fort Humboldt. I therefore respectfully suggest that the public service will be subserved by having all quartermaster's and commissary stores for the district, with exceptions as above, sent to Fort Humboldt upon the requisitions of the battalion quartermaster. By this course there may always be a sufficient supply at a convenient point to be forwarded at any time when needed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lient. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 14, 1864.

Lient. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion of Mountaineers, Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, reporting the establishment of district headquarters temporarily at Fort Gaston, the general commanding instructs me to say that he authorizes your going to such points in the District of Humboldt as you may deem proper and necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *January 15, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with my command, consisting of Companies B and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, I left camp, near Visalia, on Friday, January 8, at 10 a. m. After marching eight miles I made Camp No. 1, on Outside Creek, at 1 o'clock. Saturday, January 9, I left camp at 7.20 a. m. After fording Tule River, where I arrived at 2.30 p. m., I made Camp No. 2, having marched twenty-four miles. Sunday, the 10th, I left camp at 7.15 a. m. After fording White River I made Camp No. 3 at 3 p. m., having marched twenty-two miles. Monday, 11th, I left camp at 7.03 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 4, near Poso Creek, at 4.30 p. m.; distance marched, twenty-eight miles. Tuesday, the 12th, I left camp at 7 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 5 at 5 p. m., having marched twenty-eight miles, and having crossed Kern River and two sloughs. Wednesday,

the 13th, I left camp at 6.40 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 6 at 5.10 p. m.; distance, twenty-six miles. This day we marched through a desert, finding the first watering place only one mile from camp, but on account of the scarcity of wood I marched one mile farther. Thursday, the 14th, I left camp at 8.30 and arrived at Fort Tejon at 10 a. m., having marched six miles, where I assumed command of the post to-day, the 15th of January.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

FORT TEJON, CAL.,
January 15, 1864.

The undersigned hereby assumes command at this post.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 17, 1864.

Lient. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth California Infantry,
Comdg. Southern Dist. of Cal., Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: In obedience to orders I have directed the removal of the corrals and buildings on the isthmus. The owners have removed some and will the balance as soon as they possibly can. The corrals we have used to store forage in and stable the mules, and find them very convenient for such purposes, if you would be pleased to let them remain. But the fence extending down to Catalina Harbor is in the way and will be removed in a day or two; in fact I have had it taken down where it was in the way. Mr. Howland came to see me to know whether I would allow him to build it up on the hill-side for the purpose of keeping his sheep separated from others. I told him I could not unless by your orders. The fence where he proposes building would not be in the way in the least, besides would keep sheep out of the camp and out of the way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. R. WEST,
Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 18, 1864.*
(Received 3.15 a. m. 19th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

When you receive my letter of 21st of December I shall be glad to know the views of the Department by telegraph.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 3. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Keeney, medical inspector, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters agreeably to instructions from the War Department, is announced as medical inspector on the department staff.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 18, 1864.

Maj. C. E. BENNETT,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdy. Fort Yuma:

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding the department to request your special attention to the transportation to be used in throwing forward the companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry. On a former occasion the means of transportation furnished to troops moving to Tucson was not returned to this department. To prevent a repetition of this, and to facilitate the rapid movement of the troops, you will issue positive orders directing that all the wagons, ambulances, mules, and quartermaster's horses sent shall be brought back from Tucson to Fort Yuma without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *January 19, 1864.*

Colonel DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Peace and quiet must be preserved in Nevada Territory. If the provost-marshal cannot do it, I will use the military force.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 11. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1864.*

* * * * *

4. The following changes of station will be made in the District of Southern California as soon as practicable: Companies H and K, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now at Fort Yuma, to take post at Drum Barracks. Company E, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Yuma. On the arrival of Capt. Edgar W. Hillyer at Fort Yuma, Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Tucson, where he will report for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,

*Fourth California Infantry,**Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal., Drum Barracks, Cal.:*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters District of Southern California, dated December 31, 1863, I have the honor to report that the supply of water for this post at present is obtained from Cherry Valley, brought in barrels by boat. In addition, to provide against accidents, I am having a road cut to Mr. Diltz's well, and as soon as completed will have water therefrom; besides we can make use of the well near camp for washing and culinary purposes, but I ought to have a patent block and two four-gallon buckets. I purpose sinking a well nearer the beach, where I think it will not be as deep, and if we strike water the three places will supply the command until a better supply can be had from the spring on the mountain, said to be high enough to be brought in pipes to the isthmus. Before making a full report on supplying the post permanently with water, I will have the distance run out and survey the distance personally as near as I can. I have had Messrs. McDonald and Harris go over the route. They report about two inches of water at the spring. If correct in their judgment, one inch certainly can be got here through an iron pipe, the distance said to be about seven miles and a half. Captain Gregory, also, who knows the island well, is of the opinion it can be done in from six to eight miles. The cost I cannot estimate, because I do not know the price per foot of the kind of pipe suitable, which is wrought-iron gas pipe one inch in diameter. As soon as I ascertain the distance I will report more fully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,

Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,

Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: It is apprehended by the assistant provost-marshal of Nevada Territory that disturbances may arise during the approaching election in that Territory. The department commander therefore desires you to confer with Captain Van Bokkelen on this subject, and if with the means at his disposal the peace and quiet of that Territory cannot be preserved, you will use such Federal force as may be available for that purpose. During the day of election you will report by telegraph the condition of affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, January 20, 1864.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN,

Ninth Infantry, Commanding Presidio of San Francisco:

SIR: The department commander desires you to prepare Company D, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, to embark on the steamer leaving this

place for Portland, Oreg., on the 27th instant. The company will take post at Fort Vancouver. The deputy quartermaster-general at these headquarters, or one of his assistants, will inform you as to transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, .
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 21, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: On the 19th instant information was brought to me that a band of Trinity Indians were then on the south fork of Salmon River, Klamath County, about forty-five miles from this post, committing depredations. This information was very indefinite, but to the effect that the Indians had killed two men and robbed a store. I at once dispatched a commissioned officer and twenty men to ascertain the truth of the report, and take such measures as circumstances should render advisable; also another detachment of thirty men under a commissioned officer to intercept the Indians on their return to the Trinity, in case the rumor should prove to be well founded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lient. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 22, 1864.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,

Fort Gaston:

(Via Weaverville, Cal.)

Go to Weaverville and give your personal attention to Indian difficulties on Salmon River. Bring the Indians under subjection, punishing the offenders. Use company at Fort Jones.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1864.

Lient. Col. E. B. BABBITT,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The department commander directs that a schooner of suitable size will be purchased and sent to Catalina Island for the use and supply of the troops stationed thereon. The general desires you to have the U. S. schooner Jesup overhauled and properly fitted as an armed vessel. She will be supplied with a pivot gun with carriage, &c., complete on application to Captain McAllister, Ordnance Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1864.*

OFFICER COMMANDING FORT JONES:

(Via Yreka, Cal.)

Move your company to Trinity Center and be prepared to operate against Indians on receipt of arms. The latter will meet you at that point.

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 23, 1864.

Lieut. EDWARD HALE,

First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Fort Gaston:

SIR: Herewith you receive Post Orders, No. 18, which directs you to proceed to-morrow, the 24th instant, with one sergeant and twelve privates of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and twenty days' rations, to Orleans Bar. Your first duty will be to guard the town of Orleans Bar and vicinity from attack by hostile Indians, and it is expected that you will use extraordinary vigilance. It is not expected that with your small command you will scout in the mountains, consequently your men will be sufficient to keep a strict watch and guard against attack. The lieutenant-colonel commanding directs that you do all in your power to induce the Indians in that section to keep the peace with the whites. You will ascertain as much as possible, by observation and by conversation with reliable citizens, the disposition of the Indians, and the danger there may be of their joining the hostile Indians now out. The information obtained, the indications of friendly or unfriendly feelings of the Indians, and other matters of interest to the district commander, you will report at every opportunity.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,

Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Allow me to ask for another officer of your department for this coast. At present I have but one, Captain McAllister. He is able, efficient, and active, but as commander of the arsenal at Benicia he is necessarily compelled to remain there all the time. I have a widely extended department, embracing the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, with ordnance and ordnance stores at every point, and in order to be assured that this property is duly preserved and taken care of, it is of the greatest importance that frequent inspections should be made by an officer of ordnance. I shall be glad to have a subaltern sent out, if you can spare one.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, January 26, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: With the exception of occasional Indian difficulties, I have nothing special to report within the limits of my department. The District of Humboldt is still the theater in which predatory bands of Indians commit their depredations. Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, of the Mountaineer Battalion, is in command of that district, embracing the north-western portion of California. He has, besides his own battalion raised in the district, six companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and one company of native California cavalry. He is doing all that is possible to kill or capture those Indians and restore peace to the country. He encounters innumerable difficulties. It is impossible to strike a decisive blow. The Indians prowl about in small parties, and make sudden raids through the sparse settlements, and being well acquainted with the mountain trails, make their escape. The troops have been active and bold, and whenever an opportunity has offered have done themselves credit, and with the additional force I have given to Colonel Whipple I am in hopes of restoring peace throughout the district in a few months. But to maintain it those Indians must be removed out of that country. The Indian reservation system, so near their old homes, has proved a failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Tejon, Cal., January 26, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report: On my assuming command of this post I found 380 Indians located about 300 yards below this fort, as follows: 120 bucks, 170 squaws, and 90 children almost in a state of starvation; as they are under no one's charge, and no one to care for them, they must lookout for themselves. They are the remnant of nearly 1,100 Indians that were brought in from Owen's River by the Second Cavalry California Volunteers and placed on Tejon Reservation in the charge of the Indian superintendent, but afterward moved from the reservation to this place by order of headquarters Department of the Pacific, which order I cannot find at this post. Upon inquiry of the Indians through the interpreter, José Chico, I find that they all wish to be sent to the Tule River farm to enable them to raise something for their sustenance, as they are unable to do it here. I would also state that a deputation from Tejon Reservation was here to-day to see me and ask my leave to go to Tule River farm, which I told them I could not grant. I then asked them why they wished to go to Tule River farm. They told me that heretofore they always put in their crops of wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, &c., but this season they have put in nothing, for the reason that the agent, Mr. Godey, would not give them mules and plows to put in their crop with. Mr. Godey, the agent, tells me that his animals are so poor that they hardly can stand alone, and that for this last two months he has been out of all kinds of supplies either for Indians or his animals; that he has notified Mr. Wentworth, superintendent, of the fact, but has received neither

reply nor supplies. I therefore most respectfully suggest to the department that all these Indians, 200 of the old Tejon and 380 of the Owen's River, located near this fort, in all 580, be sent to Tule River farm, as there are already 160 acres in wheat, 40 acres in barley, and 200 acres to be planted in corn, potatoes, &c. With all these things planted and a supply of beef-cattle, supplied by the Indian Department, these Indians will be perfectly happy and satisfied. My other reason for making this suggestion is this: The Government pays rent for both of these reservations, and on each has employed an Indian agent and employé, and by putting the Indians all on one reservation it will save the Government the rent of one reservation and the salary of one agent and employé. But should the general commanding department deem it necessary to keep these Owen's River Indians here in the vicinity of the fort, I would most respectfully ask for orders to furnish them with some kind of rations for their sustenance, and that José Chico, interpreter, so favorably mentioned in Capt. M. A. McLaughlin's report of May 26, 1863, be retained in Government employ as interpreter, at the rate of \$50 per month in legal tender.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1861.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander has directed (in orders) Company D, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, to proceed to and take post at Fort Vancouver. As all the companies of the Ninth Infantry are small, it is probable the general will send another company of the same regiment. The object of the general in sending regular companies to your district is to enable you to man the batteries being constructed at the mouth of Columbia River. Captain Jordan's company (A), Ninth Infantry, will be sent to occupy the batteries as soon after they are completed as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 27, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In connection with the occupation of Catalina Island, as reported in my communications of 21st of December and 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a special report made to my headquarters on the 12th instant by Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Southern California.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following representation to the department commander: The flouring mill in this valley is the most valuable property in this vicinity, and at the present time is nearly filled with grain and flour. Some years ago the owner had a stockade built around it, so that a few men could defend it from attack. A few weeks since several of the settlers of the valley went there to live, being notified by the hostile Indians, as the citizens themselves say, that it would not be safe to remain longer in their own houses. Previous to this, however, numbers of the hostile Indians would occasionally visit some of the houses of the citizens and take and hold possession a few hours or longer, but leave again without doing serious damage or offering to injure the white men. I use the words white men instead of white occupants, from the fact that at houses where this has occurred the mistresses have been natives of this valley. The white men at the mill numbered some fifteen or twenty, and they could easily defend the mill and have no intercourse whatever with the hostile Indians. In one instance, however, but a few days ago, a party from Big Jim's band visited the mill, and by some means obtained an entrance. The Indians were all armed, but offered no violence; were very free in their communications of what they had done in the way of depredating on the whites and of their intentions in the future in the same line. Frequent reports were also brought me that flour was sold to quasi friendly Indians and conveyed to those at war with us. The hostile Indians had also said at different times that it was their intention to have possession of the mill at the right time, and burn it when no longer useful to them. Under this state of affairs I concluded it best to take possession of the mill and have the supply of flour to the enemy cut off. I communicated my intentions to one of the two owners of the mill and it met his approval. On yesterday I stationed Lieutenant Middleton with detachment of eighteen men at the mill, with instructions to hold it, and allow no flour to be disposed of without permission from these headquarters. The sale of flour to Indians or to those likely to let them have it has also been stopped at other places in the valley. One great difficulty in dealing with the hostile Indians, as indeed with all, has arisen from white men who have formed disreputable associations with the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 5. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 27, 1864.*

I. Capt. Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, being promoted to the rank of captain per letter of the Secretary of War, dated the 28th of November, 1863, will assume command of the post of Fort Vancouver, agreeably to the provisions of the 98th Article of War.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieut., First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The General-in-Chief calls your attention to the importance of sending the remaining companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to New Mexico before the hot weather begins.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 28, 1864.

First Lieut. W. FORREY,
*Adj't. Fourth California Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adj't. Gen.,
District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, Cal.:*

SIR: In continuation of my report of January 19, 1864, I can now say from personal observation that the so-called big spring has not sufficient water to attempt to lead it to this post, there being not more than half an inch of water at most. This being the case we will refer to the only living stream of any size on the island, distant from the isthmus in an air line about six miles, but from the broken and rolling nature of the country will take, in my judgment, ten miles of pipe to reach the post. The stream referred to is a running stream, and a never-ending and constant supply of spring water can be obtained therefrom. At the highest point there is twelve inches, and perfectly practicable to be led from its source to within one mile and a half of this post. Then comes the only difficult part of the work, which is in getting around the southeastern point of the harbor of Catalina. About 300 yards of this part of the route is very steep, in fact, almost perpendicular over the sea, but iron spikes can be driven in the rocks to hold the pipe. An accurate survey may show that this can be avoided by taking it over a ridge near the isthmus. If so, it will greatly shorten the distance and be far better, because then no part of the pipe need be exposed above ground to be damaged or the supply cut off. Troops and Government vessels could be amply supplied with the finest spring water from this stream. I would respectfully suggest that an accurate survey be made by a civil engineer at the earliest possible moment, for of one thing I am satisfied, that this is the best, and I might say the only, mode by which the garrison can be sure of a permanent supply of good and wholesome water. While there is fair weather a present supply can be had by boat from Cherry Valley, but bad weather reduces us to a small well, affording a limited quantity of a very inferior article.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,
Captain, Fourth California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 24th instant Lieutenant Hale, Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California

Volunteers, with one non-commissioned officer and twelve privates was dispatched to Orleans Bar to guard that town from Indian attack. This force is deemed sufficient for the present immediate safety of that place, though it would be entirely inadequate in case of difficulty with the Klamath Indians. If practicable there should be one full company on the Klamath River, one on the South Fork of Salmon River, and one on the Trinity near Big Flat. This latter could best be supplied via Red Bluffs and Weaverville. This would afford protection to points most exposed to attack, while all of them are comparatively convenient to active field operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 29, 1864.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Weaverville:

On your arrival give Lieutenant Randall such orders as you may deem necessary for quelling Indian disturbances.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 22. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1864.*

The services of Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, captain, Third U. S. Artillery, being no longer required in this city, he will rejoin his company at Camp Reynolds on the 1st proximo.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICH'D. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 30, 1864.

Lient. THOMAS MIDDLETON,
Commanding Detachment, Newkirk's Mill:

LIEUTENANT: You will please have Charley Hostler and another Indian come to my quarters just after dark this evening. Should Charley not be at home send two Indians from his ranch suitable for scouts. Also, you will take one or more friendly Indians from Charley Hostler's party and scout on your side of the river for Indians. While absent on a scout you will have the men left at your camp remain within the stockade at the mill. If this is strictly observed, five or six men will be sufficient to protect the mill, with the assistance of the citizens there. A scouting party from this post will scout from and above Kidd's to-night and for a day or two. I desire that the Indians reach here without being seen, and that everything be managed secretly. Please send answer by the messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, the general commanding instructs me to say that the consolidation of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry was a matter of necessity after the action of the War Department in the case of Colonel Steinberger. The general has already reported to the War Department that he would not consolidate the Oregon cavalry until the receipt of further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 23. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 1, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of the troops at Camp Babbitt, Visalia, Cal. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 49. } *Washington, February 1, 1864.*

* * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of New Mexico, and will report for duty at the headquarters Department of Arkansas.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have sent another company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to San Pedro. This makes four companies of that regiment which I have sent south on their way to Arizona Territory. They are well mounted and equipped. This leaves three companies of the regiment—one at Benicia Barracks and two at Camp Union, Sacramento—not yet mounted. When General Carleton moved into Arizona and New Mexico he took with him one company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers. I shall be glad to have that company returned to this department; it can be sent as escort for the trains returning from Tucson to Fort Yuma. I have sent one company of the Ninth

Infantry (regulars) from the Presidio to Fort Vancouver, with a view of having troops at Vancouver ready to man the batteries now being erected at the mouth of the Columbia River by the Engineer Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Two dispatches of January 28 received. I have already sent four companies of First Cavalry to Southern California, en route to Tucson. I have three more companies of same regiment not yet mounted. Will be sent as soon as possible.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 25. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1864.*

1. As soon as transportation can be procured for the movement the three companies of cavalry at Drum Barracks will take up the line of march for Tucson, under the command of Maj. James Gorman, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 3, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 28th of January. I have already sent four companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to Southern California; one of them has probably reached Tucson by this time, escorting the marshal of Arizona and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The other companies will move in the same direction as soon as transportation is prepared. The three remaining companies, two at Camp Union and one at Benicia Barracks, have not yet been mounted. They are undergoing a thorough course of instruction on foot. In December Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster in this department, received a dispatch from the Quartermaster-General instructing him not to pay for any more horses until further orders. I accordingly suspended the purchase, presuming that we should have to wait for an appropriation by Congress before recommencing. I have now ordered Colonel Babbitt to purchase a sufficient number of horses to mount the three companies, and as soon as this is accomplished they will be sent to San Pedro by water. In the meantime the three companies now at San Pedro will move at an early day for Tucson via Fort Yuma, under command of Col. O. M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

I have ordered that all the transportation used by the companies be sent back from Tucson to Fort Yuma to meet the remaining companies

as they arrive at that station. I have purchased a very large number of wagons and mules within the last two years. For General Carleton's expedition I had to buy 200 wagons and more than 1,200 mules, and a very large number of wagons and mules for General Connor's expedition to Salt Lake and the re-enforcements since sent to the same place. Thus it will be seen that the heavy expenditures for the means of transportation in this department have been rendered necessary in preparing commands for the Department of New Mexico and other remote districts. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from Major Williams, assistant adjutant-general, dated January 28, inviting my attention to the expediency of granting furloughs to soldiers of the Regular Army who may re-enlist before the 1st of March. The necessary instructions have been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., February 1, 1864.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, N. Mex. :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. S. A. Gorham, on the 17th ultimo. Captain Gorham escorted Col. Charles D. Poston, Indian agent; Hon. J. Ross Browne, special agent for Department of Interior; Maj. M. B. Duffield, U. S. marshal, and Mr. Robert F. Greely, deputy marshal for the Territory of Arizona. On the 19th ultimo I detailed Lieutenant Arnold and thirty men of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed with Colonel Poston and Mr. Browne in the discharge of their duties on a visit through the southern portion of the Territory. This morning I received a special messenger from Hon. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, informing me of the arrival at Fort Whipple of the Governor and other officials of the Territory, under date of 28th ultimo.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

CAMP No. 7,
Mendocino County, Cal., February 4, 1864.

Captain SIMPSON,
Comdg. Co. E, California Mountaineers, Camp Grant, Cal. :

SIR: In accordance with district orders directing me to take the field and capture or kill all Indians found between the northern boundary of the Mendocino Reservation and Bear River, in Humboldt County, I have forwarded by escort under charge of Corpl. Samuel P. Wheeler, Company D, Second California Volunteer Infantry, this day twelve Indians, which you will, agreeably to the above orders, take over and have them safely escorted to Fort Humboldt. You will direct the detachment of my company to return without delay. It is rationed to the 15th instant inclusive.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,
Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 26. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will repair to Drum Barracks and assume command of the companies of his regiment at that post, under orders for Tucson.

3. The force named in the preceding paragraph will move by company, with an interval of at least three days.

4. Col. Oscar M. Brown and Asst. Surg. John E. Kunkler will proceed as far as Fort Yuma with the first company, where they will await the arrival of the last (third) company, with which they will proceed to Tucson.

5. Maj. James Gorman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will, instead of accompanying the force now at Drum Barracks as directed in Special Orders, No. 25, remain at that post and superintend the equipment and departure of the remaining companies of his regiment, with the last of which he will proceed to Tucson.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 6, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Special Orders, No. 571, of December 24, received. Lieutenant-Colonel Sibley is at the Presidio in command of Ninth Infantry. His services are important with his regiment. Can I keep him?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

I am instructed to inform you that the order directing Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, Ninth U. S. Infantry, to relieve General Hunt at New Haven, Conn., has been revoked. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By order:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 27. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with the headquarters and three companies of his regiment, will proceed on the next steamer to Fort Humboldt.

3. On his arrival at Fort Humboldt, Colonel Black will assume command of the Military District of Humboldt.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 6, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,

Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Benicia Barracks :

SIR: The general commanding the department has this day directed in orders that you, with the headquarters and three companies of your regiment, will proceed to the District of Humboldt, the command of which you are to assume on arrival. The Indian disturbances in that district have assumed such a degree of magnitude as to make it necessary that a campaign characterized by decisive measures should be made. The general hopes that the force placed at your disposal will enable you to push the war to a close. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments have been directed to forward to Fort Humboldt ample supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 6, 1864.

Lient. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,

Battalion of Mountaineers, Comdg. District of Humboldt :

SIR: The department commander, having determined to establish a company of troops at the forks of Salmon River, desires you to make the needful preparations for that purpose. You will send to the point designated the most available company in your district. The company being organized at Fort Jones, on the receipt of arms and clothing, will proceed to the Salmon River, where it is understood supplies are abundant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 6, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that Captain Ousley, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company A, has been ordered to Redwood Creek and to establish a camp upon the old site of Fort Anderson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lient. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
 Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1864.

Hon. S. P. WRIGHT,

State Senate, Sacramento :

SIR: In view of the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs in the northwestern counties of this State, I have ordered Colonel Black, Sixth

Infantry, with 250 men of his regiment, to proceed to Fort Humboldt. A steamer will be chartered as soon as possible to convey the troops to Humboldt, together with ample supplies of quartermaster's and commissary stores, and everything else necessary for a vigorous campaign. I have no fault to find with Colonel Whipple. I have ever found him active, zealous, and energetic, but as a large portion of Colonel Black's regiment was going into the field, I have deemed it proper to place him for the time being in command of the district. The colonel is an officer of much experience and great energy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 8, 1864.*

(Received 2.30 a. m. 9th.)

General L. THOMAS:

Major Williams' telegram of 6th instant relating to Colonel Sibley received.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In consequence of the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs in the northwestern portion of California, I have ordered Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, to move with the major and three companies of his regiment to Fort Humboldt. The command will proceed by steamer from Benicia Barracks, taking ample supplies for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign. On reaching Fort Humboldt Colonel Black will assume command of the district, and move promptly in pursuit of the hostile Indians who have been plundering and murdering the white people in the counties bordering on the Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers. I have ordered that all Indians captured or who surrender themselves shall be sent to Fort Humboldt and held securely as prisoners of war until the Government shall determine as to their final disposition. As I have before reported, it is useless to place these Indians on reservations in that country; but if they can be sent to Catalina Island they cannot escape, and the expense of maintaining them there will be very trifling. Colonel Black is an officer of much experience and great energy, and, with an ample force, well supplied, I look with confidence to an early settlement of the Indian disturbances in the District of Humboldt. Colonel Black's regiment numbers about 500 men, well officered and efficient, and I hope it will not be deemed necessary to consolidate it and thereby throw out some of the best officers in the department. Six companies are now fully organized, and recruiting for the other four is progressing. Independent of these Indian disturbances, I have nothing special to report. Peace and quiet reign throughout the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I am sending the seven companies of the First Cavalry to your department as fast as possible. Four of the companies have already gone to Southern California, and one of them has probably reached Tucson by this time. Colonel Brown goes down to San Pedro by the next steamer, and will move at once with three companies via Yuma to Tucson. The three other companies are not yet mounted, but we are now purchasing the horses, and I hope to get them off by the end of this month. I hope you will send the company of the Second Cavalry now with you back to this department as soon as possible. I am much in want of cavalry. Will you be good enough to order the wagons and other means of transportation used by the companies to be sent back at once to Fort Yuma from Tucson to meet the remaining companies as they arrive. I have only ordered these companies as far as Tucson, there to receive your orders. You will find the companies well mounted, very good men, and well officered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 9, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers:

SIR: The general commanding desires you, as soon after your arrival at Fort Humboldt as possible, to communicate your arrival to Colonel Whipple, the present commander. The general directs that all Indians captured will be sent to Fort Humboldt, where they will be held as prisoners of war. You are authorized to subsist them from the supplies on hand. The issues, however, are restricted to the bread and meat portion of the army ration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: A letter from a recruiting officer in Oregon to Col. R. F. Maury, of the First Oregon Cavalry, says that the idea prevails that there is "no necessity for more troops; indeed, that to keep troops in this district is a useless expense," &c. Every person acquainted with the wants of the frontier understands how idle such remarks are. But I desire to say distinctly that more troops are necessary, and that we have next spring and summer important work for the Oregon cavalry to perform. I shall recommend to the general commanding the department that troops be sent to traverse thoroughly the whole region between Auburn and Canyon City and the California line. I hope to put

two expeditions in the field the whole season for that purpose against the Snake Indians—one from Fort Dalles southeasterly and one from Fort Boisé westerly and southwesterly. I shall also recommend a movement from Fort Klamath easterly; but as that post is not in my district I cannot speak so definitely in reference to it.

Thus you will perceive that it is hoped that the troops will be able to assist the mining population in prospecting, occupying, and exploring that portion of Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains, which is now a center of great attraction to the public on this coast. It contains no doubt immensely valuable mineral deposits. It is doubtless the intention of the brave and hardy miners to explore it; in any event it is my earnest wish to give them all the assistance and protection in my power. To aid in such an interesting development should be the aim and policy of the Government. Besides the ordinary wants of the Indian frontier we shall require troops for the fortifications now building at the mouth of the river. I am just advised from department headquarters that a small expedition will probably be sent from Lapwai next summer to explore the route from Lemhi (the Mormon fort) to the mouth of the Big Horn on the Yellowstone. Until the 1st of March next large bounties are given for recruits—\$302 for those who enlist and \$402 to those who re-enlist. This is by recent legislation of Congress, of the 12th ultimo. Thus now is the time for adventurous spirits to join the First Oregon Cavalry. Except from the Snakes no Indian troubles are now anticipated. Those who may lightly say that troops are not wanted are little aware how much the profound peace and security which now reigns on our whole Indian frontier is due to the movements of the troops, and especially of the Oregon cavalry, during the last two summers.

For two summers Colonel Maury, with the gallant and efficient regiment under his command, has taken the field upon the emigrant road. He was also ordered to remain out until the end of October. He did not come in prematurely only to hear of a massacre of emigrants in his rear. In May last six companies of troops were assembled at Fort Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation, to attend the great council convened to effect a new treaty with that tribe. These troops were not needed for influence over that tribe, although it was well to hold in salutary check the warlike minority of the Nez Percés. But the council was attended by runners from all the surrounding tribes; most of them had (as the Palouse, Yakimas, Cœur d'Alenes, Cayuses, &c.) been once at war with us, while the Nez Percés had remained friendly. They were eagerly waiting the hour when the Nez Percés would strike, as, if they would only say the word, many allies, full of ancient grudges, would cluster around them from those tribes, hugely delighted at the prospect of getting the Nez Percés into a fight.

The establishment of the military post at Fort Lapwai in October, 1862, and this assemblage of troops at Lapwai had thus a most salutary effect, evincing that the power of the Government was not gone, as the rebel sympathizers had endeavored to instill. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and those movements may have anticipated and frustrated hostile combinations. Colonel Maury proceeded from Fort Lapwai through the Salmon River country and thence on the emigrant road. In October, 1862, the moment I knew of the first discoveries of gold near Boisé, I wrote to the War Department recommending the establishment of Fort Boisé. In January the orders of the Secretary of War were received for the establishment of Fort Boisé. In June it was established, and it will always be an important and central point

in reference to the defense of that frontier. In February, 1863, it was arranged with Captain Crawford when he started for Washington City that Colonel Maury with his command should meet him at the crossing of Snake River, above Fort Hall, between the 15th and 20th of August. All the arrangements were made accordingly and they met at the ferry on the 17th of August last, at the same moment of time. Colonel Maury returned on the south side of Snake River, sent expeditions up the Bruneau and Malheur and reached Fort Walla Walla on the 26th of October.

I am happy to say that thus the most efficient protection has been given to the incoming emigrations of 1862 and 1863. The gallant spirits of the First Oregon Cavalry, who have borne like good soldiers the hardships of the campaigns, are entitled to my thanks for the efficient and cheerful manner in which they have discharged the duty, although they had not the good fortune to meet an enemy. Well do I know that the ardent desire of many of them would be to join in the war in the East, where it would rejoice them to battle in the glorious cause of unity, freedom, and nationality for which the armies of the Republic are now contending.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 32. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1864.*

1. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will accompany the movement directed in paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 27, current series.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 11, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Los Angeles:

No change will be made in instructions until further orders from Washington.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 11, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Benicia Barracks:

SIR: On your arrival in the District of Humboldt, or as soon after as possible, the general commanding desires you to give particular attention to the condition of the Mountaineer Battalion. It has been represented that these troops are under the impression that their services cannot be required in any other portion of this department except the

District of Humboldt. Of this their minds should be disabused at once. The force alluded to lacks that discipline even expected in volunteer troops; and while the general has no doubt but that its commander has done all in his power to correct the many abuses and the looseness which is prevalent, no change for the better has taken place. It appears from private representations that an opposition has sprung up against the authority of Colonel Whipple, the leader of which is said to be the major of the battalion (Taylor). The general desires you to make officers and enlisted men understand that cliques or factions tending to the destruction of discipline will not be tolerated. All officers of that battalion whom you may report as aiding and abetting such a course, or who do not come up to a proper military standard and discharge their duties cheerfully and well, will at once be dismissed the service without trial. You will find at the headquarters of the district a letter to Colonel Whipple from this office, calling his attention to the establishment of a company (or more if you deem it necessary) at the forks of the Salmon River. The position is an important one for controlling the Trinity River Indians and such others as may go to that region to hunt and fish, and protecting the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 34. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 13, 1864.*

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2. Paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 23, is hereby revoked.

3. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of Camp Union.

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5. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as acting inspector-general on the department staff. The major will report at these headquarters at the earliest day practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT POINT, CAL., *February 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In view of the possibility of hostile vessels making a demonstration on this coast, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions to the commanding general: The character of every vessel entering the harbor should be ascertained before such vessel shall have passed this fort. For this purpose the Shubrick should be anchored outside the Golden Gate, but within the Heads. I believe the anchorage named is good, and the Shubrick could lie there as well as at her present anchorage. Should unusually heavy weather render it advisable she could anchor near the wharf. Should the officers of the Shubrick become satisfied that a vessel should be stopped it could be done with the guns of this fort, and this would enable the batteries on Alcatraz to be manned in time to render effective service if necessary.

Situated as the Shubrick is now it is impossible for the character of a vessel to be known until beyond the effective range of the guns of this work; and in the case of a steamer, or even of a sailing vessel with the prevailing westerly winds, the guns on Alcatraz could not be brought to bear upon such a vessel disregarding the Shubrick as promptly as should be the case.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STEWART,

Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 15, 1864.

General HENRY W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of a communication addressed, through the General-in Chief, to the honorable Secretary of War by Hon. J. F. Kinney,* Delegate from the Territory of Utah, transmitted to me for report, and to submit the following as my views on the several subjects contained in the communication referred to: In regard to the first point made by Mr. Kinney, relating to the location of Camp Douglas, I am not apprised whether the camp is within the limits of Great Salt Lake City, as the authorities may have chosen to prescribe in a charter or describe in an ordinance. For aught I know to the contrary, the Territorial or city authorities may have extended their city jurisdiction on paper over the whole tract of country from the mountains to the Jordan. It was and is a question which has occasioned me neither to make careful inquiry nor to exercise much consideration. I recognized the supreme authority of the United States as existing here, however little it may be respected by the leaders or masses of the people, and established my camp on what is unquestionably public domain, never reduced to adverse possession by cities, towns, or private persons, so far as I am aware. I did not recognize the right now claimed by the Legislature or city to embrace a vast region of country for city or any other purposes antagonistic to the interests of the Government when that Government desired or required any part of such domain. Mr. Kinney is at a loss to understand why General Connor should locate his camp within the limits of a peaceful and loyal city, and why he did not occupy Camp Crittenden. In reply I have to say that Camp Douglas is on the public domain at least two miles distant from the nearest house in the city. It was selected on account of its salubrious and convenient site and abundance of water. The alleged annoyance to the citizens from the fact that one of the several streams running through or near the city is rendered filthy by the presence of the troops is greatly exaggerated, and is in my opinion an excuse for rather than a well-founded cause of complaint. My reasons for locating the camp were at the time of location, and are still, regarded as good and sufficient. First. It was and is desirable that the camp should be at some central point in the district, where supplies of forage could be most advantageously procured and whence roads diverge in all directions—north, south, east, and west. These advantages could best be secured at its present location. Second. I deemed it not only prudent but absolutely necessary to the

* See Kinney to Halleck, January 4, p. 715.

respect due to and the dignity of the Government that the camp should be located and maintained in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of Brigham Young and his attendant nest of traitors. Previous to my arrival I was not only informed, but it was bruited about in every direction among the people, that the forces under my command, soldiers marching to the relief and for the protection of the Territory, would not be permitted to cross the Jordan on the west. This threat, publicly given out, I subsequently found to have been intended as an intimidation, with a view to stopping the command at Fort Crittenden. How much the desire of speculators to sell to Government the buildings at the latter point at exorbitant rates had to do with the origin of the threat I deem it unnecessary here to argue. Mr. Kinney overstates the fact very considerably when he dwells on the loyalty and peacefulness of the people of Utah. They are bound down by a system of church tyranny more complete than that which held the bondmen of ancient Rome in early days or now enthalls Africa's sons on the cotton fields of the South. The world has never seen a system of bondage, abject slavery, espionage, and constant, unremitting tyranny in the most trivial relations of life more galling than that which Brigham Young oppresses the people in the name of religion. His teachings and those of his elders all tend to impress disloyalty upon the minds of his subjects and antagonism toward the Government, in which he recognizes neither authority over him nor goodness in itself. Until my arrival and location in his immediate presence his pulpit harangues were but iterated and reiterated denunciations of the Union and outbursts of bold-faced treason. Even now he and his chosen apostles, the minions of himself and the teachers of the people, can hardly conceal their inborn treason or repress the traitorous words which fill their hearts and break upon the ear in ill-concealed sneers and covert insinuations against the Government which fosters and protects them in their iniquities. As a specimen of the loyalty and peacefulness of the man from whom this people receive their ideas, as well of religion as of morality and the Government of the United States, I quote a brief paragraph from one of the so-called sermons of Brigham Young, delivered in presence of the assembled multitude on the 6th of October, 1863, at the Bowery, in Salt Lake City, to the semi-annual conference then in session, viz:

As for those who Abraham Lincoln has sent here, if they meddle with our domestic affairs I will send them to hell across lots, and as for those apostates running around here, they will probably fall down and their bowels will gush out, or they will bleed somewhere else.

A sermon as remarkable for its innate treason, villainous hatred of the Government, and extreme vulgarity as it is for its grammatical construction. Were it not that these words as used by the chief priest of the church are susceptible of the most complete and overwhelming proof, it would pass credence that they were ever used by any man, however debased, in any pulpit in the land. Taught, led, governed, tyrannized over by such men, by means of the most perfect system extending throughout the whole people and down into the deepest recesses of everyday private and domestic life, covered by the thin gauze of a superstition called religion, unparalleled in the history of the world and a disgrace at once to the civilization of the nineteenth century and the free institutions of the land, it is not to be wondered at that the people, ignorant and deluded, should have attained a state of feeling not merely inimical to the Government, but bordering on treason, only suppressed for the time by the presence of the troops

or the personal fears of the wily, traitorous, and treacherous leaders. When, therefore, Mr. Delegate Kinney affects patriotism himself, and with persecuted air and earnest professions characterizes the people of Utah as either loyal or peaceful, he but excites a smile upon the lips of even the casual passer-through of this land of polygamy, treason, and kindred crimes. I beg to assure the Department that the presence of the troops both in the Territory and on the present Government reservation at Camp Douglas has done much to prevent treasonable outbursts and conflict with this peculiar people and is doing much in a quiet way to lead the community back to allegiance and proper respect and regard for the Government. Brigham Young has impiously sworn and prophesied that the troops should either be destroyed or removed from Camp Douglas; and should the department intervene to remove the troops, not only would it not commend the Government to the mass of the people, but it would serve to strengthen his power and fulfill his prophecies. Not only would such a course be injurious to the Government itself, but the transfer of the troops would be regarded by thousands of the citizens, suffering under a worse than Egyptian bondage, as the withdrawal of the last ray of hope and an abandonment of them to their hard fate. That their condition has been much ameliorated since the arrival of the troops I have the strongest and best reasons for believing, and many look forward eagerly and hopefully to the time when the power of the Government shall be felt or the incoming of a new population may relieve them from a galling despotism and restore them to their long-lost rights as American citizens. I have had recent evidence of the boasted loyalty of these people in the return of an expedition sent to the south for the protection of miners. The officer in charge, Lieut. John Quinn, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, in his official report states that in many places not only could he not obtain forage for his animals at any price, the people asseverating that they would not sell a grain to Uncle Sam's minions, but he was absolutely prohibited from entering their farm-houses or seeking shelter from the winter storms in barns, sheds, and outhouses. I have also learned from credible witnesses that in cases, not few or exceptional, Gentile merchants and traders visiting the southern settlements to purchase flour and grain are invariably asked if they are buying for the troops, with the declaration of the farmers that if so grain and flour would not be sold at any price. The mere suspicion of being an agent of the Government in search of supplies is sufficient to violate any contract previously made and debar the purchaser from obtaining a bushel of wheat or a sack of flour or other produce. I inclose for the information of the Department a certified copy of a communication just received by me from miners, citizens of the United States, wintering in the neighboring town of Franklin, near the northern border of the Territory. I need hardly say that the utmost protection will be afforded them should it be required, but it is surely an anomalous position of affairs that citizens of the United States, peacefully seeking the settlement of a Territory of their common country, and that Territory professing through its Delegate loyalty and peacefulness, merely asking the hospitality accorded to humanity, should be compelled to look for protection from the armed troops of the Union. The hypocrisy of claiming either loyalty or peacefulness for such a people is too palpable to require further comment.

In reference to the special order directing stray cattle found on the reserve to be shot, which is complained of by Mr. Kinney as emanating from me, the Department is respectfully informed that the same was

issued by Colonel Pollock, commanding Camp Douglas, and immediately on coming to my knowledge it was revoked by me and has not in a single instance been executed. The Department is informed that Mr. Kinney is mistaken in the assertion that this command is subsisted to any considerable extent from the "products of the soil of the Territory." Our subsistence supplies are entirely drawn from the East, except only flour, beef, and vegetables, for which articles we are now paying exorbitant rates, induced and purposely made so by the edict of Brigham Young to his people not to sell to the troops. In this manner have the contractors (Gentiles) been broken up and forced out of the field of supplying, and Brigham himself, or his chosen bishops, derive the profits from the enormous and unreasonable prices demanded and necessarily paid. For the same reasons the wood and hay contractors have been unable to fulfill their contracts, and the troops were compelled to go into the mountains twenty miles distant in the dead of winter to cut and transport timber for fuel, while the animals, from sheer necessity, had all been turned out to exist upon the light herbage to be found upon snow-clad hills and wintry plains. In consequence of this, not only have the troops at times suffered for want of fuel, but the cavalry has necessarily been dismounted, and many of our animals have perished for lack of food, when it is a conceded and well-known fact that there is an abundance of forage in the Territory, for which the contractors have in vain offered the most exorbitant rates. After this statement of facts bearing on the subject I deem it my duty to the Government and the country to add that I would regard it as extremely injudicious and impolitic in every sense for the Department to comply with the request of Mr. Delegate Kinney, and it would only do so under the most decided and earnest, yet respectful, protest on my part. In conclusion I may be permitted to add that while an order transferring either myself or my command to the active scenes of the East would but be responsive to my own and the universal heartfelt desire of the troops under me, I must beg leave, respectfully, to suggest that neither they nor I have constituted Mr. Kinney our spokesman, and with a proper appreciation of his unasked-for interposition to that end and a due respect for the position he holds, would prefer communicating our wishes on proper occasions through some other and, probably, more congenial channel.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

FRANKLIN, UTAH TER., February 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,

Commanding Camp Douglas.

DEAR SIR: In view of the following matters we have thought it necessary to acquaint you with the actions of the citizens here. It is a constant stream of burlesque against the Government and you and your soldiers—such as "Thank God the buzzards are picking the bones of the U. S. Army," and that you and your army are "a set of vagabond hirelings," and that "the day was not far distant when you and your army would have to leave this country," and various other expressions of like import too numerous to mention. There is one other item we think necessary to mention. A few of the citizens here have boasted that they took \$16,000 worth of Government stock in

1857. There are men here who make that boast, and can be pointed out any day. They preach to their minute men to look well to their guns, and to lay in powder and keep their horses fat. They preach at Logan for the minute men there to be in readiness to be here in two hours. We have behaved ourselves as well as any set of men ever did, and still they make these threats and abuse us and our country every time they preach. Some of the boys expect to prospect west of Box Elder as soon as spring opens, and they (the Mormons) make their brags that we shan't prospect for gold in the country. We leave these lines to your kind consideration. They are written at the request of all the miners.

Nothing more at present, but remain your friends,

M. MONCHARD,
M. LEBEAU,
PETE LUFFING,
[AND 23 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with the major of his regiment and three companies, numbering 250 rank and file, left Benicia Barracks yesterday for Fort Humboldt for the purpose of terminating the Indian war in that district, as reported to you in my letter of the 8th instant. Another company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers has marched from Drum Barracks, via Fort Yuma, to Tucson, Ariz. The two companies of the same regiment now at Camp Union, Sacramento, and the one at Benicia Barracks are now being mounted. One of these companies, with the colonel of the regiment, will leave for Drum Barracks on the 20th instant, and the remaining two companies will be prepared to move to the same point by the 1st proximo. Transportation has been prepared by the quartermaster's department at Drum Barracks, so that no delay will take place in the movement. I have advised Brigadier General Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, of the approach of these seven companies to Tucson, in order that he may give the necessary instructions as to their disposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 12. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1864.*

The 22d of February, 1864, the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the patriot, soldier, and statesman, who carried us triumphantly through the Revolution which resulted in the establishment of this great Republic, will be appropriately observed by the troops in this department.

All fatigue duties shall cease for the day. At each military post a Federal salute will be fired at sunrise, and a National salute at meridian.

Let the welkin reverberate the roar of our artillery, and the ringing

shouts of the patriotic people on the Pacific shores to the heart of the Nation, and strengthen the arms of our brave soldiers who are fighting for the preservation of the Union.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters of January 28 I report that there are at Fort Humboldt about 200 Indian prisoners. It is impossible for me to give the exact number at the present time, owing to recent captures and deaths, but the above is nearly correct. As soon as another mail arrives I shall be able to report the precise number. At this post there are at the present time 106 Indians considered as prisoners, though they are obliged to support themselves, and consequently are not strictly so. They should, however, be removed to a place of safety. If taken to Smith's River Reservation they would not remain. The country between here and there is perfectly familiar to them, and nearly the whole distance inhabited by Indians with whom they are acquainted and on friendly terms. Thirty-nine of these 106 are full-grown bucks, more or less related to and friends of the hostile bands. Should they be taken to Smith's River it is almost certain they would return within a few days, and in all probability would join those in the mountains. Indeed, there would be no other course for them. By leaving the reservation they declare themselves enemies, and would expect to be treated as such. That Indians can escape from the reservations has been repeatedly demonstrated, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance of the troops stationed in the vicinity and the most untiring exertion of the officers and employes of the Indian Department. The only certain preventive against their escape and return to their old haunts is to have them taken at first to a point so remote that they cannot find their way back. Mendocino for the Trinity Indians would be better than Smith's River. The Indian prisoners at Fort Humboldt would perhaps remain at Smith's River if taken there, though some of them have once escaped from that reservation, and even if they should run off would not be such formidable enemies as those from this section. As between Smith's River and Mendocino—though both are objectionable—I respectfully suggest the former as the safer place for the Indians now held as prisoners at Fort Humboldt. My remarks upon this subject I hope may not be deemed intrusive. It is of importance to Government and to the people that the right course be pursued; that when once captured the Indians may never again be allowed to run at large and war upon the citizens. Were it practicable to have the Indians removed as they are captured to the island recently taken possession of on the southern coast, by order of the department commander, or held close as prisoners until that course could be pursued, many of the difficulties now in the way of a final settlement of Indian affairs in Northern California would be obviated, and the end sought more speedily attained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Capt. E. B. GIBBS,

Second Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 8th instant, with the accompanying petition of the people of Arcata, is received and contents noted. By a most unaccountable mistake it did not come to hand until after the mail had left last Friday. The state of excitement you describe I can very readily understand, and there is no doubt some cause of alarm. The Indians have a hatred toward the settlements on the coast, particularly Arcata, and the greatest vigilance is required to guard against them. It was my opinion that the force at Camp Curtis would be sufficient during the winter, though there has been so little storm of late that the Indians move about at pleasure. For a month past I have wished that your company was all at Camp Curtis to be stationed as you deem necessary for the protection of Arcata and adjacent settlements, but have not been able as yet to replace the detachment at Camp Gilmore. Constant call is made upon me for troops from every quarter and to keep up the scouting parties that are now in the field. It seems almost impossible to spare any men from here just now for the coast. All I can do at this moment is to increase your force by twelve men from Company D, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, as per copy of order inclosed. It gives me pleasure to state that the prompt steps you have taken for the defense of Arcata meet my hearty approbation. Please advise me by return escort if any indications have been discovered of the presence of Indians in the vicinity of Camp Curtis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Lieutenant HALE,

First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Orleans Bar:

LIEUTENANT: Your letter of yesterday has been received and contents noted. It is my desire to increase the force at Orleans Bar when practicable. The gentlemen who were here from that place and who returned with you were of the opinion that ten men would be sufficient for the protection of that town as long as the Klamath Indians remained friendly. There will be a larger force stationed there, however, when the absolute necessity therefor is apparent and the troops can possibly be spared. Other men will be sent from time to time to take the place of portions of your detachment when it can be done without interfering with active operations, but you will not grant leaves of absence to any of your command. You will be supplied with rations for your detachment from this post. If you can, however, purchase fresh beef there at the price stated, there is no objection to your doing so to the amount allowed by the Army Regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Portland, February 16, 1864.*Brigadier-General ALVORD, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed letter from H. Jones, a reliable man, of Jones & Edgar's express. Your letter to me, published in the Oregonian, has been read with much interest. It indicates that you will send an expedition in that direction as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

CANYON CITY, *February 8, 1864.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

DEAR SIR: Having a short acquaintance with, I take the liberty to state to you the condition of our country, showing the necessity of protection to the traveling public to and from Canyon City. About forty miles from this place, on what is known as Cottonwood Creek, on 6th instant, eight Indians were seen; one of the number shot at a white man. Pack trains are having their animals stolen daily, and people are in constant fear while traveling. The Indians number from fifteen to twenty. Is it not in your power to furnish us immediately with some protection? The roads are in splendid condition and the weather mild and pleasant. If you can and will assist, you will confer a great favor on many.

Yours,

H. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN,

Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Present:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs you to see Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, in charge of the construction of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia, and with him visit the works at Cape Disappointment and also at Point Adams. You will procure all the information you can from him which will be useful to you in command of said fortifications. You will be careful to consult him as to the proper site at which quarters for the troops should be built at both fortifications. You will be prepared on your return to instruct your acting assistant quartermaster making estimates to be forwarded to Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, of the necessary funds to build temporary quarters for your company.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1864.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,

Corps of Engineers, Astoria, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: Capt. W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, is ordered to repair to the mouth of the Columbia to see you and procure all the information proper for him to know previous to the departure of his company

from this post. I wish him to see the works at Cape Disappointment and also at Point Adams. I have received your letter of the 13th instant. At which point do you recommend that Captain Jordan shall establish himself, Cape Disappointment or Point Adams? I especially desire you to point out to him the proper site upon which quarters for troops at either place should be erected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Under the special authority of the War Department, dated July 9, 1863, in a dispatch from Major-General Halleck, I have since that time issued about 5,000 stand of small-arms to organized militia companies in this department. I have also issued a small amount of cavalry arms, and a few pieces of field artillery for the same purpose. In the organization of the militia companies of California the greatest care has been taken by the Governor of the State that none but true and loyal men are enrolled either as officers or privates, and the most stringent regulations have been adopted for the care and security of these arms. Captain McAllister, of the Ordnance Department, commanding Benicia Arsenal, has by my direction forwarded a requisition for 10,000 rifles, 8,000 pistols, 40,000 rifled muskets, 9,000 sabers. In view of the present aspect of our affairs, I deem it important that the requisition should be filled at an early day. We know not at what moment we may be engaged in a foreign war, with our communication by water to New York cut off, and forced to rely solely on the supplies already here. If I can have the arms called for in Captain McAllister's requisition, an army of 75,000 men can be fully equipped in this department in a very short time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 17, 1864.*
(Received 12.45 p. m. 18th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States :

The Campbell patriotic resolutions have without material change this day passed the Senate and Assembly.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 37. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 17, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Company F (Stombs'), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Drum Barracks on the next steamer leaving for Wilmington, Cal.

* * * * *

5. The regimental and non-commissioned staff of the First Regiment Cavalry California Volunteers will proceed to Drum Barracks en route to Tucson, Ariz. Ter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: In reply to that part of your letter of the 11th instant* which refers to the mode of operations next season from Fort Dalles, I have the honor to state that I have not been able to obtain any very satisfactory information as regards the country or Indians. From impressions derived from such information as I have been able to obtain, I do not think that there is a large number of Indians (men) occupying permanently the country proposed to be traversed. They are, however, hostile, well armed, and vigilant. I do not think that a depot accessible to wagons can be established far enough out on the Warm Springs route. The mouth of Crooked River is probably the farthest point that could be reached. This, in my opinion, is too far west and not far enough south. When we consider the country to be examined south and east in connection with the necessity of return trips to the depot it should be as nearly central as possible and well to the south. It will be impossible to take, with the present means of transportation in the district, much more than sixty days' rations for the command, which will move from the depot. Estimating its employes and all at 120, they will require about 125 mules. If there are thirty or forty men left at the depot to escort the return wagons and make such examination of the surrounding country as may be necessary, it will require on the start from here seven or eight teams in addition to the mules. On the return of these to this post for supplies two or three might be retained, five being considered sufficient to keep up the supplies, and these could probably be dispensed with by the middle of August or 1st of September. Under all the circumstances I consider the South Fork of John Day's River, or some point thirty or forty miles southwest of Canyon City, the best for the depot. From this point the expedition with sixty or sixty-five days' rations can move west to the waters of Des Chutes, then southeast as far as desirable, and north to their depot. For the next sixty or sixty-five days they would move southeast, east, north, and west to their depot preparatory to return or winter quarters. This is on the supposition that the expedition will leave their depot by the middle of May or 1st of June at latest, and in the time they will then have can make a thorough examination of the whole country to the California line, and the arrangement is, I think, the most economical, as regards transportation, that can be made. Since writing the above I learn from the guide who accompanied Captain Smith in 1860 that it is impossible to take wagons up the South Fork of John Day's, but that they can go very well up Crooked River, a branch of the Des Chutes, to its source, which is separated by a narrow divide only from the source of the South Fork, and if thought best can be taken around the headwaters of the South Fork, and that this

* Not found.

locality, the valley on the head of Crooked River, or the South Fork, is well calculated for the establishment of a depot. The position is, when considered in reference to the country to be examined, favorable if the plan I propose is adopted. It would place the depot, as I am informed, thirty or forty miles west and perhaps a little south of Canyon, and would be in a locality where the troops left at the depot could be of good service in the examination of favorite summer resorts for Indians, and would be between the Warm Springs Reservation and the hostile Indians. I would recommend that the services of this guide be obtained and that he might be authorized to select four or five Indians from the Warm Springs to accompany him. These can be obtained without pay, and I would prefer not to have a greater number. With a competent interpreter (the party referred to as guide is a good one) they could be used to advantage. I do not approve of the idea of having a company of Indians. Their manner of warfare is repugnant to our civilization, and they would be a constant source of anxiety and perhaps trouble to the commander of the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 18, 1864.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I desire the Secretary's authority to muster in two companies before completion of organization, for immediate service in the field.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

February 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

This is authority for you to have two companies mustered in as requested.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Gaston, Cal., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the most active exertions are being constantly made by the troops in this portion of the Military District of Humboldt to capture or kill the hostile Indians, but am obliged to confess that but little success is achieved. There are from ten to fifteen friendly Indians active as spies, and enlisted men familiar with this section are continuously and anxiously laboring to find the enemy, but as yet without avail. The Indians I have employed are entirely in earnest, as they are at deadly enmity with the hostile bands in the mountains, and now that they are so fully committed they are untiring in their endeavors. The troops and friendly Indians are eager in pursuit of the enemy, each failure making them more so. Some

days ago a party of citizens arrived in this valley from Klamath and Salmon Rivers to avenge the death of their neighbors, killed by Indians as reported to me on January 29. The party numbers some fifty white men and twenty Klamath Indians. I welcomed their arrival, and have endeavored to have their efforts put forth in the right direction. Upon first taking the field they were misinformed upon many points, and I was fearful they might do mischief by attacking friendly Indians, but they seem reasonable and only desire to assist in bringing to justice the guilty. So far this party have paid their own expenses with the assistance of other citizens, but it is not probable that they will keep up the organization more than two or three weeks longer. Thirty or more of them, it has been intimated, would enter the service of the United States if they could do so for a term of six months. They could furnish their own arms, clothing, &c. Their only object in entering the service would be to close the war, and as they are generally good marksmen and used to frontier life they could render good service. If this plan could be adopted I respectfully recommend that the services of men be accepted in the several counties of Del Norte, Klamath, Trinity, Humboldt, and Mendocino for six months. In many instances they would be useful as a guard to the settlements, leaving the organized troops more at liberty to deal with the Indians. Particularly in Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity Counties do the people feel the necessity of the continued presence of our armed force, and they would beyond a doubt avail themselves of the privilege so far as possible of bearing arms for a short time, though they could not be induced to enlist for the period of three years.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,

First Battalion Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: I arrived at this post yesterday p. m. with headquarters and three companies Sixth Infantry California Volunteers. I [will] send you an order assuming command of the district, which is forwarded by direction of the department commander, as soon as possible after my arrival. I shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as possible, and to be informed of the disposition of troops in the district, and what movements or expeditions are on foot. I propose to visit Fort Gaston as soon as circumstances will permit, but when that will be I cannot exactly say just now, inasmuch as "the Indians in quite a force (some say fifty) attacked Dyer's house, two miles from this, and it is now in flames. There is great excitement; send us some help." This is dated Arcata, 1 o'clock, February 17, and signed W. C. Martin, Company D, First Battalion Mountaineers. This note reached me at or about 4.30 p. m., and at 5.35 p. m. Major Wright with Captain Buckley's company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with three days' rations in their haversacks, were on the march for the scene of trouble. Nothing heard from Major Wright's command to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP AT THE FORKS OF SALMON,
February 18, 1864.

Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Commanding Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I took the liberty of opening a letter directed to Captain Baird, he being absent at the time at Sacramento. On the 10th of February I received orders from General Wright, commander of this department, to move my men to this place and operate against hostile Indians. My company consists of sixty-three able men, in good health and spirits. After three days' march we arrived safe at this place. We found considerable snow on the tops of the mountains, which delayed us from getting here sooner. Passed an Indian ranch on the 15th which was deserted by the males. Yesterday an Indian was shot, and by making strict inquiries I found that he was a bad Indian, who is accused of having killed and robbed at Trinity Center. An escort of your command arrived here yesterday. No further depredations have been committed at this place lately. I shall take all my men out as a scouting party into the mountains as soon as I have my cartridges and rations prepared.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. Company F, Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., February 19, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Infantry, Commanding, Catalina Island:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the district commander to say that on the 10th instant the following dispatch was transmitted from these headquarters to department headquarters, viz:

There are about forty miners on Catalina, not owners of incorporated mines, who apply for permission to remain. Can they be allowed to remain on the island a further time or must they leave forthwith?

To which answer was made by the wires that no change will be made in instructions till further orders from Washington. A second answer has been received this evening, as follows:

The persons mentioned in your dispatch can remain on the island until further orders, provided they are not engaged in any unlawful business.

There may be more or less than forty persons. The privilege granted refers to all that may be on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adj. Fourth Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *February 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Interior Department has been requested to make Catalina an Indian reservation. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: Several prominent citizens waited upon General Wright yesterday asking him to unite with you in a dispatch to the authorities at Washington, requesting the retention of the U. S. ship *Narragansett* on this coast. The general has learned that you are coming to the city to-night, and has therefore desired me to state that should you deem the matter of sufficient importance to send a telegram to that effect, you are hereby authorized to use his name. The commander of the *Narragansett* reports that to make a safe voyage "round the Horn" the vessel must be put in complete trim and repair. When this is done the necessity for taking her East no longer exists. He therefore desires that the repairs essential to make her a serviceable vessel be made on this coast, where her services can be made available until the arrival of other vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX., *February 20, 1864.*

First Lieut. W. FORRY,

Adjt. Fourth Infy. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that considerable has been said of depredations committed at Pi-Ute Creek, Rock Spring, and Marl Spring by Indians, being the last three campings on this end of the road leading from California to this post. Upon due inquiry I can find no cause to justify a report, but as the rumor has gigantic proportions, and will in all probability reach Drum Barracks and California, I hasten to write in order to meet ungrounded reports with a statement of facts. On the return of the express on the 30th of January I received a letter from the recorder of the Rock Spring district that depredations had been committed by Indians at Pi-Ute Creek by driving off cattle and killing a horse owned by citizens. On the 31st of January I called in Sicahout and other chiefs of the Mojaves. They promised to seek out the Indians that had committed the depredations. Sicahout sent his brother in search of Sparkamiah (Eagle Sky), a petty chief of the Pi-Utes, and Espaum, a chief of the Chimehuevas, to ask them to come to the fort. About the 3d of February, one of the citizens stopping at Pi-Ute Creek informed me they had lost four head of cattle and a horse. They had either strayed or were driven off by Indians, and one of their horses had been killed near their camp. A part of the meat had been taken away, and a piece of an Indian arrow was found near the horse. He stated they had not seen any Indians, but their fresh tracks were found near the camp. On the 9th of February the brother of Sicahout returned without bringing any of the chiefs with him, stating that Sparkamiah's band had been stealing in the vicinity of El Dorado Cañon, and feared they would be killed if they came to the fort (I have seen white men from El Dorado Cañon; they don't confirm the report). On the return of the express, on the 16th instant, I received a letter from Derough, the recorder of the Rock Spring district, stating that four horses and a bullock had been killed and eaten by Indians at Marl Spring on the 10th instant, and twenty-four head of horses, owned by Mr. Moody, had been driven

off from Rock Spring, and their property and personal security were seriously threatened. The expressman, William Furlong, confirmed the report contained in this letter. On this information I ordered Lieutenant Nason with a detachment of fifteen men to march to Rock Spring. The detachment crossed the river on the 17th and marched to Pi-Ute Creek on the 18th. On the afternoon of the 18th Mr. Nichols, of Silver Hill, in the vicinity of Rock Spring, brought a third letter from Derough, the recorder, stating the cause of alarm he had given was removed; that the twenty-four head of horses had been recovered, and animals owned by miners, all except one or two, had been found. I learned from Mr. Nichols, who had been stopping at Silver Hill during the winter, that no trouble has been had with the Indians and none is expected. At dusk on the 18th I sent an express to Lieutenant Nason for him to return with his detachment to the garrison. He returned on the 19th. In my opinion all is quiet on the road, as far as Indians are concerned, and there has been no occasion requiring a report from me other than why I sent out the detachment. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CHARLES ATCHISON,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

FORT GASTON, CAL., February 20, 1864.

Lient. JAMES ULIO,
*Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt:*

SIR: Dispatches announcing the arrival at Fort Humboldt of Colonel Black with headquarters and three companies of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, also order that Colonel Black assumes command of the Humboldt Military District, were received about 12 o'clock last night, and the intelligence was most welcome. I have the honor to report the present disposition of troops in this district as follows, viz: Second Infantry California Volunteers—Company C, Captain O'Brien, Camp Lincoln; Company D, Captain Hull, Fort Bragg; Company E, Captain Gibbs, Camp Curtis; Company F, Captain Douglas, Camp Wright; Company H, Lieutenant Gonnisson, Fort Gaston; Company I, Captain Theller, Fort Humboldt; Captain Hull with detachment of twenty-four men in the field, between Fort Bragg and Eel River, since January 20, 1864. A detachment of Company E, Lieutenant Delany, Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding, is at Camp Gilmore, and two detachments of five men each at the two Gold Bluffs. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers—Company A, Captain Long, Camp Iaqua; Company B, Captain Ousley, Camp Anderson; Company C, Captain Miller, Fort Gaston; Company D, Captain Martin, Fort Humboldt; Company E, Captain Simpson, Camp Grant; First Lieutenant Geer, of Company A, with a detachment of forty men at Fort Gaston; First Lieutenant Hempfield, of Company B, with twenty-nine enlisted men, at Fort Gaston; Second Lieutenant Hale, of Company B, with thirteen enlisted men, at Orleans Bar; First Lieutenant Herrick, of Company D, with thirty-five enlisted men, at Fort Gaston; Second Lieutenant Frazier, of Company E, with twelve enlisted men, in the field near Mattole, Humboldt County. Scouting parties are out from time to time from nearly all the above posts and camps, and a few men are guarding important places in this vicinity. Company A, Battalion Native California Cavalry, Captain Pico, has its headquarters at Fort Gaston; detachments on escort service.

My intentions have been in the above distribution of troops, as far as it has been done since I have had command, to afford protection as much as possible to the settlements in the district, and at the same time keep up scouting parties where hostile Indians were most likely to be found. As the enemy is continually moving, it is impossible to determine where he can in the future be met with. This valley is, however, the old home of the leading hostile Indians, and it is evident that in this vicinity they have their headquarters more than at any other given point. As they have been pretty closely pressed in this section of late, they resorted to their old schemes of making a raid at a distance for revenge and plunder and to draw troops away from here. That the colonel commanding may become thoroughly acquainted with the position of affairs, I respectfully and earnestly urge that he visit this post at as early a day as practicable, and that at least one company of the Sixth be ordered here at once. The detachment at at Orleans Bar is barely sufficient for a guard to the town, but should be replaced by a company at least fifty men strong. Were the detachments of Captain Gibbs' company recalled from Camp Gilmore and the Gold Bluffs, and a company of about the same strength stationed at Camp Gilmore, from which small details could be made for each of the Gold Bluff settlements, the Indians would be pretty thoroughly checkmated from Arcata north.

The Indians will dislike very much to return to the interior without committing depredations somewhere on the coast, and they may pay a visit to the Eel River settlements. For the information of the colonel commanding, I inclose a rough outline map of the district.*

In readiness to assist the district commander by every means in my power, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding at Fort Gaston.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to request authority from the general commanding to place (throughout the coming season until late in October) troops in the field as follows: From Fort Boisé west and westerly, two companies of Oregon cavalry (A and E), under command of Capt. George B. Currey. From Fort Dalles, southeasterly, two companies of the same regiment (D and G), under the command of Capt. J. M. Drake, of that regiment. The murders and depredations of the Snake Indians have rendered these expeditions necessary to protect the large mining population in their intentions to explore, prospect, and mine in that whole region, extending from the Grande Ronde and The Dalles to the California line. The miners have found silver as well as gold in the region of the Owyhee, southwest of Fort Boisé. There will be a large rush of people in that direction under the belief that it is a second Nevada. The Snake Indians were very troublesome in that quarter last autumn. There is reason to fear that many of the most inveterate have left the vicinity of Fort Hall, and moved westerly to that great region so little known between Snake River and the Cascade Mountains. Last fall just before winter set in, about the middle of November, the Snakes ran off

* Not found.

from the Warm Springs Reservation thirty or forty horses belonging to the Wascos and other friendly tribes on that reservation. They killed some whites last summer near Canyon City (southeast of The Dalles 160 miles), and this spring have already begun to steal and fire at white men. Some of the Wascos will desire to accompany the troops to get back their horses from the Snakes. I do not think it advisable, as urgently recommended by some officers, to employ the friendly Indians as paid allies on account of their fierce hostility to the Snakes. But it may be advisable to let twenty or thirty picked Indians accompany each expedition under a select chief, being only provided subsistence by the United States. They would be useful as scouts and guides. If the general commanding the department should differ from me in judgment on this point, it is proper that I should state that Captain Currey says that he has seen the chiefs of several of the surrounding tribes, and that they would like to join us as allies in the scouts against the Snakes. General Wright may think it judicious to obtain thirty Indians to each expedition and supply them with arms and ammunition. Thirty Nez Percés, armed and organized, accompanied his expedition in the Palouse country in 1858. Were they not paid as scouts by the quartermaster's department? I have no means of ascertaining here. General Wright of course knows. His orders in the case in reference to the whole matter are respectfully invited. It is difficult to ascertain how many warriors the Snakes can summon in that region of country—not more than 300 or 400; I think. But they would not be embodied, in all likelihood. I have supposed that two companies could operate with efficiency in that region. Depots supplied with wagons would have to be established. From those points the troops should move with pack animals. They will start expecting to pack. I should expect to order the troops to stay out the whole season, traversing so far as possible the whole region named, the only limit to the extent of their movements being the supply of subsistence; the main object to be to do what so small a force will permit to protect the whites in exploring, traveling, and mining in that region. Capt. M. Crawford, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington, and I suppose will come out again from Omaha, Nebr. Ter., with an emigrant escort over the emigrant road. For that reason, and also because the road has not recently been infested, I do not propose to send any troops east of Fort Boisé upon the emigrant road. I shall make the subject mentioned in your letter of the 28th ultimo the topic of a separate dispatch. The whites are now well established in the Beaver Head country, daily exploring it more and more. Therefore any delay will only improve the chances of easily exploring at a future season from Lemhi to the Yellowstone. Moreover, Governor Wallace, Delegate from Idaho, left here expecting to get troops from the Northwestern States to occupy the region east of the Rocky Mountains, near the headwaters of the Yellowstone. Thus I shall recommend that the instructions of the 28th ultimo be countermanded, for I have neither troops nor transportation for such an expedition. For the other purposes detailed in this letter I may have to order the purchase of some means of transportation—perhaps fifty mules. I trust I may have the sanction of the general commanding to order the purchase of such means of transportation as may be necessary. A few infantry may be sent with each expedition as far as the wagons go as escorts and to guard the depots.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 20, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,

First Oregon Cavalry:

(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding has received your letter of the 15th instant, stating that you would move with sixty men of the cavalry to the point on Snake River above the Palouse Crossing for the protection of the miners from the Indians. He directs me to state that your prompt movement meets with his entire approbation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 20, 1864.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,

First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: For the information of the general I have the honor to report that additional rumors of depredations on the Canyon City road have been received. At Cherry Creek and Cottonwood, both tributaries of the South Fork of John Day's River, and distant from this about 150 or 160 miles, I am informed by Mr. Lockwood, who has just arrived, that animals have been stolen and the prisoners fired upon and driven back. The robbing of the house alluded to in a former communication took place at Bridge Creek, about 100 miles distant, and is reasonably supposed to have been done by Indians from the Warm Springs Reservation, but occurred by and on account, as Mr. Lockwood informs, of the sale of liquor to the Indians. After getting them drunk they became impudent, and he expelled them from his house, and then became alarmed and deserted the premises, when the Indians destroyed a portion of the contents of his house. He is not entitled to sympathy or protection. It is, however, different in the present instance. It will undoubtedly be the policy of these Indians (the Snakes) to do all the stealing possible early in the season. This increases their means of subsistence and escape when later in the season troops come into their country, which they no doubt anticipate. For these reasons I would recommend that twenty-five or thirty men be sent as soon as they can be started to camp in that vicinity, with supplies sufficient to last them till they can join the main expedition at its depot, which I presume will be somewhere within fifty or sixty miles of their camp, if not in that immediate vicinity. The supplies for this detachment could be taken now to their camp in wagons. They should also have six or eight pack animals. When the main expedition moves, if it did not go by this camp, a few pack animals with additional supplies could be sent to them with such information as regards the movements of the main party as would enable them, if thought best, to join it. Captain Drake, Company D, will require for the summer about 8,000 rounds rifle ammunition (caliber .54) and 6,000 pistol (caliber .44). If the general thinks best to adopt my suggestions this should be forwarded immediately. I suggest that it be invoiced directly to Captain Drake, as in the absence of the cavalry the post will have no use for any portion of it. To go out and remain there on the South Fork a few days and

return to this post before the movement for the summer would only aggravate the Indians, while it would have the horses of the party in bad condition for the summer. Of course the teams would return immediately. If this party be sent out to remain it would be well to send up two good teams of mules, also some directions as regards beef for it. The season of the year is some objection, but the grass is now growing very fast, and I do not think it likely that we will have a long spell of bad weather in March, and the party going now will no doubt save a good deal of grumbling and considerable property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 21, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 10, current series, from headquarters District of Oregon, I have this day assumed command of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 22, 1864.*

(Received 1 a. m. 23d.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Your telegram relating to Catalina received.*

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, February 22, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,

Governor of California, Sacramento City:

SIR: I have carefully perused the petition addressed to Your Excellency by the miners on Catalina Island. When I first ordered possession to be taken of the island, all persons on it I desired to remove at an early day. Subsequently, finding that it would seriously inconvenience a few people who had stock on the island and others mining there, I modified my instructions so far as to permit them to remain until the decision of the Government could be received. This is the condition of affairs now. I am waiting the action of the War Department. When I ordered the commander of the Southern District of California to take possession of the island I was not aware that any mining companies had been duly incorporated, and I am informed that most of the companies have been incorporated since the 21st of December. I do not

* See p. 760.

agree with the petitioners as to the value of the island for the purposes of an Indian reservation. Inclosed herewith are copies of my letters to the Adjutant-General of the Army dated on the 21st of December and 7th and 27th of January; also a special report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, who made a personal examination of the island.* Your petitioners say that the island is devoid of vegetation; the report of Colonel Curtis represents quite the contrary. A large number of sheep, horses, and cattle were found on the island, wild goats and other game in abundance, with plenty of wood, and an inexhaustible supply of fish, and pure fresh water. I look upon it as a very desirable place for an Indian reservation.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *February 22, 1864.*

Lient. JAMES ULIO,
*Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt:*

SIR: On yesterday information was received that Indians were encamped near Redwood Creek, some fifteen or twenty miles below Camp Anderson. Last night at 10 o'clock I dispatched Lieutenant Geer, Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and thirty enlisted men of same company to that vicinity, with instructions to capture or kill all Indians found. Lieutenant Geer went prepared to remain out ten days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 22, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Mr. Edgar, an expressman from Canyon City, informs me to-day that thirty animals, mostly mules, were stolen from the vicinity of Canyon City on the 16th instant, supposed to be by Indians. Parties had been formed to pursue. I think from former acquaintance with Mr. Edgar that the information is reliable. It shows if the theft has been committed by Indians that it is their intention to accumulate as much movable stock as possible early in the season. Many robberies are, however, committed by white men, yet the presence and operations of troops in the neighborhood will repress or detect the operations of whites and Indians. From this matter the considerations of my letter of the 20th instant are increased in importance. I would detach from this post immediately a party for the vicinity of Canyon City, except for the distance and the consequent necessity for transportation and the employment of hands and considerations which must enter into the preparation for the expeditions, which I am informed will constitute the summer's operations of the troops in the district. Being so con-

* See pp. 706, 718, 734, and Part I, p. 244, respectively.

venient to district headquarters and the expedition requiring so much expenditure, and the detachment being necessarily connected with the summer operations, I have thought it best to advise with the general. I have not seen Mr. Laughlin. If he has received your letter he has not considered the matter of sufficient importance to call. I have dropped him a letter, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.^a

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 23, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general commanding the department, a certified copy of a petition from the Hon. John F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from Utah Territory, to the General-in-Chief, and through him to the honorable Secretary of War, urging the removal of myself and command from Camp Douglas, which petition was respectfully referred by the General-in-Chief to myself for report.* I also inclose copy of such report,† forwarded to the General-in-Chief, and a communication from miners residing at Franklin, Utah Ter., in relation to the disloyalty of the people in that place and vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from headquarters District of Oregon I have this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 24, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Catalina Island will be taken by the Government. No further improvements will be permitted. Time will be allowed to remove cattle.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

^a Letter to Mr. Laughlin not sent, as I had subsequently received the desired information.

* See January 4, p. 715.

† See February 15, p. 748.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., February 24, 1864.

First Lieut. W. I. REED,
*Regimental Quartermaster, Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Camp near Fort Humboldt, Cal.:*

SIR: The headquarters of the District of Humboldt are hereby temporarily transferred for the present to the vicinity of Arcata. First Lieut. William I. Reed, regimental quartermaster, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish the necessary transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,
*First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. J. A. WAYMIRE,
First Oregon Cavalry:
(Through commanding officer Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: The general commanding the district directs that you proceed with your command to the South Fork of John Day's River and encamp at some point best calculated to enable you to protect the whites against the incursions of the Indians. You should take some tarpaulins with which to cover the provisions. The friendly Indians from the Warm Springs Reservation should be treated with kindness. If opportunity occur you may make an investigation as to the truth of the charge that they committed any of the depredations on the whites on the Canyon City road. You will report to this office your arrival, and from time to time anything of importance which occurs. You will keep Captain Drake advised of any information concerning the routes of communication, &c., which would be useful to him. Any casualties in your detachment should be promptly reported to Captain Drake. You are directed by the general commanding to obey any instructions you may receive from Colonel Maury as to the objects of the expedition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 25, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 28th ultimo, which says, speaking of the exploration proposed by General Totten from Lemhi (a Mormon settlement) to the Three Forks of the Upper Missouri, "General Wright desires me to say that the exploration referred to should, if possible, be made during the coming summer. You will, therefore, make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the wishes of the Government as indicated in the last paragraph of General Totten's letter." As indicated in my letter of the 20th

instant, I recommend that this matter be postponed to another season for the following reasons: I have just had a long interview with Judge Tufts, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Idaho Territory. He is from Virginia City, in what is called the Beaver Head country, about forty miles this side of the Three Forks, and gives me interesting statistics of the rapid settlement of that country. Within a year and a half a mining population of 12,000 souls has settled within a district of 100 miles east and west by forty north and south. The chief towns are Virginia City, East Bannock, Nevada City, Bivan's Gulch, and Galatin, the latter at the Three Forks, the former higher up to the very headwaters of the Missouri, at the base of the Rocky Mountains on the eastern slope. Lemhi is just opposite East Bannock at the base of the Rocky Mountains, on their western slope. They cannot be more than seventy miles apart. I respectfully represent that the whites are so rapidly exploring that country that by waiting another year any exploration will be vastly expedited. I am sure there is no good pass in the Rocky Mountains between Lemhi and East Bannock. From the statements of Judge Tufts I am satisfied that the best route for a road from new Fort Boise to Virginia City, on the Three Forks, is to go by the emigrant road via the Three Buttes until you get on the wagon road from Salt Lake via Fort Hall to East Bannock. This crosses the Rocky Mountains near High Bank Creek. (See military map of the Department of Oregon, 1859.) This is now a well-traveled road in some parts. What the people of that country want now is military protection. That must come from the Northwestern States. I saw the Hon. W. H. Wallace, late Governor, but now Delegate from Idaho Territory, as he passed here. (By the way, I was much gratified when Idaho Territory elected a Union candidate.) I wrote him a letter, which I authorized him to show to the Secretary of War, recommending that a force should be sent to that country near the Three Forks from the Northwestern States. Governor Wallace and Judge Tufts both seem sanguine that steamers can ascend the Yellowstone to within from 100 to 200 miles of Virginia City. Mr. Chouteau is to try it next season. It would have been tried last summer, but the unusually low water prevented the steamers even from getting to Fort Benton. A few infantry companies should go on the steamers to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone. The mounted companies (and there should be nearly a regiment) should go by land via Fort Laramie. Judge Tufts says the best place for a military post will be at the head of navigation, supposed to be near the mouth of Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Thence two companies of cavalry should be sent to the Flathead Agency in the Bitter Root country, which is in my district. It should be especially excepted from my district and supplied from their depot. I need not say to you that I have not troops enough in my district to occupy that country. They must come from Missouri, Iowa, &c. If General Totten shall comply with the request of General Wright in his letter of 16th of December and send an officer of Engineers for the purpose, I shall do my best to give him escort. But I cannot now recommend the exploration. The Crow Indians on the Yellowstone threaten the whites and object to the explorations of the miners. The Sioux are fast approaching the Crows. A military force is needed there, and I respectfully recommend to the general commanding the department that he make such representations to the Secretary of War as will materially aid Governor Wallace in getting the troops referred to. It is beyond my district and the Department of the Pacific, but as the seat of government of Idaho Territory is at Lewiston, on this side of the mountains, they naturally look to us for assistance. Since writing you on the 20th instant I have

ordered twenty-five cavalry, under Lieutenant Waymire, from Fort Dalles to the South Fork of John Day's River, on the road to Canyon City, for the protection of the whites, some depredations having been committed by the Indians. This detachment will join Captain Drake after he starts, two months later.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 26, 1864.

COMMANDERS OF POSTS AND CAMPS

IN THE HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO:

SIRS: The department commander desires you to exercise the greatest watchfulness to guard against a surprise of the post under your command. No body of men will be permitted to land on any island occupied for military defense, or come within any military reservation, without special orders from these headquarters. Should an emergency arise rendering the re-enforcement of any of the posts necessary, an officer from these headquarters, known personally to you, will be the bearer of such orders. All officers at posts in this harbor are required to be with their commands between tattoo and reveille, except when their absence is especially authorized by the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to advise you that Captain Currey with his company and Company A, Captain Rinehart, will leave for Fort Boisé about the 1st of May preparatory to making an expedition west and southwest from that post. He will be allowed to take with him about twenty picked Indians, if he choose to take them as scouts. They should have a select chief at their head. They will only receive subsistence from the Government. He will be joined by Lieutenant Hobart's detachment at Fort Boisé. Please make all the necessary arrangements. Make a report as to how far the means of transportation now at Fort Walla Walla will suffice for this expedition. A depot supplied with wagons will be established as far from Fort Boisé as a practicable road can be obtained. It is supposed that wagons can thus be used for the first 100 or 150 miles. The troops will pack from the date of leaving Fort Walla Walla. It is supposed that there are more than 100 pack animals now at your post which could be spared for this expedition. How many wagons and mules for them will be needed at your post? The troops under Captain Currey will traverse the whole country as far as possible, the only limit to their movements being the means of subsistence. The object of this expedition will be to protect the whites in exploring, traveling, and mining in that country from Auburn to the California line. Lieutenant Apperson will be ordered to join his company before that date, and will be

appointed quartermaster of the expedition. It will not return to Fort Walla Walla before October 15. Such is, in brief, the programme. Let Captain Currey make all the necessary inquiries and preparations. The general desires me to invite you to make any suggestions connected with the expedition which you may consider called for by the public service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 27, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,

Drum Barracks:

(Via Los Angeles.)

Persons will be permitted to land and work on Catalina until the Indian Department want it.

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 29, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please telegraph decision of Interior Department relative to Catalina Island. Much interest is felt to know at once the determination of the Government.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, February 29, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: A few days since I received your dispatch of the 20th of February (acknowledged at the time) advising me that the Interior Department had been requested to make Catalina Island an Indian reservation. Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, is prosecuting vigorously the war against the hostile Indians in that quarter, and every possible effort will be used to capture all those Indians and remove them entirely out of the country. We have now sixteen companies of troops in the District of Humboldt, and I am in hopes to settle the Indian difficulties there in the course of the next three months, when at least twelve of these companies can be withdrawn for service elsewhere. In setting apart the island of Catalina for an Indian reservation, the question arises as to the mining operations on the island. A large number of companies have been incorporated, and although the mines have not yet been fully developed, the prospect is that they will prove remunerative. I have permitted those people to remain on the island until the decision of the Government could be received, but cautioned them against erecting any expensive works for the present. My previous

communications will have informed the Department of the size and topography of the island, as well as its capabilities. Should the Department decide to allow the mines to be worked I would recommend still that the whole island be held as an Indian reservation in order that improper persons can be removed without any difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., February 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your various telegrams of dates 11th, 19th, 24th, and 27th instant, concerning the occupancy of Santa Catalina. The directions contained in these were transmitted to commanding officer at the island as opportunities occurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP, Forks of Salmon, February 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,

Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: On the 10th of February I received a telegram ordering me to move my men to the forks of the Salmon and chastise the Indians. Marched on the 12th, after purchasing rations and ammunition at the lowest rates they could be purchased at Fort Jones, it being impossible to get more than ten days' rations over the mountains. The snow being deep, it took us three days crossing, and found every kind of provisions at high figures, and the country in a state of excitement here as well as Cecilville. I have sent a small party to defend that place, while the main part shall scour the mountains as soon as I have cartridges made and rations prepared. My force consists of sixty-three men with only fifty stand of arms.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. Co. F, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 1, 1864.

Maj. R. S. WILLIAMSON,

*Engineer Corps, in charge of Light-Houses on Pacific Coast,
San Francisco, Cal. :*

SIR: I am informed by Capt. G. H. Elliot, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of the construction of fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia River, that if the light-house at Cape Disappointment remain in its present site any firing of heavy guns at the fortification erected on the cape will be apt to destroy the glass apparatus of the light-house. He

recommends its removal to a site on the cape rather higher, and thus better adapted for the purposes of a light house than the present site, but more remote from the guns. I therefore hope you will take the necessary steps to secure the removal. If any appropriation of Congress is needed for that purpose I hope it will at once be requested at the present session. I send this through Captain Elliot to enable him to write also his views in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., March 1, 1864.

The undersigned has received numerous letters of complaint and inquiry from parties within and without the district, the former alleging that certain residents of Utah Territory indulge in threats and menaces against miners and others desirous of prospecting for precious metals, and the latter asking what, if any, protection will be accorded to those coming hither to develop the mineral resources of the country. Without giving undue importance to the thoughtless or reckless words of misguided prejudices, or bad-hearted men who may be guilty of such threats as those referred to, and indulging the hope that they are but individual expressions rather than menaces issued by any presumed or presumptuous authority whatever, the undersigned takes occasion to repeat what no loyal citizen will gainsay, that this Territory is the public property of the nation, whose wish and interest it is that it be developed at the earliest possible day in all its rich resources—mineral as well as agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical. To this end citizens of the United States, and all desirous of becoming such, are freely invited by public law and national policy to come hither to enrich themselves and advance the general welfare from out the public store, which a bountiful Providence has scattered through these richly laden mountains and fertile plains. The mines are thrown open to the hardy and industrious, and it is announced that they will receive the amplest protection in life, property, and rights against aggression from whatever source, Indian or white.

The undersigned has abundant reason to know that the mountains of Utah, north, south, east, and west, are prolific in mineral wealth. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal are found in almost every direction, in quantities which promise the richest results to the adventurous explorer and the industrious miner.

In giving assurance of entire protection to all who may come hither to prospect for mines, the undersigned wishes at this time most earnestly, and yet firmly, to warn all, whether permanent residents or not of the Territory, that should violence be offered or attempted to be offered to miners in the pursuit of their lawful occupation, the offender or offenders, one or many, will be tried as public enemies, and punished to the utmost extent of martial law.

The undersigned does not desire to indulge in useless threats, but wishes most fully and explicitly to apprise all of their rights, and warn misguided men of the inevitable result should they seek to obstruct citizens in those rights, or throw obstacles in the way of the development of the public domain. While miners will be thus protected, they must understand that no interference with the vested

rights of the people of the Territory will be tolerated, and they are expected to conform in all things to the laws of the land, which recognize in their fullest extent the claims of the bona fide settlers on public lands. While the troops have been sent to this district to protect from a savage foe the homes and premises of the settler and the public interests of the nation, they are also here to preserve the public peace, secure to all the inestimable blessings of liberty, and preserve intact the honor, dignity, and rights of the citizen vested by a free Constitution, and which belong to the humblest equally with the highest in the land. This, their mission, it is the duty of the undersigned to see fulfilled by kindly and warning words, if possible, but if not, still to be enforced at every hazard and at any cost. He cannot permit the public peace and the welfare of all to be jeopardized by the foolish threats or wicked actions of a few.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 2d ultimo, reporting the movement of troops, has been submitted to the General-in-Chief, and is approved by him.

I am, sir,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., March 2, 1864.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
*First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the detachment of twenty-five men of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Lieut. James A. Waymire, left this post yesterday for South Fork of John Day's River with seventy-five days' rations. This will last them to 14th of May, by which time I presume the main expedition will be in the vicinity of their camp. I would respectfully recommend that this expedition, as well as the troops intended for Fort Boisé, unless detained by some remarkable exception in the weather, should move by the 15th or 20th of April. There being no enlisted man at the post suitable for the duty, I directed Hospital Steward Catley to accompany the detachment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT POINT:

SIR: The department commander directs that should your post be signaled by the revenue steamer Shubrick not to let a vessel pass, you

will fire upon such vessel and bring her to. Should you see the Shubrick firing on any vessel which refuses to stop and conform to regulations of the port, you will aid the Shubrick with your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,

Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I perceive that you are placed in command of the Department of Kansas extending to the Rocky Mountains. My district extends to those mountains, embracing the boundaries of old Oregon Territory. I write to invite your attention to the defense needed for the settlements in Idaho Territory at the base of those mountains on the headwaters of the Missouri. Within 100 miles westerly of the Three Forks of the Missouri (where the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallatin unite) there are now 12,000 miners. Virginia City has 5,000 souls. The other towns are East Bannock, Bivan's Gulch, Nevada City, and Gallatin. It is a very rich mineral district, and large numbers of whites will emigrate thither this coming season. Idaho Territory extends from Fort Boise to beyond Fort Laramie. The authorities of that Territory have been in contact with me and have applied for troops, as also the settlements in the Bitter Root country, at the base of the Rocky Mountains on their western slope. The latter as well as the former should be protected by troops from the Northwestern States. We have but a few troops in this district, and they by the tempting attractions of this coast are fast dwindling away by desertion; few will re-enlist and their time expires next winter. I therefore respectfully submit to you that a force should be sent by you to take possession of that country. I should, in reference to this side the mountains, only ask that two mounted companies should be sent to the Bitter Root country (to the Indian agency), the post to belong of course to your department and excepted from my district. That region will be supplied from Saint Louis and the Lower Missouri, and the troops should come thence. Mr. Chouteau, of Saint Louis, confidently expects that steamers can go up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Clark's Fork, or perhaps to Big Elbow. It will no doubt be tried next summer. A few companies of infantry should go by steamer to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, where probably some eligible site for a large post can be found. Nearly a regiment of mounted troops should be sent thither by land—I suppose over the emigrant road via Fort Laramie. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the route via Fort Randall to know whether troops could reach the Yellowstone better by that route. I do know that a wagon road to Virginia City, Idaho Ter., by way of Fort Laramie, does exist, viz, by continuing upon the old emigrant road via the South Pass until the troops shall get on the well-traveled wagon road from Salt Lake City to Virginia City. Doubtless an exploration from the Three Forks to Fort Laramie would subsequently find a good road across. You will find Maj. W. F. Reynolds, of the Engineers, posted as to that country, having made explorations there. I had an interview a week ago with the Hon. James Tufts, of

Virginia City, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Idaho Legislature. He says that the point reached by the steamers on the Yellowstone (if it is navigable) would in all probability be an eligible site for the military post, as the danger feared from Indians is from those east of the Three Forks, viz, Crows, &c., who inhabit the Yellowstone. Of course an assistant quartermaster should leave Saint Louis on one of the steamers and take with him for the expedition ample supplies, &c., for the year. The high water remains but a short time, and thus but one trip of the steamer can be made. I have one courtesy to ask you. In any event will you please write to Hon. William H. Wallace, Delegate from Idaho Territory, now in Washington, and notify him of what steps you can take. I wrote him a letter calculated to aid him in obtaining such protection as is needed for that region, but I anticipate that the War Department, absorbed in more important events, may not be able to act upon his representations. I am satisfied that you can do more in the premises than any one. Seeing by the papers that you are assigned to the command, I have resolved to lay the matter before you. It is eminently wise policy to encourage emigration to the Territories and the establishment of a chain of settlements from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 49. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Company I (Kennedy's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 4, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The consolidation of the Washington Territory regiment involves discharge of many who have performed arduous and faithful service. General Alvord does not recommend it, and if not incompatible with the views of the Department, I would ask that the consolidation be postponed.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 4, 1864.

Capt. F. SEIDENSTRIKER, or
COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.:

CAPTAIN: Your letters of the 7th and 11th ultimo have been received. Your course in supplying with rations the destitute Indians

near your post, and in ordering the quartermaster's department to hire an interpreter, is approved by the general commanding the district. The general commanding does not approve of your sending for all the Indians at Salmon Falls if it is for the purpose of subsisting them. It will stagger the quartermaster's department to transport subsistence for the troops at Fort Boise and the expeditions to start from there next summer. It is allowable to issue rations in cases of extreme destitution, but the Indians must be taught to rely on their own efforts for subsistence. If the Indians from Salmon Falls come in you will inform them, as Colonel Maury did, of our friendly disposition toward peaceable and quiet Indians, and that our punishments are confined to those who steal from and murder the whites. Treaties were made last summer by Governor Doty, of Utah, with large bands of the Snakes, and it will be well for all those Indians to understand that if they behave themselves they will not be disturbed by the troops. But for subsistence tell them they must rely, as heretofore, on digging their roots and fishing. They will not be disturbed in fishing at Salmon Falls. In reference to the subsistence of Indians see paragraph V, of General Orders, No. 2, of the 5th of January, 1864; from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

By order of General Alvord.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, has submitted to me a copy of a communication addressed to Major-General Halleck on the 4th of January last by the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from Utah, together with his (Connor's) reply to General Halleck. During the last year the removal of the troops from Camp Douglas was maturely and carefully considered, and I was fully persuaded that the present location at Camp Douglas was the proper position. I have but little faith in the loyalty of the Mormons. They threatened last year to destroy any re-enforcements from California approaching Camp Douglas, but I sent them and they reached there in safety. I would most earnestly recommend not only that Camp Douglas be maintained, but that it be strongly re-enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon.* The views of General Alvord are recommended to the

* See February 25, p. 769.

favorable consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department. I was very anxious to have the exploration for a road east from Fort Boisé to the forks of the Missouri made during the next summer, but under the circumstances I have authorized General Alvord to use his discretion on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
March 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, for remarks. To be returned.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
April 2, 1864.

The recommendation of the Chief of Engineers of the 10th of November, 1863, was conditional, dependent upon the time when officers and troops could be spared for the resumption of exploration in the Upper Missouri.

By order of General Totten:

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Major of Engineers, Assistant in Bureau.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 2, 1864.

General Alvord's views approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 6, 1864.

General Halleck's orders are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting authority to place troops in the field, &c., having been submitted to the general

commanding the department, I am instructed to inform you that the field expeditions suggested by you are hereby authorized. If a greater amount of transportation than is now on hand is required for the operations requisition will be made on Colonel Babbitt, who will either order its purchase in your district or have it sent from here, being guided in this by the best interests of the service. If you have not a sufficient number of troops to undertake the exploration eastward, the exploration will be postponed until a more favorable opportunity. The general desires me to say that he has telegraphed to Washington on the subject of consolidation of regiments, and wishes you to suspend further action until receipt of additional instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, Oreg., March 5, 1864. (Received 7.30 p. m. 7th.)

The President of the United States, Greeting:

Our telegraph is complete. Let the great Pacific railroad, with a branch to Oregon, soon follow. We want no Pacific republic. No compromise with rebels in arms. No more slavery.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL., *March 6, 1864.*

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the departure yesterday (5th) of Col. O. M. Brown and staff, First California Cavalry, from this post, also of Captain Merriam, Company L, First California Cavalry, for Tuscon, Ariz. Ter., via Fort Yuma. Eleven quartermaster wagons transported the forage and supplies of the command. Inclosed herewith is the report of inspection made by Major Gorman, of same regiment, just previous to marching.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 6, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this camp, a few hundred yards from Fort Gaston, with my adjutant and regimental quartermaster, about 6 p. m. yesterday. We came along with Major Wright's command, Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers. A scout is now out, from which important results are expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 13. } *Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 6, 1864.*

I. Captain Pico's company (A), Native California Cavalry, will proceed to-morrow morning to and take post at Camp Curtis, and report to the commanding officer of the same for duty, acting as escort on the route to train returning to Arcata; also as a guard to such Indian prisoners as the commanding officer of Fort Gaston may have to send to Fort Humboldt, Cal.

II. Sergeant Leon and nine privates of Captain Pico's company will remain for the present on detached service at Fort Gaston, Cal.

III. The commanding officer at Fort Humboldt, Cal., will receive such Indian prisoners as may be sent from time to time, issuing to same the bread and meat portion of army rations.

IV. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Inftry. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., March 6, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th ultimo, advising me of the contemplated movement of troops from this post, reached me on the evening of the 3d instant. Everything will be done here that it is practicable to accomplish to put Captain Currey's command properly in the field. The means of transportation on hand is, however, so limited that what we can spare beyond the requirements of the post will not suffice for the expedition. I inclose herewith a tabular statement of the whole available means of transportation, furnished me by Lieutenant Cabanis.* The condition of the articles is also represented, and the number of each that we shall require for the use of the post. We can furnish ninety-nine pack animals but have so little pack furniture that it is scarcely worth taking into account. I have examined the wagons and aparejos to-day carefully, and find that a number of the former reported as unserviceable can be put in good repair. The aparejos are those that have been on hand at this post ever since Major Kirkham had charge of the quartermaster's department. The whole lot was reported unserviceable last year, but for fear the new ones ordered for Colonel Maury's expedition would not arrive in time, about 136 of them were put in some sort of condition, and were used by him, and turned in on his return in the fall. They have been repaired over and over again, and have seen such hard service that they are not now worth the expense and labor of any further repairs. The leather is rotten and will not hold when sewed, and the under surface that should be soft, smooth, and even is hard and wrinkled. There are probably twenty or twenty-five that can be put in tolerable order, but certainly not more, and even these will prove costly. The new aparejos (100) alluded to above did arrive too late for Colonel Maury's expedition, and are, I am informed, stored at Fort Lapwai. These, however, may be wanted at that post, if as is reported a command will be fitted out there to explore

* Omitted.

the country in the direction of the old Mormon Fort Lemhi. There are plenty of pack-saddles in good condition here, but as there has never been any use for them, Lieutenant Cabanis had them put on an inspection report. The trees are of the old-fashioned pattern, and are almost worthless in packing. The lash ropes, &c., belonging to the aparejos are in pretty good order. The pack train of ninety-nine animals that we can supply here will I think be large enough to meet all the requirements of the expedition that it is intended to meet; for besides being able to carry all the camp equipage, ammunition, &c., that the command will need, and after furnishing riding animals for packers, herders, &c., there will still be left enough to transport subsistence stores for forty-five or fifty days. There will then remain some 50,000 pounds of subsistence stores to be transported in wagons. If it is the intention of the general to direct the establishment of a supply depot at which Captain Currey can replenish his packs when exhausted, and which will be permanent during the expedition, ten or twelve wagons will suffice for the purpose. This train can make several trips during the summer from Fort Boisé and carry stores in sufficient quantity to keep the command well supplied. As the force under Captain Currey will be too small to warrant him in leaving any portion of it, to establish and guard his depot, I would recommend that a detachment of at least two commissioned officers and fifty infantry soldiers be sent with him to be assigned to this duty. I should also think a mounted escort requisite to insure the safety of the wagon train while en route. It does not seem to me necessary that Captain Currey should be required to go all the way to Fort Boisé preparatory to making a start. He has to return over very nearly the same road from Boisé to the mouth of the Owyhee that he will take in going up, and I would suggest the propriety of his camping in that vicinity until joined by the infantry and Lieutenant Hobart's detachment. They can be directed to meet him at that point on a certain date; or should he be obliged to await their arrival, he can in the meantime examine the country and determine the most practicable route upon which to direct the wagon train, and thus save much valuable time. His horses and pack animals would also have a good opportunity to improve during the interval. I also inclose a statement* of the subsistence stores on hand at this post, what will be required for the use of the present garrison until May 1, what will be required from that date until August 1, and what will be available for the use of the expedition. It is believed that the new stores will commence to arrive prior to August 1, so that the troops left in garrison will have an abundance of stores on hand. Should I be mistaken in this, please advise me. I will have everything here prepared and at the disposal of the general as many days prior to May 1 as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 7, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: We have been quite successful in re-enlisting most of the regular soldiers on this coast whose terms of service would expire during the year; but we have not been so fortunate with the volunteer

* Omitted.

regiments. But very few have re-enlisted. This is not from any want of patriotism amongst the volunteers, and should any emergency arise requiring their services every man of them would rush to their colors. I have been anxious to organize a battery of light artillery, but I have only four companies of the Third Artillery here, and their services are indispensably necessary at the forts, and the companies of the Ninth Infantry are too small for that purpose. There is a very fine company of light artillery (State militia) in San Francisco with only four guns. They are very desirous of obtaining a complete battery and equipments of six Parrott guns. We have the guns at Benicia Arsenal, and I would recommend that the company be supplied.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance for his recommendation.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *April 9, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General with the recommendation that the issue asked for be not authorized.

Under an order from General Halleck of 9th of July, 1863, General Wright has ordered the issue at various times to the militia of California of a large quantity of arms, embracing artillery, muskets, sabers, pistols, &c. Recently these issues became so large that I deemed it my duty to bring the matter before the Secretary of War, who thereupon, on the 22d ultimo, ordered that no more issues be made and that the order of July 9 be revoked. Captain McAllister was telegraphed to that effect on the same day, and he was also directed to inform General Wright of this action by the Secretary of War, which information it is presumed he has received by this time.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal. :

You are hereby authorized to postpone consolidation of Washington Territory regiment.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal. :

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your kind letter of the 23d of January reached me in Franklin, Tex. There are reasons connected with the

public service, which Captain Cutler will explain to you, that render it necessary that I should retain all the transportation that comes through with the cavalry companies, and ask of you besides the favor to send me thirty first-class six-mule teams, the wagons to be laden each with sugar, coffee, tea, candles, soap, rice, vinegar, and pork, in due proportions, except sugar and coffee, which should be 100 per cent. in excess over and above all the other articles. Beans and flour, and doubtless salt, I can get on the Rio Grande. The train should come at once through to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where it will be greatly needed. I beg not to be disappointed in this, as everything depends on getting the train and stores at the earliest possible day. Captain Cutler will give you all the news and tell you how much we regretted the idea of your removal. Regards to your family, and to Drum, and Woods, and Fry, and Kirkham.

Sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—The Governor and other officials of Arizona, now at Fort Whipple, near the new gold mines, and half way from Albuquerque to Los Angeles, are clamoring for a line of vedettes or some other mail facilities. If you will put on a line of vedettes from Drum Barracks, via Fort Mojave, to Fort Whipple, I will put one on from Albuquerque to Fort Whipple, when we will have rapid, and safe, and cheap express facilities across the continent on the thirty-fifth parallel. If you will do this, general, when will you commence? Say, May 1, 1864.

J. H. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 8, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Portland, Oreg.:

Consolidation of Washington infantry is postponed.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: By direction of Col. G. W. Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, I have the honor to request that timely notice may be sent me of the movements of the First Cavalry toward Tucson, that such preparations as are possible may be made for their reception and for forwarding them to their destination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, March 10, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In accordance with the instructions upon its face I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter just received from Brig.

Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, notifying me that the whole of the First California Volunteer Cavalry has been ordered to Arizona and New Mexico, and directing that Lieutenant James, adjutant of that regiment, be ordered back to Tucson until further orders. Lieutenant James started for California on the 25th ultimo, and is probably ere this beyond Fort Yuma. Will you please give such orders as shall insure a compliance with General Carleton's instructions in this particular.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
March 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Curtis, commanding District of Southern California, who will direct Lieutenant James, First Cavalry, to rejoin his regiment, should he come within the limits of Colonel Curtis' district.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, April 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Respectfully returned. Adjutant James joined his headquarters at Fort Yuma and proceeded with it to Tucson.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT,
Commanding at Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: The whole of the First Cavalry has been ordered to Arizona and New Mexico by telegraph to the commander of the Department of the Pacific. The remaining companies are to come before hot weather sets in. Stop Lieutenant James, the adjutant of that regiment, at Tucson until further orders. If he has left send an express and order him back. Send a copy of this letter to General Wright and Colonel Bowie.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have sent forward six companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to Arizona. The seventh and last company will

leave Benicia for Southern California about the middle of this month. They are a fine body of men, well mounted and equipped. The colonel of the regiment, with the staff, has probably reached Fort Yuma by this time. The unprecedented drought in this country has already caused a heavy advance in the price of forage, and unless we have rain very soon it will be impossible to subsist our animals, except at enormous rates. In many portions of this State, particularly in the southern districts, a great portion of the stock has already perished. Under these circumstances I shall have no more horses bought for the present. At cavalry stations I have ordered all the horses not absolutely necessary at the posts to be herded in the mountain valleys where there is some grass. From present indications it is more than probable that the grain crop will be very small. Breadstuffs have already advanced 30 per cent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 11, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

At request of Pacific Steamship Company I send a guard on steamer to Panama with rifled guns and projectiles. All quiet in San Francisco.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

Commodore C. H. POOR, U. S. Navy,
Commanding U. S. S. Saranac :

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a copy of a letter* from the acting collector at San Francisco in reply to a communication which I caused to be addressed to him in relation to changing the position of the U. S. revenue steamer Shubrick, so that she could, in co-operation with the U. S. forts, more effectually guard the entrance to the harbor. With a ship of war of suitable size and armament outside of the Golden Gate, communicating by signals with the forts, I think the entrance would be pretty well guarded. I shall be most happy to co-operate with you in any precautions which the naval force at your disposal may enable you to take for the protection of the city.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1864.

In consequence of the probable failure of the crops in this State the department commander enjoins upon all commanders of cavalry the

strictest economy in the use of forage. At all stations the issue of forage will not exceed one-half the present allowance authorized in regulations. When it can be safely done the cavalry and quartermaster's horses not absolutely required for current service at the posts will be taken to the nearest place where grass and water can be procured and the animals herded.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department, having read with care your circular of March 1, desires me to say that he approves the position taken for protection of all loyal American citizens who may seek a home in the Territory of Utah. The laws of Congress for the protection of citizens must be enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 26th of January, saying that two companies of the Ninth Infantry will be forwarded to this district for the purpose of manning the batteries at the mouth of the Columbia River. Company D, of the Ninth Infantry, accordingly arrived here on the 1st of February. I shall be happy to see, accordingly, the other companies of that regiment promised: Capt. W. H. Jordan, with Company A, Ninth Infantry, will be sent about the 1st proximo to Cape Disappointment. I have appointed First Lieut. J. E. Yard, Ninth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of the command, and wish orders be given for his being supplied with the requisite funds from the chiefs of those departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 12, 1864.

Mr. L. C. FITCH,
Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instaut has been received. I should judge that you supposed there was an intention to break up the post at Fort Lapwai. There was never any such intention. I am pleased to

read in your letter that "so far as I can judge the public verdict of the people is that the establishment of Fort Lapwai prevented an Indian war." It gratifies me to hear such language from an intelligent source, as my efforts for the defense of Idaho Territory have been underrated in some quarters. I wrote the strongest letters to Governor Wallace urging that a force be sent this spring from Missouri to occupy Idaho east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Bitter Root country. I shall always be pleased to receive any statements you may wish to make concerning the wants of the frontier, and they shall be taken into mature consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 57. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Company H (Campbell's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: For more than twelve years I have been a close observer of our national affairs on this coast, and during this period the agricultural and mineral resources of our domain west of the Rocky Mountains have been largely developed. The value of our possessions on the Pacific Coast cannot be overestimated. Immigration from the Eastern States will add a hundred thousand annually to our population, and already the whistle of the locomotive is heard in the streets of the capital of California, moving along the line of the great Pacific railroad, soon to stretch its iron arms across the continent and bind together indissolubly the East and the West. But in the meantime it is of paramount importance that this remote dependency, as yet feeble in population and resources, should receive the fostering care and protection of the Government. It is not from disloyalty within our borders that we have to apprehend danger, but it is the advent of an unscrupulous foreign enemy in the State of a sister Republic bordering on our southern frontier which causes great apprehensions. Our commerce with the Mexican States on the Pacific is rapidly growing into importance. Steamers and sailing vessels are constantly plying between San Francisco and Guaymas and other Mexican ports, and should this trade be interrupted by the presence of a French fleet, and troops thrown into that country for the purpose of conquest and empire, it would arouse the most bitter feelings of the people on this coast against the invaders.

With Sonora, a State on our southern border, and in close proximity to one of our finest harbors on this coast, in possession of a powerful foreign Government, which has given the most unmistakable evidence of its sympathy with the rebellion, what might we expect but a bold attempt to seize the glittering prize of California, the bright occidental star of our Union. In the fall of 1861 I urged upon the Department to permit me to send a force of U. S. troops and occupy the city of Guaymas, and I deeply regret that the authority was not granted. It could have been done with the acquiescence of the State authorities and entirely without disturbing our friendly relations with Mexico, and we should have gained such a foothold in that country by this time as would have prevented any foreign Government from interfering with us. At the time I urged the occupation of Guaymas I deemed it a measure of vital importance as a precautionary measure to prevent the rebel forces from occupying the State of Sonora and threatening our southern frontier. The fact is, the northern and western States of Mexico must maintain their independence as a Republic or attach themselves to the United States. Should those States be subjugated to any foreign Government our possessions on this coast would be imperiled. I have referred only to the States of Mexico on the immediate frontier of my department; but should it be the policy of our Government to enforce the doctrines so dear to every American heart, I can guarantee that the loyal men on the Pacific Coast will not be behind their brethren of the Atlantic, and will meet them half way in the halls of the Montezumas, which may once more be occupied by an American army.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC, *Mare Island, March 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th [11th] instant, inclosing one from the special deputy collector to Asst. Adj. Gen. R. C. Drum, in reference to the position of the revenue cutter Shubrick, co-operating with the fortification at Fort Point, &c. In reply to the suggestion of placing a man-of-war outside of the Golden Gate, I would state that although I concur with you as to the advantage of such an arrangement, it is not in my power to carry it into operation. The Saranac, under my immediate command, is but half manned and cannot be available until a crew is procured, and even then, unless I should receive other instructions from the admiral than those I have, I will not be able to remain at San Francisco. The only other man-of-war at my disposal is the Narragansett, which vessel is now undergoing repairs at Mare Island Navy-Yard, and is also almost entirely without a crew, and until one can be shipped for her will be of course unavailable; but every effort is making to procure crews for both vessels in order to be ready for any emergency. It would give me much pleasure at all times to co-operate with you in the protection of the harbor of San Francisco in such manner as would most efficiently secure that object. I fear it will be very difficult to get men to serve on board of any vessel of war permanently stationed in the harbor of San Francisco unless the Government will authorize

the same amount of pay as it gives to the men on board the Shubrick. I will forward to Admiral Bell by next steamer a copy of your communication of the 11th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,

Commodore, Commanding U. S. Steamer Saranac.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that the recommendation contained in your letter of the 8th instant relative to establishing the headquarters of the Oregon cavalry at Fort Boisé is approved by the department commander. You have been advised by telegraph on the subject to which your letter of the 7th instant refers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Telegram of 11th instant received. Your action is approved. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 17, 1864.*

(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Colonel TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram of 16th instant received.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., March 17, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith orders relinquishing command of this post. I have been delayed some time waiting for subsistence stores for Company K, with which I was to proceed to Tucson. Lieutenant-Colonel Coult, in command at Tucson, reports his command on half rations, and before subsistence can be got there I think they will be entirely out. For information in relation to affairs at this post while under my command I respectfully refer to Dr. Charles C. Keeney, medical inspector, and Capt. J. Kellogg, U. S. Army, chief of subsistence department.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., March 17, 1864.

In compliance with the orders of General George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, to proceed to Tucson, Ariz. Ter., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this post to Capt. Edgar W. Hillyer, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdy.

CAMP ON SOUTH FORK OF JOHN DAY'S RIVER, OREG.,
March 17, 1864.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
*First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: For the information of the general commanding the district I have the honor to report having arrived at this place with the detachment of cavalry under my command on the 16th instant. We have met with no serious accidents. On account of the roughness of the road and the poor quality of the grass our animals are very much reduced. Through the Potato Hills especially the road is very bad at this season of the year. The grass is either very old or quite new, and is consequently barely sufficient to sustain life in animals accustomed to grain as ours have been. Notwithstanding we have traveled slowly and have taken the best care of them possible under the circumstances, some of our team mules were entirely exhausted on reaching this place. The weather has been very good and the health of the command tolerable. In addition to the Alkali Flat theft, which is reported to have been committed a few weeks ago, I have to-day heard from travelers on the road that more than 100 animals were stolen near Canyon City on the night of the 15th instant. I have not been able to learn much of the particulars. It is the general supposition that they have been driven to the mountains southeast of the town. Twenty-five citizens are reported in pursuit. I shall leave camp to-morrow morning with fifteen men and ten days' supplies for the purpose of investigating the affair. I think there is little doubt that white men are most to blame for these difficulties. Indeed, it seems highly probable that only a few renegade Indians are engaged in the depredations.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. WAYMIRE,
*Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry,
Commanding Detachment Company D.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: We are officially informed that certain Mexican ports on the Pacific have been blockaded by the French fleet, and I have no doubt that very soon every Mexican port from Acapulco to the mouth of the Colorado will be closed. Our commerce with the States of Mexico

bordering the Pacific Ocean has been rapidly growing into importance lately, and its interruption cannot be viewed with indifference by the people of California. The war waged by the French Empire against a sister Republic is for conquest and empire, and if successful will plant a foreign power on our southern frontier—a power which has given the most unmistakable evidences of its sympathy with the rebels for the dismemberment of the United States. Again, the occupation of Sonora and the other States of Mexico on our borders by a rapacious and unscrupulous foreign power will imperil the State of California. More than two years since I urged upon our Government to permit me to occupy the city of Guaymas with U. S. troops, as a precautionary measure to guard against the possibility of the rebels gaining a foothold in that country, and if the French power is established in that country we may look for an influx of rebels to aid them in invading this State. The present power of France is aggressive in character; it covets California and will fraternize with rebels to accomplish its end. Our own difficulties should not deter us from assuming a bold stand and maintaining with unflinching firmness the doctrines so dear to every American heart. If France is determined to pursue this aggressive course we had better meet the issue at once. Notwithstanding our internal war we have the men and means to rescue a sister Republic from the grasp of a ruthless invader, and exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of a nation, while engaged in a war for its own preservation with a million of men under arms, that does not shrink from a contest with the aiders and abettors of her rebel subjects. Under this state of affairs, remote as we are from the seat of our Government, and mainly dependent upon our own resources and the strong arms and valiant hearts of our patriotic people, it is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency whether it would not be proper to take some measures to avert the threatened calamity.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

Capt. J. McALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to send to Angel Island the armament for the two fortifications erected on that place. Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, captain U. S. Third Artillery, in command of the fortifications, will give the necessary receipts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, March 18, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions to that effect from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector-general,

Department of New Mexico, I have sent Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to the Mexican State of Sonora, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Governor Pesqueira, and obtaining from that Government, if possible, the right to enter at their ports and transport across the State what supplies are necessary for the support of our troops stationed in this Territory. For the full information of the department commander I transmit herewith official copies of my communication to Governor Pesqueira (marked A), my letter of instructions to Captain Ffrench (marked B), and a letter to the U. S. consul at Guaymas (marked C). I deem it hardly necessary to detail the difficulties of transportation over the present route by Fort Yuma, being aware that Colonel Davis has reported fully upon that subject. With myself, he believes it of vital importance that the route should be changed. Since Captain Ffrench's departure I have not yet heard from him. I scarcely doubt, however, the success of his mission.

Trusting that this action may meet the approval of the commanding general, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 5, 1864.

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,

Governor of Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to Your Excellency Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, U. S. Army, whom I have directed to wait upon Your Excellency for the purpose of conferring on matters of interest to both countries. The subject of most interest to the military service in this Territory, which Captain Ffrench is charged to represent to Your Excellency, is the obtaining of supplies from California for the troops stationed here. Heretofore our supplies have been transported by the way of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River to Fort Yuma, thence by land transportation to Tucson. The road is one of the worst in this Territory, and at most seasons of the year the water in the Colorado is so extremely low that the steamers can freight but very little—not sufficient to meet the wants of the country. It has been proposed by the commander of this department, General Carleton, and the commander of the Department of the Pacific, that an application be made to Your Excellency for the privilege of transporting supplies for the troops stationed in this Territory through your State of Sonora. It is for this privilege that, by command of Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commander of the Department of New Mexico, I have sent Captain Ffrench to confer with Your Excellency. It is one of great importance to that portion of the Army of the United States stationed in Arizona; and if not inconsistent with your laws, and Your Excellency could grant it, the concession would be duly appreciated by our Government at Washington. Captain Ffrench is thoroughly acquainted with our wants and necessities, and possesses the confidence of those who send him. Any arrangement which he may make with Your Excellency concerning the transportation will be fully indorsed and carried out by higher authority. I desire also to confer with Your Excellency, through Captain Ffrench, upon another

subject which I have been given to understand is of some importance to the interests of Sonora. I allude to our arrangements by which the troops of either country, when in pursuit of our common enemy, the Indians, will be permitted to cross the line and enter the territory of the other. This arrangement could be made permanently only by an international treaty between the Governments at Mexico and Washington. Yet I can assure Your Excellency upon the part of the military authorities of Arizona that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of any troops of Sonora which may be in the field operating against Indians, should the commanding officer find it necessary to enter the Territory of Arizona for the accomplishment of his object, and as commander of the troops in Southern Arizona I should be pleased to have the same privilege extended to me. I will refer the matter to the department commander and upon receiving his answer will communicate with Your Excellency further.

Congratulating Your Excellency upon your recent brilliant campaign against the Indians, I have the honor to be, with the highest considerations, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 6, 1861.

[Capt. WILLIAM FRENCH:]

CAPTAIN: You will proceed to-morrow to the neighboring State of Sonora, Mexico, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Senor Don Ignacio Pesqueira, the Governor of that State. You will endeavor to effect an arrangement with him, the main features of which will be that the United States Government will be permitted to land at the ports of Guaymas, Libertad, or Lobos, and transport across the State of Sonora to the Territory of Arizona, by its own trains, or by citizen trains in the employ of Government, all supplies which may be needed for the use of troops stationed in Arizona. You will obtain also, if possible, the sanction of the Sonora government for sending, if necessary, a sufficient military escort with trains hauling these supplies for their protection against Indians. The details of this arrangement are necessarily left to your own judgment. It is proper, however, to direct your attention to the vital importance of obtaining this concession. Our advices tend to show the impossibility of receiving supplies by the Colorado route in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the service, and unless the route through Sonora is opened we are in a great degree cut off from the source of our supplies. With this in view, exhaust every argument to accomplish the mission upon which you are sent. Accompanying you will find a letter presenting you to Governor Pesqueira, and mentioning the object of your visit to his State. You will also find a letter addressed to the Hon. E. Conner, U. S. consul at Guaymas, in relation to the business upon which you are sent. Make yourself acquainted with the contents of this letter and forward it to Mr. Conner by the first opportunity which presents itself. After you shall have obtained from Governor Pesqueira a reply to your application, whether it be favorable or adverse, you will communicate the result without delay to Mr. Conner. Your escort will consist of sixteen men, commanded by Lieut. B. F. Fox, First Cavalry California Volunteers. You are also furnished with a competent

interpreter. Should you find it necessary to employ other assistants you are hereby authorized to do so at reasonable rates. You will give your personal attention to the deportment of your whole party while in a foreign country. See that the appearance, bearing, and conduct of your escort will reflect credit upon the service and add to the dignity of your mission. Above all, do not present, by deed, word, or intimation, anything which may in the least affect the present friendly relations between the two countries. Relying with confidence on your ability and judgment in conducting so important a matter, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

C.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 6, 1864.

Hon. EDWARD CONNER,

Consul of the United States, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, U. S. Army, will leave this post to-morrow morning for Sonora, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Governor Pesqueira, and to obtain, if possible, permission to transport through that State the necessary supplies for the troops stationed in this Territory. A contract has been made with Messrs. John G. Capron & Co. for the transportation of these supplies from Guaymas to Tucson, and Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, at San Francisco, has been requested to send the supplies already required forward to Guaymas instead of the Colorado River, as heretofore. As soon as Captain Ffrench shall have an interview with the Governor he will communicate with you, acquainting you with the result. It has been requested of Colonel Babbitt that all Government transports carrying supplies for Arizona will report to you at Guaymas. Should Captain Ffrench succeed in effecting an arrangement with Governor Pesqueira, then the transports will discharge their freight at that port, consigned to Messrs. Capron & Co. Should the opposite result obtain you will please instruct the master of any transport which may touch at Guaymas to proceed up the Gulf and discharge at the mouth of the Colorado River as formerly. This is a matter of vital importance to the troops stationed in this country, and I confidently count upon your co-operation with me in the execution of what I esteem so necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. William Jones and Capt. Samuel P. Smith, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed west of Salt Lake to select a cavalry camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 18, 1861.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I take the liberty of recommending to the general commanding the department that two-thirds of the company at Fort Klamath be sent in the direction of Goose Lake, to remain out all summer, affording protection to the large number of travelers who are sure to take that route to explore the southeastern part of Oregon. Though Fort Klamath is not in my district, I make this recommendation, as I have had occasion to know and ascertain the fact that large numbers of whites will probably rush in that direction, and it is very desirable to assist the miners in their explorations. It is the proper policy of the Government to stimulate and assist in all such enterprises. They are fast redeeming from the reputation of imputed sterility and worthlessness vast regions east of the Cascade Mountains. I have just conversed with Lieutenant White (regimental adjutant First Oregon Cavalry), from that post, and he recommends the vicinity of Goose Lake as the best center for the scouts of such a force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 18, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE E. COLE,

Delegate from Washington Territory, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I write this to recommend in the strongest terms that an appropriation should be made for a fortification at Point Defiance, on Puget Sound, in this Territory. I think if you will call at the office of Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief of Engineers, you will find that he will favor it. Please ask him to refer on the subject to the report and map made of that point (and Big Harbor opposite) in 1860 by First Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps. It was declared a military reservation that year by General Wright, with a view to its being fortified. It is the only point where the straits narrow, so as to be easily commanded. Some defenses at the mouth of the Columbia are fairly under way, and it is time attention was now made to Point Defiance. Two iron-clad steam-rams are also essential to our defense on Puget Sound and on the Columbia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
 No. 33. }

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 19, 1864.

* * * * *

IV. The expedition composed of Companies D and G, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. John M. Drake, of the same regiment, will start on their march into the Indian country on the 15th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Sacramento :

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your valued note of 18th, making suggestions and giving your views regarding the French invasion of Mexico. The subject is one of so great importance to the United States, and more particularly to California, that time will not permit my giving you my views in this communication. I will improve the first leisure moment (which will not be until after the adjournment of the Legislature) to call upon you and confer personally with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 21, 1864.

Capt. J. McALLISTER,
Chief of Ordnance, Commanding Benicia Arsenal:

SIR: You will issue to Maj. R. W. Kirkham, U. S. quartermaster, for the brig General Jesup, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz: Twenty rifle muskets (caliber .58); 20 sets of accouterments; 10 pistols; 10 pistol holsters; 1,000 musket cartridges (caliber .58); 1,000 pistol cartridges.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 22, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The seventh and last company, First Cavalry, sailed yesterday for Southern California. The six companies previously sent down are moving in a very satisfactory manner. Some have reached Tucson.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.,
San Francisco, March 23, 1864.

General G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific :

DEAR SIR: I trust that you will pardon my seeming neglect in not sooner answering yours of the 17th instant,* but the pressure of business prevented my conferring with two or three gentlemen in relation to your suggestions until the day before yesterday. We think and suggest that you apply to the War Department to have Arizona attached to the Department of the Pacific under command of one competent and reliable officer and with a force sufficient, with the aid of the American settlers, to capture Guaymas when deemed advisable; and to enable you to judge of the time to make the move, the Government should keep you posted as to their foreign policy, for unless

* Not found.

you know that you might bring on a war with France when they desired peace, or vice versa. As these suggestions are purely military, I have thought it best not to have them presented to the Government by civilians, but leave doing it to you.

With great respect, I remain, yours, truly,

LOUIS McLANE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 16. } *Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.,*
March 23, 1864.

I. Maj. W. S. R. Taylor, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, Cal., and will proceed without delay to Camp Anderson, Cal. Upon his arrival there he will assume command of same.

II. First Lieut. I. W. Hempfield, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and detachment of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers (except those employed on extra duty in quartermaster's and subsistence departments, who will remain for the present at Fort Gaston, Cal.), will proceed without delay to join their company at Camp Anderson.

III. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movement.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 23, 1864.

Lient. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Commanding Officer Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: By the special order sent to-day you will perceive that sixty mules will be left for your post and Wallula Landing, and if any additional transportation shall be required it can be hired from Wallula to Fort Walla Walla. Captain Drake and Captain Currey will each have the same amount of transportation, eight wagons and six mules each for the same, and 132 pack and riding mules, or 180 mules each. The general intends to order an officer and twenty cavalry from Fort Lapwai and about thirty infantry from Fort Boisé to join Captain Currey. He submitted the question of employing Indian allies to General Wright, who has not responded to his invitation to give his views. Colonel Maury opposes the use of them to any extent. The general commanding the district authorizes Captain Currey under your instructions to arrange for his command being accompanied with such number of friendly Indians as he chooses to take, not more than twenty, they only receiving subsistence from the Government. Captain Currey will see or correspond with the Indian agents, and will not take any Indians without their consent. The general desires a report on these subjects from Captain Currey, and also as to the date he recommends for the starting of his expedition from Fort Walla Walla. He will be directed as you recommended to encamp at the mouth of the Owyhee until joined by the troops, &c., from Fort Boisé. A letter from Lieutenant Cabanis, acting assistant quartermaster, of 19th of March, just received, says that he cannot repair but thirty-four out of

the 200-odd aparejos on hand at your post; accordingly paragraph VII, of Special Orders, No. 38, of 23d instant, is so far modified that Captain Hopkins, assistant quartermaster, will be instructed to purchase forty aparejos to be sent to Lient. Silas Pepoon, acting assistant quartermaster of Captain Currey's expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS,)

No. 14. }

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 21, 1864.

I. Capt. G. T. Witham, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will march with his company (M) from this post to-morrow morning and take post on the Pillito at or near the place known as Robinson's ranch. Captain Witham will be guided in the selection of his camp by the advantages possessed by the ground in the way of grazing, water, and wood.

* * * * *

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,

Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 24, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the letter of instructions from department headquarters of February 6, 1864, has been received, carefully weighed, and considered. From all the information I can gather, I am of the opinion that a less force than one company is amply sufficient for all protection necessary for that vicinity, and I would most respectfully suggest that a part of said company, say one subaltern and twenty men, be stationed at Orleans Bar, the county seat of Klamath; all of which I should have ordered without consulting department headquarters had it not been for the fact that that force had been ordered there from said headquarters, and with what orders I know not. The expense and difficulties of supplying a permanent camp in that locality, with few or no people in vicinity to protect, are other reasons for a change, whilst I deem the necessary protection can be furnished from Orleans Bar, which is only some sixteen or seventeen miles distant, and from which some supplies can be obtained, if necessary. I have ordered supplies sent from Gaston, and directed the commanding officer at Forks of Salmon to draw all his supplies from said post. An early answer upon the foregoing subject is earnestly requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 26, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have ordered Company A, Ninth Infantry, to leave for Cape Disappointment on the 4th proximo, and also on the same day Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, goes

to Fort Dalles to accompany Captain Drake's expedition, authorized in your letter of 5th instant. The latter will leave Fort Dalles on the 15th proximo. This leaves at this post Captain Owen's company (D), Ninth Infantry, only thirty-eight strong, and Captain Caldwell's company (B), Oregon cavalry. From the latter I must in a few days detach about twenty men for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation for the summer, and send two detachments of ten men each to escort paymasters to Forts Colville and Boisé. I have therefore concluded to order three-fourths of the infantry company (E, First Washington Territory Infantry) from Fort Lapwai to this post, which is too important to be left destitute of troops. It will be ordered to start when it can come by water. I hope the general commanding will approve of my course.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Dalles, Oreg., March 27, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,

First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have received letters from Lieutenant Waymire, commanding the detachment in the vicinity of Canyon City, to the 17th. He was then camped on the South Fork of John Day's River, all well, and was making preparations to pursue a band of horses which had been stolen on the night of the 15th from near Canyon City. Lieutenant Waymire is inclined to the opinion that the losses in that section are exaggerated, and that white men are probably at the head of the band of Indians who are committing the depredations. His estimate of the character and disposition as regards loyalty of the settlers on the road is very indifferent. I feel every confidence that the lieutenant will exercise due diligence and judgment in his efforts to put a stop to these robberies and to detect and punish the perpetrators.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Reverting to my communication to you dated the 14th instant, in relation to the exposed condition of the southern frontier of California should the adjoining States of Mexico be occupied by the French, I would most respectfully recommend that San Diego, Fort Yuma, the lower Colorado, as well as Arizona, should be strongly guarded. On the 18th instant I addressed a letter on this subject to His Excellency Governor F. F. Low, of this State, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, as well as the Governor's reply, dated on the 21st of March. I also addressed a note to Louis McLane, esq., of this city, with the view of ascertaining the opinion of some of the most influential and leading business gentlemen here. Mr. McLane's reply is herewith inclosed.*

* For inclosures mentioned, see Wright to Low, 18th, p. 791; Low to Wright, 21st, p. 797; McLane to Wright, 23d, p. 797.

Not being officially advised of the policy of the Government of the United States with regard to the occupation of Mexico by a foreign power, I shall of course make no hostile demonstrations without special instructions, except so far as to be watchful, and ready to throw troops on that frontier should it be threatened. I recommended two years ago that Arizona should be transferred to the Department of New Mexico. It was deemed necessary then to enable the officer in command to move the troops forward to the Rio Grande, should circumstances require it; but now I deem it important that Arizona should be retransferred to this department, from whence the troops draw all their supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 28, 1864—10 a. m.
Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Recommended that Arizona be transferred to this department and that San Diego, Fort Yuma, and line of Colorado receive re-enforcements. Conquest of Mexico by French exposes frontier of California and Arizona. I should be glad to know policy of Government.

See my letters 14th of March, and also 28th.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 65. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1864.*
* * * * *

6. The camp at Smoke Creek Station, in Nevada Territory, will be broken up in time for the command to reach Fort Churchill by the 30th of April next. Such of the movable property as may be considered valuable will be taken to the post above named.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 18. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1864.*
* * * * *

1. The exigencies which called for the circular of the 12th instant being partially removed, full rations of forage may hereafter be issued to public animals when in constant use; to animals resting, full rations of hay and half rations of grain will be issued.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 66. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1864.*

1. The headquarters of the battalion of Nevada Territory cavalry will be established at Fort Churchill, at which point Maj. A. A. C. Williams, Nevada Territory cavalry, will report for duty.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, requesting instructions relative to vessels passing through the north channel, I am instructed by the general commanding to say that all port regulations will be enforced by the commanders of the several forts in this harbor. The notice of the collector, alluded to in your letter, is one of these regulations, and of course must be respected and enforced. Your letter has been referred to the collector, with a request that all vessels on entering the harbor will be properly notified as to the regulation referred to. It is expected that the delicate duty devolving on military commanders will be exercised with prudence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to commanding officers of Fort Point and Camp Reynolds.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 45. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 30, 1864.*

I. Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of Companies A and E of that regiment, will hold them in readiness to leave Fort Walla Walla for his expedition into the Indian country at such date as shall hereafter be designated. Said expedition will return to Fort Walla Walla about the 26th of October next.

* * * * *

V. Two officers and thirty infantry will be detailed by the commanding officer at Fort Boisé to accompany the expedition of Captain Currey, joining it at the mouth of the Owyhee at such date as Captain Currey may designate, and returning to Fort Boisé when the expedition is completed.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.,
March 30, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: The more I think and inquire about the Colorado route the more convinced I am of the necessity and importance of

opening the route. Communication at all seasons of the year with navigable waters will be of the utmost importance to the speedy development of this Territory. Consequently I have concluded to make a military road from this place to Fort Mojave, and shall start a force for that purpose as soon as the grass has grown sufficiently to sustain the animals. Will you answer, if possible, the following questions? Are there commissary stores at Fort Mojave, so that the command I will send can draw there for the return trip? How many months in the year can the river be navigated to Fort Mojave? I can make a new road to the fort in a distance of about 500 miles, which can be traveled at all seasons of the year. In fact, winter would be the most preferable time on account of the heat in the summer. If our supplies can be sent by steam to the mouth of the Colorado, and thence shipped to Mojave as speedily as possible, I recommend they be sent that way. Otherwise a few articles most needed could be sent the Placerville route and the balance be sent by sailing vessel to the mouth of the river. All quiet in Jerusalem.

Sincerely, your friend,

P. EDW. CONNOR.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
April 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Kellogg for his information.

The department commander approves of General Connor's proposition to open communication with the Colorado River and has directed General Connor to advise Captain Kellogg of the amount of subsistence he will require at Fort Mojave, which will be forwarded to that point at the earliest day practicable.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 31, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has the District of Western Arizona been transferred to this department?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *March 31, 1864.*

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: In compliance with a request of Colonel English, commanding officer of this post, I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant I arrived at this place from a visit to the Umatilla Indian Reservation. While there I held several consultations with the chiefs concerning the proposed employment of some of their young men during the summer against the Snake Indians. Uma-how-lish, their recognized war chief, agreed to go with me and lead a party of twenty young men. I did not say much to the young men, but so far as I did converse with them found them willing. I think I can make that number useful. I am of

the opinion that the earlier I move the better. I would be glad to start from here by April 15, by which time grass will be sufficiently good and the mountains in as good a condition as it will be in at any time during the early part of the season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 1, 1864. (Received 5 p. m. 2d.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

Arizona not transferred.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant the general commanding instructs me to forward you a copy of his instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, Oregon cavalry, regarding the expedition to the Owyhee. During the greater part of the season Colonel Drew's command will be employed in scouting over that country and in the direction of Goose Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. DREW,

Oregon Cavalry, Camp Baker, Jacksonville, Oreg.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, making certain recommendations relative to the movement of troops from Fort Klamath, the general commanding the department directs me to say that he wishes you to take all your men back to Fort Klamath as soon as the route is practicable. There, leaving a sufficient number of men at that post to safely guard the public property and protect it from any Indian attack, you will go with a detachment across the country to the Owyhee. After the completion of the reconnaissance you will return to Fort Klamath, reporting in writing to this office. Such additional transportation as may be absolutely necessary will be hired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 1, 1864.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: Captains Drake and Currey, in command of expeditions into the region south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Moun-

tains, have been authorized to take with them as guides and scouts such friendly Indians (not more than twenty in number) as they may select, with the condition, however, that the consent of the Indian agent shall be obtained. These operations are against the Snakes, and the Wascos are especially anxious to go, as their horses were stolen last fall by those Indians. If any objection on the part of the Indian Department is made to this, as being made of the friendly Indians, I should be notified of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, April 2, 1864.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,

Chief Engineer Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Will you please let me know when the battery at San José Point will be ready for the platforms and guns; also the number and size of the guns. This information will enable Captain McAllister to be in readiness, as far as his means will permit, as soon as the batteries are completed. I have been in the city since Tuesday, and intended to have paid you a visit, but I have not had a moment to spare. I shall be down again about the middle of next week.

With great regard, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT WRIGHT, *Round Valley, April 4, 1864.*

First Lient. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt District:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of District Orders, No. 2, and I respectfully report for the information and action of the district commander that this command has not been used in scouting or active service in the field for the following reasons: That my instructions from department headquarters were, and are, to protect the Indians and their interests on the Nome Cult Indian Reservation from the depredations of bad whites, and also to prevent the Indians on said reserve from leaving it, and, as far as practicable, to protect the property of the settlers in this valley from Indian depredations; and that no instructions requiring me to scout were ever received from department or district headquarters, and even if such instructions had been received, it would be entirely impracticable for me to comply, as the very small force under my command for the last year has been hardly sufficient to keep up the necessary guard for the post, far less the keeping up of a constant scouting party in the field. I respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding to the fact that every available man I had has been since last May constantly kept at work building quarters, stores, and all such other houses as are required at a post, and these buildings are not yet completed, owing to the fact that the force at this post has been always too small to perform the necessary duties and work. At present the average number of men for duty are only fourteen, and this is a much larger average than any I

had since July last, and this small force is required to watch the Indians on the reservation and keep them there, and also to watch secessionists and kidnapers, of which a large portion of the settlers of this valley are composed. The district commander will easily see that it is entirely impracticable for me to send any force into the field, unless I am largely re-enforced. At the same time I believe it to be my duty to respectfully make the following report and suggestion for the information and consideration of the colonel commanding: That from my own experience in operating against the Redwood and Mad River Indians, I am perfectly well satisfied that when hard pressed by the troops in the upper portion of the district, the Indians come down toward the headwaters of Grouse, Pilot, Mad, and Eel Rivers, and there stay until the troops have returned from the pursuit, and then follow the scouting party back to Humboldt. Scouting parties from any of the posts or camps in the upper part of this district cannot in fifteen days follow the Indians into their places of concealment at the head of the streams above named, and the consequence heretofore has been that no Indians were captured by any scouting party that followed them. The rivers and creeks named head about forty miles from this post, and if there was a sufficient force at this post to admit of a party of twenty-five or thirty men being constantly kept in the field, or keep them scouting about the headwaters of the streams named above, and at times down the streams, so as to co-operate with parties from Fort Gaston, or any of the upper posts, I have no doubt but they would render more efficient aid and service in ending the Indian troubles in this district than any party yet sent after Indians has done, as in this manner the Indians could be and would be brought between two parties and find themselves entirely surrounded and compelled to surrender, or be captured or killed. This post, I think, is one if not quite the best point from which to operate against these Indians in this district, that is when they are forced to leave the upper counties. I am anxious to be doing something toward ending this Indian war in this district, and therefore respectfully and earnestly request the colonel commanding, if at all practicable, to send a re-enforcement of sixty or fifty men to this post. With that number the Indians would find that their heretofore safe hiding dens were no longer open for them.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the better judgment of the district commander.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Carson City, April 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: You will pardon me for making a suggestion to you in regard to the disposition of troops in this Territory for the coming summer. I think the safety of immigration and of prospectors for minerals requires a company of cavalry to be stationed at some point north of the Humboldt in the vicinity of City Rocks. I am told food is abundant in that region. The Bannocks or Pannoke Indians roam in that direction, together with some of the worst Pi-Utes, which renders it dangerous for immigrants and prospectors. Mineral is being discovered in that direction, many persons will go there, and I fear the

result will be to bring on an Indian war if there are not troops to protect them. If those who go there should kill an Indian or Indians it would bring upon us trouble that would be disastrous in its effects upon the prosperity of our Territory. The policy of the Government seems to be to encourage the development of our mineral resources as speedily as possible, and believing that the best way to do it is to protect the miners in their explorations, I make the suggestions for your consideration. This company could traverse quite a region and furnish protection to both of these classes. I know nothing of the forces at your command or what disposition you intend to make of them. I simply suggest this for the reason that the people look to me for protection, which I am anxious to afford them. If in the interlude of business pressing which is constantly being pressed upon your attention you can find time to reply, give me your views upon the subject and I shall feel grateful.

With considerations of respect and esteem, I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., April 5, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
*First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: Reports are just received that the guard in charge of the stock at Lieutenant Waymire's camp had been attacked and their animals driven off. The lieutenant, it appears from the report, was absent with most of the command. The number of animals lost was eight. I have yet no direct or official information, and will communicate further by next mail, by which time additional and reliable information may be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, April 6, 1864.

Hon. J. T. CAREY:

DEAR SIR: Indian Billy arrived late last evening with your note, to which I hasten to reply. Colonel Black and myself are desirous that the Indians now out in the mountains should come in, but it must be an unconditional surrender. If they deliver themselves up they will be dealt with leniently by the Government, and will be guaranteed protection from Hostler and all other Indians. If they wish to live unmolested they must submit to be governed and come to this place. No promise is made that none of them will be punished for recent outrages, but an early and bona fide submission will secure the pardon of most of them. The leading Indians can, if they choose, visit the fort in safety to make arrangements. For the interest of the country and for every reason, it is to be hoped that these Indians will conclude to make peace, and that speedily. Until the result of your negotiations are known, active operations will be suspended a short time.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 7, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,

Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal. :

Send forward balance of First Cavalry,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of Oregon :

GENERAL: The instructions given Captain Scott, commanding Fort Hoskins, with reference to intruders on Indian reservations, as set forth in your letter of the 31st ultimo, are approved by the department commander. There is no question as to power or authority in keeping off intruders from Indian reservations. The general, however, objects to subordinate officers exercising the power of arrest and confinement, without first consulting the district commander, unless the latter has anticipated the case by previously giving such instructions. In the case referred to no report of the citizen's arrest was made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 7, 1864.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,

First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition against Indians :

(Through the Commanding Officer at Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that in taking your command into the field as previously ordered, the great object is to protect the whites in mining, in the exploration and occupation of the country not included in the Indian reservations. With your transportation you will probably be able to make two circuits of sixty days each from your own wagon depot during the summer. It is recommended that you make the most westerly circuit first. The Snake Indians, besides their attacks and depredations on the whites at Canyon City, stole a good many horses from the Wascos last fall at the Warm Springs Reservation. You will be expected to protect them also so far as practicable, and to give them every opportunity to recover their animals. The selection of the route of travel and site for your wagon depot is left entirely to your judgment. You will arrange to return to Fort Dalles by the 15th of October next. The general enjoins great vigilance against the insidious thefts and attacks of the Snake Indians. You are authorized to send back expresses to Fort Dalles whenever you shall think proper. The general will be pleased to hear from your movements as often as you shall find it convenient.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: The condition of affairs in this department is unchanged. In the District of Oregon Brigadier-General Alvord is organizing small commands to move over the country toward Snake River for the protection of settlers and emigrants approaching from the east. In the District of Humboldt, Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, is prosecuting vigorously the war against the hostile Indians, and if a reservation is set apart remote from that country I hope at an early day to send those Indians to it. In the District of Southern California quiet prevails. The seventh and last company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers has marched for Arizona. In the District of Utah there is no change to report. General Connor recommends that the volunteers raised in California and now serving in Utah be discharged there at the expiration of their service. I have ordered it so done unless instructions to the contrary shall be received from the War Department. Recruiting for a regiment of infantry in Nevada Territory is progressing favorably well. If we can raise a regiment I propose to send it to Utah in the course of the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX. :

SIR: The chief quartermaster at these headquarters having represented the importance of having the military reservation at Fort Mojave surveyed and properly defined, so as to include the greatest amount of timber and grazing for Government purposes, the general commanding directs that you will proceed as soon after the receipt of this letter as practicable to lay off three reservations each of one mile square. The first to commence at the mouth of the ravine at the ferry landing, running back in a straight line in the direction of the hills, parallel with the river one mile; thence south (or down the river) one mile, and thence to the river. The second reserve will be laid out adjoining the first on the south. The third will be laid out on the flat opposite the fort, taking the ferry landing on the west bank of the river as its center. You will have the boundaries clearly and permanently marked at the corners and where the lines terminate on the river, after which plats of each reserve will be made and forwarded to this office. While persons will be permitted to pass through the reserves traveling from points below to points above and vice versa, under no circumstances will settlements be permitted thereon; nor will the destruction or use of the timber or grazing be permitted to any person except for Government use, and to supply the wants of Indians, who are permitted to camp on the reserve for the present. All the land lying north or above the ravine, at the mouth of which the first reserve commences, and lying south or below the second reserve and east of the first and second (in the direction of the hills), being outside of the reservations, will not

be embraced in the military jurisdiction of your post. You are authorized to secure the services of a competent surveyor at a moderate compensation to run the lines and plat the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Col. D. P. Thompson, by request of a number of the State officers and prominent citizens of Oregon, wishes to start about the 20th instant to survey the eastern boundary of Oregon south from the mouth of the Owyhee River. He fears he cannot accomplish the object without a military escort. The object of this letter is to learn at the earliest moment whether or not you can furnish him an escort. Captain Currey's command would please him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 9, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 6th instant stating that "it is perfectly practicable and desirable to the Government and Indians to collect and settle all these roving tribes. * * * Considerations of humanity and economy prompt immediate steps to remedy both evils—extermination and the cost of fitting out expeditions every summer." The general concurs fully with you in these views. The only question is the way of practically effecting the object. He expects soon to get a copy of the treaty made with the Snakes in Utah, and will send you a copy of it. Any feasible and practicable scheme of getting the Snakes under our control will command instant attention from these headquarters. They are a roving, nomadic race. They speak the Comanche language, and are Comanches—a tribe hard to tame, not accustomed to a fixed place of abode; have no homes and no country; cannot by treaty surrender any lands, for they claim none. Such is supposed to be their condition. If placed on a reservation it is doubtful whether they would stay there. As the commanding officer at Fort Boisé, the general will desire from you your views in full from time to time. Several questions would occur: Where can a reservation be found? If near Goose Lake, could it be found north of the California line? No reservation would avail if there were not troops near to look after the Indians. The general has already had a conversation on this subject with J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon. He will continue to confer with him on that subject, and recommend that he seek from Congress an appropriation for the subsistence of the Indians who may come in and submit.

At Fort Boisé the general desires you to avail yourself of every opportunity to impress upon the Indians the importance of their submission to the authorities and preserving the peace. Captain Currey will be instructed to be governed by any views you may submit to him on this subject during the coming summer. After a good whipping they would perhaps be more ready for a treaty than now. If Captain Drake shall at any time find himself in position to talk with them, he may embrace it to inculcate upon those Indians the importance of their giving up their roving and marauding habits. He may sound them as to their willingness to go on some fixed reservation, and particularly ascertain whether they have any head chiefs with whom we could treat. Information of this nature will be important for the Indian Department to receive, and the general wishes to be able to give it to Mr. Huntington, whether received from yourself, Captain Currey, or Captain Drake. The great want will be sufficient troops, especially if a new military post near Goose Lake should become a necessity. Please show this letter to Captain Drake and furnish him with a copy of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to hand you to-day a communication from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.* In this letter General Carleton desired you to transfer to the Department of New Mexico a certain amount of public transportation and subsistence stores. He also stated that I would explain to you the reasons which compelled him to make this request.

Shortly before I left Santa Fé for California, General Carleton received orders from the Headquarters of the Army to concentrate, at some convenient point within his department, all of the cavalry force at his command, with a view of organizing a column to operate against the rebels in Texas. This column was to move as soon as practicable down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as Eagle Pass, at which point it was to be joined by a force to be sent up from the coast by Major-General Banks. The Commander-in-Chief did not make known the ultimate destination of this force, but directed that his orders referred to above be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. General Carleton at present has at his disposal but a limited amount of public transportation, and it is next to impossible to purchase mules or wagons in New Mexico at this time. He desired me to say that if you could furnish the transportation and supplies asked for he would be able to act efficiently; otherwise it would be extremely difficult for him to carry out in a satisfactory manner the orders received from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Capt. B. C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general of the Department of New Mexico, has arrived at my headquarters with dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of General Carleton's communication addressed to me on the 7th ultimo; also, copy of a letter from Captain Cutler, communicating the wishes of the general.* I have already reported the departure of all the companies of the First Cavalry for the Department of New Mexico. The seventh and last company has not yet reached Fort Yuma. The other six companies are far in advance of that point. To enable General Carleton to comply with the instructions he has received from the General-in-Chief, I have ordered my chief quartermaster to prepare with dispatch the thirty wagons. They will be sent forward from Southern California, laden with the articles of subsistence asked for, at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 77. }	<i>San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1864.</i>
* * }	* * *

6. The camp near Chico, Cal., will, as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, be broken up and the troops garrisoning the same moved to Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 5th instant in relation to the disposition of troops during the coming summer, in order to afford protection to the mining population as well as to the emigrants approaching from the eastern States. Already expeditions from the Columbia River are prepared to move from Forts Dalles and Walla Walla in a southeasterly direction across the State of Oregon to the upper waters of the Snake River; a command of cavalry will move at an early day from Fort Klamath through Southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory. Expeditions have been prepared at Camp Douglas, near Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of affording protection to all loyal citizens coming to this country. It is intended, as far as our limited means may allow, to give protection over all the routes leading into this country, and that leading by the "City of Rocks" and the country north of the Humboldt will not be overlooked.

* See Carleton to Wright, March 7, p. 783, and Cutler to Wright, next ante.

I am most happy to reply to Your Excellency's communication, as it is only in that way I can learn the wants of the people in remote and sparsely settled districts which troops have rarely traversed.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *April 11, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith communication from Mr. Baldwin, son of the late Judge Baldwin, of California, and Capt. C. A. Sumner, relative to the existence of a secession organization in Virginia. We have nearly 500 armed men at this pass; one-half of this force is sufficient to put down any hostile demonstration on the part of the secessionists in the Territory. I am aware that a large number of the most violent Southern sympathizers have immigrated to this Territory from California who have but little means and are desperate; but at the same time, some of the largest property holders in the Territory are from the South, and their interests require them to do all they can to prevent an outbreak and to assist in sustaining the Federal authority. I would respectfully recommend that a provost guard to consist of 1 commissioned, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 25 privates be ordered to Virginia City to assist the provost-marshal in suppressing any disturbances that may take place; besides, the headquarters of the guard would serve as a temporary rendezvous for recruits for the infantry regiment. The only additional expense to the Government in keeping a provost guard in Virginia would be the rent of quarters, which I think would be reasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., *April 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a statement of the facts of the existence in this city of a secession club, regular and frequent in its meetings, and evidently designing some movements of a revolutionary or disorganizing character. I am obliged to wait a few days the result of certain detective operations now being carried on before stating so much of the detail of the traitorous plottings as are now (and probably will be in addition) discovered and reasonably certified to. Meanwhile and now I deem it advisable to say this much to you and to respectfully urge the establishment of a fully armed and equipped provost guard at this place. The suggestion and recommendation belong originally to Major McDermit, through whom I have the honor to transmit this. I have been requested by Major McDermit to write to you, as of the first instance, because I have had direct personal communication with parties professing to know of the meetings and meditations of the gang of secessionists who are infesting, perhaps threatening, this city. To the proposition for a provost guard, Major

McDermitt has advised the procuring of the indorsement of leading loyal citizens of Virginia. I have respectfully to say that I did not think it would be well to obtain such an indorsement at the present. I fear that would lead to popular disclosures of a character calculated to place the traitors on the untraceable alert, looking to legal conviction. That such a precautionary provision of watchfulness and defense as is here asked on the part of the military representatives of the Government would be approved and welcomed by our fellow-citizens in Virginia there can be no doubt. Some considerable incidental advantages, in this time of recruiting for the First Nevada Infantry Regiment, have been mentioned to me by the commanding officer at Fort Churchill and will, I presume, be set forth in an accompanying letter. I shall have the honor to report myself at department headquarters during the present week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SUMNER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

VIRGINIA, April 6, 1864.

Capt. C. A. SUMNER:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the most reliable information that there exists in this county a secret organization of secessionists who hold periodical meetings and are evidently conspiring against the peace of the community. I wish you would come here as soon as convenient and get on the track of the infernal traitors, and try and bring their damnable plots to a summary and bloody end.

Your friend,

ALEX. W. BALDWIN.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MEMORANDUM.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,

Commanding Post, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Isaac Anderson, of Virginia City, Nev. Ter., is approached by one A. C. Bradford, formerly of Stockton, Cal., a well-known and virulent secessionist, and invited to join a secession club, of which Bradford was acting secretary or proselytizer. Bradford is understood to have recently come to the Territory. Anderson evaded the invitation and is the prime informer. Already it is observed: The large number of secessionists in Virginia City, mostly of the legal profession, are invisible and together on certain evenings; some of them are bold in hinting that it will be of as much service to be a rebel here soon as in South Carolina, &c.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. SUMNER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,

Sixth Infy. California Vols., Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, relative to the disposition of certain troops in the district under your command, the general

commanding desires me to say that the suggestions contained in your letter are approved, and that you are authorized to occupy such points as in your judgment may be best to accomplish the object in view. The strength of the different garrisons is left discretionary with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 11, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,

First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against the Snake Indians:

(Through Commanding Officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that you will consider the object of your expedition is to protect the whites in mining, in the exploration and occupation of the country not included in the Indian reservations. Your line of travel and the selection of the site for your wagon depot are left entirely to yourself. With your transportation you will probably be able to make two circuits of nearly sixty days each from said depot. It is recommended that the first circuit shall be more westerly than the second. The latter could probably extend east of the Oregon line, and possibly protect any emigrants coming in over the more southerly road south of Snake River. The mining camps already established on the Owyhee should be protected, and it is desirable to assist the whites in traveling over that whole region west and southwest of old Fort Boisé. You may probably be able to communicate with Captain Drake, who leaves Fort Dalles on the 15th instant. If the forces meet, you must of course command. It is intended that you should have eight wagons and 132 pack and riding mules. One hundred and four aparejos are ordered to be turned over to your acting assistant quartermaster. Captain Drake was recommended to make also two circuits of sixty days each from his depot, the most westerly first, but his movements may depend on events now occurring near Canyon City. The general enjoins great vigilance against the thefts and attacks (often so insidious) of the Snake Indians. Take every precaution against surprises. The Indians delight in enterprises of that nature. You are authorized to send back expresses to Fort Boisé whenever you think proper. The general will be pleased to hear as often as practicable of your movements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

N. B.—Similar instructions were furnished Captain Drake.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 2, 1864.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. Captain Currey has been ordered to remain in the field and return to Fort Walla Walla on the 20th of October. Captain Drake to return to Fort Dalles on the 15th of October next.

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,

Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., April 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,

*First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal. :*

COLONEL: I am directed by the district commander to say that he leaves to-morrow for Fort Humboldt, Cal., via Laqua, &c.; that in leaving this valley now he does it with the full confidence that with the command at your disposal you will be able to prosecute the war, at least in this section, to a successful end. He relies upon your activity, energy, and zeal to conduct a campaign which will be characterized by decisive measures, to keep up scouts all over the country to the eastern limits of this district, particularly along the Trinity River and its branches, believing the best protection that can be given to settlers and the country is by constant scouts in all directions, hunting the foe in his fastnesses and giving him no rest. In any combined movements which in your good judgment you may wish to make you are authorized to call upon the commanding officer of camp at Forks of Salmon for a part of his force to co-operate with you. You will see that the command at Forks of Salmon is supplied with subsistence and such quartermaster's property as may be absolutely necessary, never going beyond camp allowance as per regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,

*First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 12, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,

*First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition :**(Through Commanding Officer at Fort Dalles, Oreg.)*

CAPTAIN: Since the instructions of the 7th instant have been written the rumors of Indian disturbance near Canyon City have reached these headquarters. The general commanding empowers you to make any deviation from the plan of operations for the summer that may in your judgment become necessary by passing events, keeping in mind the object of the expedition. Always be on guard against surprises. The Indians delight in enterprises of that nature. Lieutenant Waymire was placed under your command by Special Orders, No. 19, of the 23d of February, 1864. Lieutenant Watson will also obey any orders you may think it advisable to give him, keeping in mind the desire to protect the Warm Springs Reservation. It may possibly be advisable at some juncture for your command and Captain Currey's to unite. Captain Currey must in that event of course command. He has to-day been ordered to start as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
 } *Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.,*
 } *April 12, 1864.*
 No. 17.

I. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed with his command without delay to Camp Iaqua, and upon his arrival will assume command of same. In his scouting he will be governed by Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, and such special instructions as he may receive from the district commander.

II. Upon the arrival of Major Wright at Camp Iaqua, Capt. Charles W. Long, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with his command will proceed without delay to Fort Gaston and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

III. First Lieut. K. Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will select ten good and active men from Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, as guides, and report to Major Wright for duty; these in addition to Corporal Walker and Privates Wood, Field, and Marcus, same company, to be used as packers in the quartermaster's department.

IV. Asst. Surg. Edward Phelps, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, Cal., and will report to Major Wright to accompany his command to Camp Iaqua, and upon his arrival at same will relieve Surg. Jonathan Clark, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. Upon being relieved the latter will accompany Captain Long's command to Fort Gaston, Cal., and upon his arrival at that post will report for duty to the commanding officer of same.

V. Transportation for the above movements will be furnished from the pack train belonging to the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, now at Fort Gaston.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Inftry. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: The general commanding the district directs that you will place Captain Currey's expedition on the march as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for the transportation, &c. Captain Hopkins, acting quartermaster, left here yesterday morning for The Dalles and Umatilla to effect the purchase of mules. Please notify the commanding officer at Fort Boise of the probable or intended day of departure of the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th ultimo in which you inclose a communication from Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, and recommend the views therein expressed by General Alvord to the favorable consideration of the General-in-Chief and the War Department. General Alvord's communication relates to the exploration of the country from Lemhi (a Mormon settlement) to the Three Forks of the Upper Missouri, which was proposed by Brigadier-General Totten in November, 1863, for the present season. General Alvord recommends, for the reasons stated in his communication, that the exploration be postponed to another season. I am directed to notify you that the Secretary of War approves the views of Brigadier General Alvord, and that the exploration will be accordingly postponed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 20. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1864.*

I. Vessels of every description entering the harbor of San Francisco will be required to pass up the channel to the south of Alcatraz Island.

II. It is apparent to the commanding general, from the frequent wholesale condemnation of public animals in this department, that there has not been proper care taken of this species of property, particularly in cavalry regiments. Company commanders will therefore be instructed to see that no improper use is made of the horses pertaining to their respective companies and that they are not taken from the stables or picket ropes except for public service or for the benefit of the animals. District commanders will make it their special duty to correct the evil alluded to.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 32. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 13, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will, on receipt of this order, turn over the command of the troops at the Rush Valley Reservation to Maj. John M. O'Neill, of the same regiment.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, upon being relieved, will repair immediately to Camp Babbitt, Visalia, Cal. Captain Stover, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation to Sacramento, Cal.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Hon. J. W. NESMITH,
*Senate of United States, on Committee on Indian Affairs,
 Washington City, D. C.:*

SIR: I desire to urge through you upon the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate the propriety of a ratification in the main of the Nez Percé treaty recently obtained. If a modification or partial ratification is made, or ratification conditional on acceptance of modification, there are plenty of precedents, I think, for the course. From recent rumors I have been apprehensive that it was in danger of not being ratified. Not having given it special study in its minute parts, I was not posted up as to the objections, and wrote you urging its complete ratification. That tribe waited four years for a ratification of the first treaty of 1855, and why? Not because they revolted. On the contrary, they adhered faithfully to their duty and fealty. Were they rewarded by being made an exception and their treaty ratified by itself? No; they were punished like the hostiles, and their treaty was not ratified until 1859. By mismanagement they have never seen but little fulfillment of it by agents of the Government, and to crown all, their reservation two years ago was invaded by 15,000 miners in contempt of the treaty and of their sacred rights most solemnly guaranteed to them. Thus everything has been done which the fates could invent to tempt and kick these faithful allies into revolt. In October, 1862, I visited them and made them a speech in a grand council of their chiefs, in which I showed them that I noted and appreciated their past history and their present forbearance. In May, 1863, I assembled six companies at Fort Lapwai at the council which formed the new treaty. In the minority opposed to the treaty are many young men of spirit, pride, and warlike feelings. If the tribe is aggravated by a non-ratification of this treaty, I shall look with concern to the result, for the young men of the whole tribe may yet act together.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN,
9th U. S. Infy., Comdg. Officer Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 6th instant respecting the arrival of your command at Cape Disappointment on the previous day. The general has sent a telegram to department headquarters asking for orders concerning the building of a wharf. He has in a letter to the Military Committee in the Senate urged in strong terms the repeal of the thirty-fifth section of the act of 3d. of March, 1863, concerning extra pay. The general desires you for the present to designate your position as Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter. The question of a name he has referred to department headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 80. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. A. A. C. Williams, Nevada Territory cavalry, will proceed to Camp Douglas and report to Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah, to command the battalion of Nevada Territory cavalry.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 15, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: Field operations against the Apaches of Arizona must be commenced within a month. Have all your troops of all arms put into a state of preparation to this end. Have careful and systematic target practice to the extent of twenty rounds per man with musket and carbine and eighteen rounds with revolver, and have careful drills at skirmishing at least two hours a day for all troops on the river. Please send me a return of ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at date in depot at Las Cruces. Let it come by return of mail. As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett comes send him and Company K, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Fort Craig. Colonel Brown also goes to Craig the moment he comes, agreeably to orders heretofore sent you. Pray get all your cavalry in the best possible order for the field—shoes set, others fitted, equipments carefully repaired and oiled, haversacks and canteens in good repair, hobbles or lariats and pins got in readiness, and all camp equipage in your district put in perfect repair and got ready to put into wagons without an hour's delay. Precisely what companies will go is not yet determined, but have all ready. Let Dresher stay at Cummings and help Whitlock about his post until further advices. That command must also be in readiness for field service. Have all your pack-saddles throughout your district and all your means of transportation put in the best possible order for immediate service—harness oiled and repaired, wagons overhauled when practicable and put in order for a good load. Have all your water kegs put into serviceable order. Please inform me if you procured the log chains from Fort Fillmore. (See my letter of March 1, 1864.) Please retain the chains at Cruces if they have not already been sent forward. They will be needed elsewhere. Was Private Kerr executed according to orders and sentence? No report has been received to this effect. Please send an account of how many water-tanks you have, of their whereabouts and condition. The Apaches in Arizona are very hostile, and unless vigorous measures are pursued against them right away the miners will become panic-stricken and leave the country. As soon as certain supplies go forward an order will go down for the troops to move, and I shall myself come down, if practicable, to help organize the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—How many wagons can be hired below the Jornada in your district and in El Paso at ten days' notice to haul freight to a point on

the Gila north of Fort Bowie to, say, the center of the great bottom of the Gila, near the mouth of the Prieta? Please let me know as soon as practicable.

J. H. C.

[APRIL 17, 1864.—For Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas (with inclosures), relating to operations in Arizona, see Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 200.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 83. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1864.*

1. Company F (Sherman's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed by water to La Paz, Ariz. Ter., near which place it will go into camp. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have received a copy of General Orders, No. 58. I saw Mr. Thompson on Saturday last and he then informed me that he had given up the expedition. I requested him to so advise you by letter, that you might countermand the order in time to have the men for other service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Yours of March 3 is just received. I have studied the current of travel and development of country in the region of Idaho, and your letter has given me some very valuable information and suggestions. I shall heartily co-operate with you in trying to protect the country and encourage settlements. In conversation and correspondence with Colonel Collins, who commands in the region of Fort Laramie and Sweetwater, I have a pretty good idea of the proper overland route which ought to be opened to the mines in Idaho, and I expect an escort will be sent with the vast army of immigrants that are now passing the Mississippi and covering toward the Platte Valley. In that way we may hope to obtain very accurate knowledge of the dangers and necessities devolving on us in that region. Your idea of a water communication, via the Yellowstone, is a new one, but it strikes me very favorably. Of course it will give facilities for moving supplies, which

must have great consideration in the establishment of posts. But I fear navigation will not be of much account up that river, for the Missouri itself is not worth much above the Running Waters (Niobrara). However this may be, I suppose these routes west of Minnesota will be fully explored, not only by the steam-boats of Mr. Chouteau, but by a movement sent out by General Pope, under General Sully, which moves across from Saint Paul toward the headwaters of the Yellowstone. I shall be glad to be in communication with you in relation to matters appertaining to the development of the country to which your letter refers, as it is not only a matter of great military importance, but also of interest to the whole nation in view of its onward progress. I may refer your letter for information to Washington, but I suppose your intercourse with the head of our branch of the service through your Delegate is more useful, as it is more direct and certain. I cannot give any determined answer as to what I will do, for it is not yet certain that Idaho will be a permanent part of my command, as it has never been so designated, but reports and acts with these headquarters as a convenience and sort of courtesy. It is immediately west of General Pope's department, and may, after this summer's campaign, be attached to that department. I am obliged to you for your information, and assure you again that I will co-operate with you to the utmost of my abilities.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,

Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 60. }	<i>Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 19, 1864.</i>

* * * * *

II. Company E, First Washington Territory Infantry, will on its arrival at Fort Dalles repair by water to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,

Santa Catalina Island, April 20, 1864.

Col. E. B. BABBITT,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to my letter of the 31st of March you ask, "Can there be no easier method for getting water than that now in use? We want the best plan adopted if we can find out what that is." The best plan, colonel, though attended with considerable expense, is to convey water in small iron pipes from the only running stream on the island to this post. I have examined the route and believe it practicable, and so stated in my report to the commanding officer of the Southern District. I also suggested the survey of the route by a civil engineer to know the exact distance, cost, &c. My estimate of the distance in riding over it is ten miles, more or less. This stream is the finest spring water, and will afford the year round a much larger quantity than will be needed. An inch pipe with a 4-inch head would be all or more than sufficient for all purposes at the post. In the meantime I am prospecting for

water. Am now sinking the fourth well. In one I have a sufficiency for the garrison, but it is not good for drinking; it is mineral and brackish. I have had a wagon road dug to a small valley where there is a well of water something [better] than I have near garrison. I shall dig one farther up the valley, where I am led to believe, from information derived from residents, I can find better water. If so, it can be hauled from there. I shall need a force-pump and windmill at this well. The distance being about three-quarters of a mile and having but one team for all purposes, it will not do to lose too much time in drawing water. With a windmill and pump and a small tank over the well, one team could very readily make one or two trips per day and haul a sufficient quantity and do all the work I have to do around camp. This will do, colonel, if I get water good for drinking and culinary purposes in sufficient quantities to supply the troops; otherwise the only permanent supply will be from the stream indicated. In the meantime I need two force pumps, 100 feet of pipe, and a windmill. The pumps and pipes I have asked Captain Morris for. He will be in San Francisco soon. When I get the well done I propose sinking I will write the result, &c.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,

Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Dalles, Oreg., April 20, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your instructions of 18th instant the command of Captain Drake left this post this morning; also the detachment of Lieutenant Watson for the Warm Springs Reservation. There are unfavorable reports from Lieutenant Waymire. I hope to receive official information, but in the meantime will use efforts to trace the present rumors to some responsible source.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, April 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,

Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,

Commanding District of Southern California :

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that as soon as it is definitely ascertained that boats can carry stores from Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave, a company of infantry will be sent to re-enforce the latter post. The company will be selected from those at Drum Barracks and be sent overland to its destination. As soon as money is received for the purpose the Native California Cavalry companies will be mounted and sent to patrol the road east and northeast of Soda Springs, making Fort Mojave their headquarters for supply. You will instruct the quartermaster and commissary at Fort Yuma to send forward by water at the earliest day practicable stores sufficient for the

force it is contemplated to send to Fort Mojave, and dependent for supply on it. A cellar should be dug at the latter post in which to store all subsistence affected by the extreme heat of that climate. It has been reported to this office that certain persons (whites) residing near Fort Mojave have on several occasions interfered with Captain Atchison in his desire to give entire protection to the settlers. You will instruct the captain that any person or persons interfering with him in the legitimate discharge of his duties or attempting to create trouble with the Indians will be arrested and confined, subject to the orders of the general commanding. This discretionary power is given the captain because of the high appreciation the general has of him both as a soldier and citizen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, April 21, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

*Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Humboldt Military District :*

SIR: I respectfully report that since the departure of the colonel commanding the district I have had several interviews with Seranaltin John, and on one occasion with some of the Indians of Big Jim's band. I am inclined to think that the Seranaltin party will finally conclude it best to settle in Hoopa instead of availing themselves of the privilege promised by Captain Greene, that of building at Weitchpec. At the time of my last interview with John his mind was not fully made up, but as he had found that the Klamath Indians were something averse to have the Hoopas settle among them, and as the latter really prefer their own homes, he was pretty nearly determined to return to this immediate vicinity, but before deciding he desired to see Big Jim. I encouraged John in the idea of fixing upon Hoopa to settle in, yet without betraying any anxiety on the subject. Each day convinces me more and more that it will be much better every way that these Indians should return to Hoopa if they can be induced to do so. The white population of Klamath and the most reliable Indians fear that the residence of the Hoopas among them will result badly; still they will acquiesce in such an arrangement if thought advisable by the military authorities. On Sunday two of Seranaltin Indians and two of Big Jim's band left here for some tributary of the Upper Trinity, promising to be back in eight days with Big Jim for a peace talk. I think Jim will return with the others at the time agreed upon. Should he not do so Seranaltin John says he will go after him, when Jim will be sure to come in. The latter part of last week I sent Charley Hostler with a party of his Indians on to the lower part of Redwood Creek to bring in a few Indians who have been skulking about there for some time past. As I understand, these Indians formerly lived in Hoopa, but of late have deemed it necessary to keep out of the way. On yesterday Charley returned with the Indians he went after, about twenty in number all told, nine of them being full-grown bucks. Charley Hostler reports that while on this trip some of his Indians saw the band led by Curly-headed Tom, and that this notorious savage was "plenty mad" at learning that the Hoopas were negotiating for peace. Tom declared that he would never come in or cease fighting the whites or their Indian allies. Curly-headed Tom is a most noted scoundrel, and has

a force of about thirty fighting Indians with him from Upper Redwood, Grouse, and Boulder Creeks, with perhaps some from Mad River. It was this party that Lieutenant Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, had a fight with about the 29th of February. While this band is abroad they will infest the road between this place and Camp Curtis, making it dangerous to small parties of travelers and very unsafe for pack trains without a sufficient escort.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post last evening and assumed command of same this a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Instructions from department headquarters of the 2d instant, directing me to send a company to Camp Wright, withdrawing Captain Douglas and his company to some other station, reached me just on the eve of my departure from camp near Fort Gaston, and I take advantage of this the first opportunity to state for the information of the department commander that it is almost impossible for me to make the change at this present time without interfering most materially with my plans and operations of the troops in this district. I am working all, or at least trying so to do, to their utmost, and to stop now a part of same would in my opinion be decidedly injurious. I will therefore delay making this change till further orders are received on the subject, with the hope that the department commander will approve of the course taken by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 36. } Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 23, 1864.

Captain Price's company (M), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now at Fort Bridger, will take up the line of march for Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., on Monday, May 2, 1864, and on arrival at the latter post Captain Price will report to the commanding officer for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 24, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
Commanding Expedition, &c.:
 (Via Old Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The newspaper accounts of the fight of Lieutenant Waymire's party and a body of citizens with the Indians supposed to be in a position southwesterly of Harney Lake, have not yet been confirmed by any report from him; not a word has been heard from him. It seems to be advisable that you should march at once to the vicinity of Harney Lake. This you will do unless when you reach that region you find important claims to your attention elsewhere. The accounts from Canyon City probably exaggerate the numbers of the enemy, but you should, of course, be well on your guard. The movements of Captain Drake (who started on the 20th instant) depend on events, and I cannot say whether you will be likely to meet him. You must order him to effect a junction with you whenever you think it advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 15th ultimo, about 3 p. m., the Apache Indians of Arizona stampeded a herd of Government mules at Cow Springs, one march west of the Miembres River, and succeeded in getting off with sixty of these mules and four public horses. This could not have been done had a company of infantry which was escorting the train to which these animals belonged been on the alert, and with sentinels posted well outside of the herd which was grazing. Inclosed herewith please find a letter from Col. George W. Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, and a letter from Capt. James H. Whitlock, commanding a company in Colonel Bowie's regiment, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, wherein you will see with what handsome results these Indians were followed. Captain Whitlock, and the gallant men who accompanied him, deserve an especial notice from the War Department. A dozen or two of pursuits like Captain Whitlock's would give our troops the morale over these Ishmaelites of our deserts. Twenty-one Apache warriors left dead upon the ground and a large amount of the stock retaken are results which the War Department may consider to be creditable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., April 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a copy of a report of Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, of date the 13th instant,

of a most successful Indian scout made by him from Camp Miembres, having left on the 27th ultimo. It will be seen that Captain Whitlock with great promptness at once took the field after the receipt of my instructions, and with remarkable energy and vigor pursued the Indians with his command until the morning of the 7th instant, when he came upon them about thirty-five miles northwest of Fort Bowie, in the Sierra Bonita range of mountains, and that his command killed 21 Indians, who fell into his hands, captured 45 horses and mules, and destroyed everything in their camp. They were a part of the band of Indians who stampeded and drove off so many Government mules from Cow Springs on the 15th ultimo. I cannot too highly commend the excellent judgment displayed by Captain Whitlock in this scout, and his vigorous prosecution of it and the successful termination entitle him to high praise. The 17 Government mules and 1 horse will of course be turned over to the quartermaster, and I desire to know what disposition shall be made of the Indian ponies captured; whether they shall be turned over to the quartermaster or disposed of for the benefit of the command. In this connection allow me to call your attention to what I consider the importance of the post on the Miembres, at least for the present. It is a good base of operations against the Indians as shown by Captain Whitlock's recent scouts. It commands the extensive valley, the finest grazing and best water in all of that section, and gives protection to all of that portion of the route to Tucson, and is within easy striking distance of Pinos Altos. It is advantageous to keep it up, I think, as well as Fort Cummings, the latter being a very poor place for stock, the grazing being distant from the post and the water very bad for animals. Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Burkett, will proceed at once to Fort Cummings and relieve Captain Dresher. I will not, however, issue the order to break up Camp Miembres until I hear from you, as I know of no place where the animals brought in by Captain Whitlock can be so well grazed and and recruited as there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BOWIE,

Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Miembres, N. Mex., April 13, 1864.

Capt. C. A. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding that, in obedience to his instructions of March 24, I left this post on the morning of the 27th with 26 enlisted men of my own company, Lieutenant Burkett and 20 enlisted men of his company, 10 enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Hospital Steward Macintosh, 1 guide and scout, and 1 servant, 61 all told, 2 wagons and teams, and 30 days' half-rations, 35 men mounted and 36 on foot, in pursuit of the Indians who committed the depredation on the herd at Cow Springs on the 15th ultimo. My former experience in Indian fighting taught me that it was not best to follow immediately on the trail, as an Indian watches his trail very carefully when made by stolen stock. I therefore followed the trail about thirty miles to find its general direction. This established, being about parallel

with the general direction of the road, and about six miles north of it (as far as Steen's Peak), I then turned north to the Gila, to avoid being seen either on the trail or on the main traveled road. I traveled down the Gila five days, sending out a scout on the third day to look for the trail, which was found to continue in a perfectly straight line westward. I established a camp on the 5th. On the night of the 5th I left twenty enlisted men of my command at camp, took the rest, went to the trail, and started in pursuit. During the forenoon of the 6th we crossed a range of very rocky and rough cragged mountains, coming out on the open plain made by the valley of the San Simeon. At about 4 p. m. we found a pony track, fresh. This was deemed by my guide to be a favorable omen that Indians were near by. At 5 p. m. I made a halt and dry camp, being about ten miles from the foot of Mount Gray (or Sierra Bonita, so called by Captain Anderson). After dark I sent my guide and five enlisted men to explore the foot of the mountain for water, and if found, to make search for Indian fires or signs of any kind. My guide soon found water and plenty of fresh signs, and continued looking for fires until about 4 a. m. of the 7th, when they were discovered. The command was then ten miles away. I received the word just at the dawn of day. My command was off in two minutes, and just as the savages were awaking from their slumbers, between daylight and sunup, I charged their camp. The fight lasted about one hour, at the end of which I had in my possession their entire "campoody," with all its property, including forty-five head of horses and mules and the dead bodies of twenty-one Indians. I am satisfied that as many as thirty were killed in this fight. Some of my men fired as many as eighteen shots from their minie muskets. I could form no idea how many of those wretches went away with holes in their hides, but suffice it to say, a great many. I believe there were 250 Indians in this camp. On our side some of the men had arrows in their clothing, but no man's skin was broken. The only property taken away by them was two mules and one pony; with this exception I captured everything they possessed, destroying everything except the stock and the saddles and such little trinkets as the soldiers chose to carry off. While we were burning their property (which consisted in part of perhaps a ton of dried mescal and as much dried mule meat), about thirty warriors rallied and came back to the summit of the small mountain which overlooked the "campoody," and showed fight for a few minutes, firing a few shots (I did not see but two guns amongst them), but the whizzing of the minie rifle balls soon warned them not to come closer than 800 yards, which warning they took in good part and left. The destruction of hides, mescal, and dried mule meat was immense. During the fight the Indians, in attempting to get away with the stock, lanced one large Government mule, so that his entrails came out and I was compelled to leave him. They were supposed to be the Chiricahua tribe. This fight took place about perhaps thirty-five miles northwest of Fort Bowie, at the south end of a range of mountains called by Captain Anderson, U. S. Army, Sierra Bonita range. This has inflicted a terribly hard blow on this tribe, for they are certainly left entirely destitute of every means of subsistence and on foot. The mules of the train were run about eighty miles without water, up hill and down, over rocky mountains and through cañons of the most terrific character. The first thirty-five miles could almost have been trailed by the carcasses of horses and mules, each of which had the flesh cut out of the fleshy portions of its body.

Classification of the stock: 17 Government mules; 1 Government horse; 24 Indian ponies (including colts), and 3 Indian mules. Of these

latter two are colts and one a very small mule of Mexican scrub breed. One Government mule, referred to in the report as having been stabbed by the Indians, and one young colt were unable to travel, and were killed and left on the ground. The remainder, 43 in number, were safely brought to this camp. This stock is in very bad condition, having been run nearly to death and their hoofs worn off to the quick, but by traveling slowly and by careful management I was enabled to bring them all to camp, where they now await your orders. The ponies are all very tender-footed, and some of them with terribly mutilated backs will not be fit for riding in six weeks or two months.

This expedition has been made without the loss of an animal or the slightest accident of any kind, but we have suffered greatly from the wind and cold and the privations of traveling by night and camping without water, as a general rule. Of course I allowed no fires after night, even though we had to suffer from cold. On my return trip I kept a guard of thirty men constantly, myself and Lieutenant Burkett walking post the same as the enlisted men. I considered this a military necessity, in order to be very sure to prevent surprise from ambush. In connection with this report I also send a bundle of articles taken in their camp; of course not for their intrinsic value, but as a matter of curiosity. I wish to call your particular attention to the box of percussion caps. I never saw any like them before. Also the copper slugs, being the bullets used by them in their guns. Article No. 1 is believed to be strychnine; article No. 3 is what they use for making signal smokes. We found arrow points enough (like these) to fill a peck measure; article No. 4 I think is galena, although it very much resembles plumbago.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 25, 1864.

COL. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex. :

SIR: You are authorized to let the camp on the Miembres remain as it is until further orders. It will be a good strategic point, having reference to the approaching operations against the Apaches of Arizona. Please send some first-rate men, and have Leitzendorf's Wells enlarged and made so as to hold a larger volume of water. The troops will doubtless have to go by the Cienega de San Simon on account of a lack of water on the Steen Peak route. Have Cow Springs enlarged and carefully cleaned out without delay.

Respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

It is recommended that one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, eight regiments of infantry, and two batteries of light artillery be raised in this department.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT DALLES, OREG., April 27, 1864.

General B. ALVORD,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

GENERAL: The dispatches from Lieutenant Waymire are very interesting. He and his command acquitted themselves with credit. He will be able to give Captain Drake valuable information. The locality of the Indians, I think, is known as the Big Meadows, southeast of Harney Lake. His conclusions as regards the number of Indians I presume is as correct as any one could determine under the circumstances. In my conversations with Captain Drake I have impressed the importance of not allowing any independent organization to take the field, either whites or Indians, but if he felt the necessity for either, to have them as completely under his control and direction as his own men. I do not think there will be any necessity for them. The road over the Blue Mountains will be, I think, passable in a few days, and, if compatible with the interests of the service and your intentions in the matter, I would like to move for Fort Boise on the 2d of May. I inclose a report of the commander of the citizens who accompanied Lieutenant Waymire.* A different version is current sustaining Lieutenant Waymire's opinion of their conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 27, 1864.
(Via Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.)

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,

First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against the Snake Indians :

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that this office is in receipt of Lieut. James A. Waymire's report of his expedition into the Indian country south and east of Canyon City.† He left Canyon City on the 19th of March, accompanied by sixty citizens; reached Harney Lake on the 5th of April instant; marched around the eastern end of the lake, two days' march, from which he encountered a large band of Indians and gave them battle; but being badly supported by citizens he was repulsed in his attack and was forced to retreat. He estimates the number of Indians engaged in the fight at about 150, possibly twice that number. The place of encounter is southeast of Harney Lake and about thirty miles therefrom. He lost 2 soldiers and 1 citizen, and 1 soldier wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

P. S.—Please acknowledge the receipt of this and also the date of reception of the general's letter of the 25th instant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., April 28, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adj. Sixth Inftry. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen. :

SIR: I have the honor to report to the district commander that on yesterday I had an interview with the Indian Big Jim, as per previous

* Not found.

† See Part I, p. 310.

appointment. He came to this post to see me under my promise that he should be allowed to depart in safety after the termination of his visit. Big Jim acknowledged himself tired of living in the mountains, where he was obliged to keep moving about to avoid the troops. I told him that if he was allowed to come in with his band that he must be obedient to the officer commanding this post, and that he nor none of his people must commit further depredations; that they must build and live where directed, and never leave this valley without permission. This was agreed to with seeming cheerfulness. I also stipulated that the guns, watches, &c., stolen last winter on New River and South Salmon must be delivered to me without delay. At this there was some squirming, but as I insisted the promise was made, though a few days were asked for and granted, the guns being at a point up the Trinity. Seranaltin John was present, and agreed with Jim to all I required. The latter started this morning up the Trinity for his people, and the former for Weitchpec to bring up his crowd. It is the present intention of these two parties to unite and rebuild the ranches destroyed a few months ago on the site formerly occupied by Big Jim's band, a little above and on the opposite side of the river from this post. These Indians are entirely destitute of food, and it is absolutely necessary that rations be issued to them, for the present at least. They expect it, and it is not easy to perceive how they can well observe the conditions exacted unless they are supplied with food by Government. No great quantity will be required—say half rations of bread and meat. I respectfully ask advice upon this point. These Indians have in years past been employed by the settlers on their farms and ranches, but as most of the white people have left this vicinity but a very small number of Indians can now obtain work. Many of the young bucks have also been employed with pack trains, and in that way procured clothing. As this cannot now be allowed, another source of supply is lost to them. I respectfully suggest that it would be a judicious move to set a number of young fellows at work on the road between this post and Camp Anderson, allowing rations and fair compensation for the labor performed. The road needs labor, the Indians want an opportunity to earn something, and the employment would have a salutary effect upon the Indians. All the pack-mules at this post are now employed transporting supplies to Forks of Salmon. The indications now go to show that no danger need be apprehended on the Salmon or Klamath Rivers from Indians from this vicinity, consequently the continued presence of troops may not much longer be required at either of those points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 66. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.*

1. The headquarters of the First Oregon Cavalry is transferred to Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., to which place Col. R. F. Maury, commanding the regiment, with commissioned and non-commissioned staff, will repair as soon as practicable and relieve Maj. J. S. Kinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of the post.

II. Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, upon being relieved in command of Fort Boisé by Col. R. F. Maury, will repair to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and assume command of that post.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from headquarters District of Oregon, Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, with Companies A and E of the same regiment, left this post this morning on an expedition against the Snake Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Officer Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: If in your judgment the establishment of a camp for the summer on the Upper Owyhee shall be advisable for the protection of the chief mining camps, you are authorized to detach such troops as you shall deem expedient. Perhaps the operations of the cavalry may drive the hostiles on those camps. Your acting assistant quartermaster is authorized to procure the necessary transportation, purchasing mules if absolutely necessary. A copy of Lieutenant Waymire's report has been sent Captain Currey.* He was advised, unless important claims called him elsewhere, to go to Harney Lake. He has authority, if he deems it advisable, to order Captain Drake to effect a junction with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN,
Ninth U. S. Infantry, Commanding:
(Through district commander.)

SIR: The department commander directs that the post at the mouth of the Columbia River will be known and designated "Cape Disappointment, mouth of Columbia River, Washington Territory," until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Part I, p. 310.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have six companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory volunteers, mustered into service. Two of these companies I sent to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., last October; the remaining four are at Fort Churchill. Only one of the companies at Churchill have been mounted. My design was to send all the Nevada cavalry to Utah, but the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, indicating the propriety of my holding all my available force well in hand and prepared for concentration on the Pacific Coast, has caused me to hesitate until the policy of my Government is known. In consequence of the enormous cost of forage at Fort Churchill, I have suspended the purchase of horses for mounting the three cavalry companies now there until their destination is determined on. Under the call I made on the Governor of Nevada Territory for a regiment of infantry, 200 men have been enrolled; they are at Fort Churchill. The Governor is quite confident of his ability to complete the organization of the regiment. During the quiet and peaceful times on this coast we cannot expect to raise many volunteers, but if we should have a foreign war there will be no lack of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1864.

General BIDWELL, *Chico, Cal.:*

GENERAL: I have this day received your letter of the 26th instant, with a petition of citizens of Humboldt, Surprise Valley, Snake Creek Valley, Honey Lake Valley, and vicinity, for military protection. Before I ordered the withdrawal of the detachment at Snake Creek I was fully satisfied, from the representations made to me, that there existed no longer a necessity for its continuance in that quarter. My plan is to concentrate my forces as much as possible, to be prepared to meet any emergency in this State. It is not designed, however, to abandon any portion of the country to the depredations of the Indians. As soon as a cavalry company can be prepared for service at Fort Churchill, I will send it over the entire region referred to, to remain at the most exposed points as long as may be necessary. I deem it better to perform this service by movable troops than establish permanent garrisons. I will thank you to inform the petitioners that I shall see that their country is not devastated by Indian raids.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 30, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition, &c., Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that the report of Lient. J. A. Waymire, commanding detachment of Com-

pany D, First Oregon Cavalry, has been received.* His report and the testimony of the citizens who accompanied him indicate that his conduct was cool and gallant in the fight as it was adventurous in the whole enterprise, and no doubt his knowledge gained in the enemy's country will be valuable to you, but it was never intended that he should anticipate you in the campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 40. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 30, 1864.*

I. Captain Smith's company (K), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Tuesday next, the 3d proximo, via Camp Douglas, to scour the country in the vicinity of Raft River, City of Rocks, the Port Neuf River, and Fort Hall, in Idaho Territory, in search of five lodges of hostile Shoshone Indians, who failed to attend the treaties of last year, and who have lately been committing depredations on emigrants en route to Idaho, and if found they will be punished. The peaceable Indians in the northern settlements and in the vicinity of the ferries on Snake River, east of Fort Hall, will not be molested. The company will take three months' rations and will return and report to these headquarters on or about the 31st day of July next, unless otherwise ordered.

II. Captain Baldwin's company (B), Nevada Territory cavalry, will proceed on Tuesday next, via Camp Douglas, to Uintah Valley in this Territory, for the protection of miners and exploration of the resources of the valley. The company will take three months' rations and proceed to and report to the commanding officer of Fort Bridger for duty on or about the 31st day of July next, unless otherwise ordered.

III. Captain Berry's company (A), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Saturday next south to what is known as the Beaver and Reese River road, and will scour the country between Cedar Swamp and the newly discovered silver mines in Washington County, Utah Ter., for the protection of miners and exploration of the resources of the country. The company will take ninety days' rations and report on or about the 31st day of July next to the commanding officer Second Cavalry California Volunteers, unless otherwise ordered.

IV. More specific instructions will be issued to company commanders from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary teams for transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864.

The Secretary of War directs me to inquire what emergency requires the raising of more troops in your department than those already authorized.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 1, 1864.

General J. H. CARLETON,

Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I leave to-morrow for Apache Pass, and thence for the Gila country as soon as possible. I am advised from California that stores would be shipped to Guaymas for Arizona about this date; perhaps they are now en route thither. I have directed a contract to be made this day with J. A. Rogers, of this place, for their transportation to Tucson at 6½ cents per pound, payable in gold or its equivalent, payment to be made on delivery of the stores. Fifty to seventy-five tons are expected. Capron's contract was not completed, the stores having already been shipped for Fort Yuma. He is now in Sonora. The commanding officer at Yuma writes me that as soon as the Colorado River rises they will forward supplies to Fort Mojave, which is reported in a destitute condition. This seems a strong argument for our not bringing stores from San Pedro via Fort Mojave. Add to this the bad road thence to our posts east of it. I suggest the appointment of an agent for purchasing wheat of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, as their new crop comes in. Company F, First California Cavalry, left Fort Yuma on the 15th ultimo. Should be here soon. It had rations and forage for thirty days, with ten wagons. Company I, same regiment, was to have left one week later with nine wagons; supplies for like period. Captain Cremony left for Yuma the 26th ultimo. He left the larger portion of his carbines, pistols, and ammunition here, as you desired. Five thousand carbine cartridges are coming with Company F, as I requested. This company will proceed for the Rio Grande. * * *

King Woolsey and party have killed thirty-one Apaches. Jack Swilling thinks of leaving May 10 with some sixty men, and Woolsey again with some forty or fifty against them, if they can get provisions. The Apaches are active. Stock is stolen near this place. Two nights since five Government animals were stolen by them from the corral.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[MAY 1, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 12, Department of New Mexico, organizing expedition against hostile Indians in Arizona, see Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 387.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 24. } *Franklin, Tex., May 1, 1864.*

I. Company I, Fifth California Infantry, is hereby ordered for service in the field, and directed to rendezvous at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, by the 6th instant, where they will report to the commanding officer for further orders.

II. A detachment of one non-commissioned officer and ten privates of Company C, First California Cavalry, stationed at Camp Miembres, will proceed with Company I, Fifth California Infantry, to Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, and there await further orders.

III. Each man will be provided with sixty rounds of ammunition, in good order, and one pair of good boots or bootees. The cavalry will take a few extra horseshoes and some nails.

IV. The quartermaster at the Miembres will furnish twenty-eight mules, with pack equipments complete, and six Indian horses, &c., which Company I will take to Fort Bowie.

V. The commanding officer at Camp Miembres will order Juan Arroyes, the Mexican guide at that camp, to accompany Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,

Captain, Fifth Infantry California Vols., Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Salem, Oreg., May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

SIR: The copy of your letter to Col. R. F. Maury (dated 8th ultimo) which you were kind enough to furnish for the information of this office reached me after some delay. I intended when at Portland last week to have gone over to Vancouver for the purpose of calling upon you and conferring with reference to Indian affairs, not only east of the Cascade Mountains, but at other points. I do not think at this late day, and at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are so great, that it will be of any use to attempt to obtain an appropriation for the support of Indians who are now and have long been hostile to the whites, and in a condition of actual war. It is uncertain when they can be brought under control, if indeed the process of taming them does not result in their extermination. If, however, they are persuaded or whipped into a willingness to submit to the authority of the United States, and, ceasing their savage hostility, will collect on a reservation, I do not know of a location more adapted to their wants or less objectionable, when the interests of whites are considered, than the tract reserved for those purposes in the Klamath Lake country. A copy of the notice of this reservation is herewith inclosed, which will acquaint you with its boundaries. The new post, Fort Klamath, is near the northwest corner of the tract. Some provisions could probably be made for their support (should they remove there this summer) until Congress at its session next December could make an appropriation for the purpose. You are probably aware that Congress has at its present session appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of treating with the tribes of Southeastern Oregon, purchasing their lands, &c., and I hope that the operations of the military department will meet with such success that it will be practicable to include the roving bands of Snakes as well as the Klamath and Modoc tribes. The information now in possession of this office in regard to these tribes (which, I may remark, is meager and unsatisfactory) does not correspond with the opinion expressed in your letter to Colonel Maury, "that they have no homes and no country, and cannot by treaty surrender their lands, for they claim none;" but on the contrary indicate that they do claim all the land embraced in Southeastern Oregon together with parts of Idaho, Utah, and perhaps Nevada. The copy of my letter of June 1* last to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains the facts now attainable and my opinion of what should be done, and I take the liberty to inclose it herewith for your information. If you obtain from Colonel

* See Huntington to Dole, June 1, 1863, p. 468.

Maury or any other source information of value to this office in relation to these Indians I request that it be communicated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE OF INDIAN RESERVATION.

In accordance with instructions issued by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon, that a tract of country be set apart as a reservation for Indians, and notice thereof published to the end that white settlers may be prevented from trespassing upon the same, I have selected for such reservation the following-described tract or body of land, to wit: Commencing at a point on the line dividing the State of Oregon from California, due south from the outlet or lower end of lower Klamath Lake, on the west side thereof, running thence due north sixty miles; thence due east twenty-five miles; thence due south sixty miles, to south boundary of Oregon; thence due west twenty-five miles, along said boundary line to place of beginning, containing 1,500 square miles. All lands included within the above-mentioned bounds are hereby set apart and declared a reservation for Indians, and all persons other than Indians are hereby warned against trespassing upon the same.

AMOS E. ROGERS,
U. S. Indian Sub-agent in Oregon.

Dated November 24, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The general condition of affairs in this department remains unchanged. Recruiting progresses as favorably as could be expected; the troops are in good health and judiciously posted for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the land. The programme for the movable columns during the summer for the protection of immigrants from the eastern States is as follows: Troops from the District of Oregon to move from Forts Dalles and Walla Walla, to be advanced southeasterly to the upper waters of the Snake River. Troops from the District of Utah will afford protection along the great thoroughfares through that Territory and Southern Idaho. A command from Fort Klamath will move in an easterly direction over Southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory; and a command from Fort Churchill will move northward and scout in the vicinity of Lakes Pyramid, Humboldt, and Honey, affording protection along the Humboldt route. This arrangement will afford ample protection to the settlements within our borders as well as to the immigrants approaching from the east. The remaining troops in the department are so posted as to preserve the peace and quiet of the country, whether threatened by rebel sympathizers within or foes from without. I have lately visited and inspected the works in progress on Angel Island and at Point San José. The heavy guns from the batteries are being mounted, affording increased security to the harbor of San Francisco.

On the 28th ultimo I paid a visit to the U. S. ship *Saranac*, Commodore Poor, anchored between the city and Yerba Buena Island. She is a fine ship with heavy guns and in position to protect the portions of the harbor and city beyond the range of the guns on Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. :

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to prepare Company D, Nevada Territory cavalry, for field service. The general directs that this company proceed to the Smoke Creek country, with instructions to visit during the coming summer all the valleys on the Chico route from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains as far west as, in the opinion of the captain, may be necessary to give the required protection to settlers, and punish marauding Indians. It is not, however, the design of the general to confine operations to the route above indicated, should the officer in command of the expedition believe that a departure from it might conduce to the quiet and security of that particular section. You will direct supplies to be sent to this command at such points as will suit its movement, as it is the desire that it should not remain long in any one place, unless the interests it is sent to guard imperatively demand it. Thirty days' subsistence will be taken by the command. All horses in excess of the number of enlisted men of the company will be taken, provided the grazing is good in the country to be visited, or forage can be purchased at more reasonable rates than at Fort Churchill. Any men enlisted for Company D will be sent to it with the trains conveying its monthly supplies. You will report by telegraph the departure of the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., in reference to Indian affairs in that section of the district.* I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendations and suggestions contained therein, particularly to the issue of rations to these Indians. I deem it economy to Government so to do, and to the interest of the service, and to insure our future success. I shall write Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple to make the issue, hoping the same will be approved at department headquarters. Please let me hear from you upon this subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

* See April 28, p. 830.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 1st received. No pressing emergency exists; prudential considerations induced the request. See my letters of 14th and 28th of March.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am advised that an officer of your department will reach this coast in a few days and relieve Capt. Julian McAllister in command of Benicia Arsenal. Captain McAllister has been in command of the arsenal, and the only officer of the ordnance department on this coast, for several years. His duties have been arduous and responsible, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, ability, and faithfulness he has manifested in the discharge of the important trust committed to him. As a devoted and able officer, ever watchful over the best interests of the public service, he is an ornament to your department, and will fill any position you may assign him with credit to himself and the Government.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1864.

Capt. JULIAN McALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Comdg. Benicia Arsenal:

MY DEAR SIR: As you will soon be relieved from duty in this department, I cannot part with you without expressing my highest commendation of the valuable services you have rendered the Government in the management of the affairs of the ordnance department on this coast. Your zeal and ability are well known to General Ramsay; yet I have deemed this a fitting occasion to address a communication to the general, officially recognizing and commending your services in the department. Regretting as I do to part with you, I shall ever recur with pleasure to the period of your services under my command, which, both officially and personally, has been characterized by the amenities of the soldier and gentleman.

With great esteem, very truly, your friend,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant, asking my opinion as to the necessity of arming the

organized militia of the State. In reply I would say that in my judgment it has been and still is of the utmost importance that in the present troublous times the militia of California should be placed in the greatest possible state of efficiency to meet possible (I hope not probable) complications and troubles. The loyal people of the State have shown commendable zeal in the way of organizing the militia, but in order to give it any efficiency in drill and discipline the companies must be supplied with arms. Being so far remote from the point or points where arms could be obtained, the State authorities have been obliged to rely solely on the United States for a supply. Being aware of this fact I obtained an order from the Secretary of War in March, 1863, ordering 10,000 rifles and accouterments, and six field batteries to be shipped to California for the purpose of arming the militia of the State. The distribution of arms having been left to your good judgment, I have only to say that so far as you have acted in the premises you have turned over to the State only so many as have been absolutely necessary. Indeed the number has really been inadequate; so much so that I have been obliged to cut down the requisitions of the several companies in nearly every instance, to the end that the arms might supply as many military organizations as possible.

Truly, yours,

FREDERICK F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to make a detail of two reliable commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men as a provost guard to be stationed in Virginia City. You will, previous to sending the guard to Virginia, proceed to that point yourself and confer with Captain Van Bokkelen, assistant provost-marshal, as to the locality and manner of quartering the men and officers. All the necessary arrangements will be made before the force is sent to Virginia. You will instruct the officer in command of the guard to consult freely with Captain Van Bokkelen on all matters relating to the peace and quiet of the Territory, and to act in concert with the captain and any force at his disposal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 6, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infy. California Vols., Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, stating the impracticability of relieving Captain Douglas' company at Camp Wright by another, I am instructed to say that the statement contained in your letter showing that injury might result from a change at this time is satisfactory to the general commanding. The instructions contained in the letter from this office of the 2d ultimo are therefore revoked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 70. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1864.*

The command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1864—1.13 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
New York:
(Care of Major-General Dix.)

Your letter has been received. I shall be glad to assign you the command indicated. You should be prepared to go soon, and have leave to visit Washington. Our advices this morning lead to the belief that General Grant is achieving a victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Tranquillity prevails throughout the department, except in the District of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully. Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region amid the snows and rains with the greatest cheerfulness. The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between thirty and forty of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Colonel Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the authority granted me by the honorable Secretary of War, I had, before its revocation, issued a considerable amount of arms and equipments to the State of California for the regularly organized militia companies. These arms are now in the hands of loyal men, with officers specially appointed by the Governor. The inclosed letter addressed to me by His Excellency F. F. Low, Governor of the State, fully sets forth the propriety and necessity for the issues I have made,

and to which I would most respectfully ask the attention of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and the honorable Secretary of War.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 100. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1864.*

Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. J. C. Doughty, will at once proceed by land to Camp Union, Sacramento. All company property not actually necessary on the march will be turned over to the quartermaster's department for shipment to Sacramento.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT,
Commanding, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

(Through Colonel Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.)

COLONEL: It is required by the War Department that no steps be taken by the military forces within this department which will at all complicate us in the matter growing out of the occupation of any of the States of Mexico by the French. Our relations with France are of the most friendly character, and it is desirable that they remain so. You will be careful not to jeopardize those relations by act, or word, or letter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of a letter addressed by the department commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army, wherein is set forth the general's views regarding the summer's campaign.† The general desires you to execute to the fullest extent the means at your disposal will permit the part assigned to your command. The inclosed letter will inform you of the movement of troops in the district contiguous to that in which your force will operate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Connor, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, and Maj. Charles McDermit.)

* See May 4, p. 839.

† See May 2, p. 837.

FORT GASTON, CAL., May 12, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

*Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen., Humboldt Military District:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Captain Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company C, with his entire command, except First Lieutenant Watson and Sergeant Ipson, started this day under my orders to proceed up the Trinity River to vicinity of Burnt Ranch to operate against Indians of Main Trinity, South Fork, and New Rivers, &c., where the remnant of Jim's party is at present. This movement takes all the Government pack animals at this post, and I have directed the battalion quartermaster to hire a citizen pack train to take supplies to the Forks of Salmon and Orleans Bar. By my directions the battalion quartermaster has turned over to Captain Miller five pack animals for scouting purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.*

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Gaston, Cal., May 12, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

*Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt:*

SIR: For the information of the district commander I respectfully report that Seranaltin John and Big Jim are living with their Indians at the old Matilta Ranch, above this post and on the opposite side of the river. As near as I can find out, all but one of John's band are in, while several yet remain out of Jim's party. The last two or three days they have seemed a little restive and unsettled. On Sunday John and Jim called to see me, bringing in two of the rifles taken at the forks of Salmon and a gold watch. At that time they seemed to think of nothing but building their houses, a fish dam, &c., though they had much to say of what they were promised by Captain Greene, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry. They say they were to have lumber and all other things furnished which they wanted. I satisfied them as well as possible, and encouraged them to go to work and make themselves comfortable, and that I would assist them. They promised two more rifles, which I yet expect. Two days ago I visited the ranches, but the Indians did not seem very well satisfied or friendly. This morning I learn that Jim was trying yesterday to have a white man purchase fifty canteens, for which he would pay \$2 each. He was secret about the arrangement, saying he expected to be high in the mountains some [time] next fall and would need them. A suspicious circumstance. The last news from that portion of Jim's party which refuse to come in is that they intend to do as they please, asking no one. They are most likely in communication with the Mad River and Redwood Indians, and are together endeavoring to induce John and Jim to join them again. This, in addition to what they hear and conjecture, keeps them more or less unsettled. This morning I had information that a party of Redwoods were on the Klamath River, near Weitchpec, on the 10th instant, and that they killed three Indians—two bucks and one squaw. The Klamath Indians say the Redwoods told them they would kill all that were friends of or had anything to do with the soldiers. I expect a delegation of Klamaths up this evening to see about it and get permission to fight the

Redwoods. I do not suppose there is immediate danger of John and Jim taking to the mountains, but they cannot be depended upon any great length of time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Post.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 13, 1864.

Capt. G. B. CURREY,
Commanding Expedition into the Indian Country:
(Via Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.)

SIR: You are directed by the general commanding to observe, during your summer's campaign, and report upon your return, as to the best locality for a military post in the Harney Lake country. The main considerations are grass, wood, and water, and a geographical position for holding the Indians in subjection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 13, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES A. WAYMIRE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Warm Springs Agency:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: You are directed by the general commanding to inform this office as to the distance from Warm Springs Reservation to your old camp on the South Fork of John Day's River. Is there any point better calculated to protect the Canyon City trail and Captain Drake's line of communication than the Warm Springs Agency? Can you afford any protection to the Canyon City trail? On the 2d instant the express of Jones & Edgar was attacked forty miles this side of Canyon City and robbed of their animals. The general does not intend this to interfere with any instructions you may have received from Captain Drake.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding, copies of instructions to company commanders in this district who are now absent with their companies on detached service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 9, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL P. SMITH,

Co. K, Second California Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition :

CAPTAIN : You will proceed by easy marches to Raft River, Idaho Ter., or vicinity, where you will establish a depot for your supplies, and then return four of your wagons (driven by citizens) to this post. After establishing your camp you will take steps to capture or kill the male adults of five lodges of Snake Indians who have for years infested the roads in that vicinity, and who have of late been stealing from and attacking emigrants to Idaho. You will be particular that friendly Indians are not molested, but treated kindly by your command. The lady of the honorable Judge Waite and a woman fleeing from Mormon persecution will accompany you. You will give them transportation and protection as far as Fort Boisé, sending a small escort from Raft River to Boisé for their protection. You will render ample protection to emigrants south of Snake River and between City of Rocks and the Port Neuf River, and at the same time thoroughly prospect the country for precious metals, particularly placer gold, and report from time to time the result to this office. You will be particular that your horses are taken good care of and kept in good order, and you will return to this post, unless otherwise instructed, on or about the 1st day of August next.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor :

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 13, 1864.

Capt. DAVID J. BERRY,

Co. A, Second California Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition :

CAPTAIN : You will proceed with your company from your present camp in a southerly direction to Tintic Valley, and from thence south by the most practicable route to the Meadow Valley mining district, situated about 100 miles west of Cedar City, in this Territory. You will select a camp about midway between Cedar Swamp and Meadow Valley, where you will leave a part of your company with the bulk of your supplies, and then return four of your teams to Camp Relief. You will then, during the period designed for you to remain detached, scout the country between Cedar Swamp and Meadow Valley, and afford protection to miners from Mormons and Indians, and watch the Parowan Indians, who again threaten to attack the overland mail coaches. You will thoroughly explore and prospect the country over which you travel, and if successful in finding placer diggings, you will at once report the fact to these headquarters. You will report with your command at your regimental headquarters on or about the 1st day of August next, unless otherwise ordered.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor :

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
*Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 11, 1864.*Capt. N. BALDWIN,
First Nevada Territory Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your company to-morrow by way of Parley's Park to Uintah Valley, in this Territory, and at some central point establish a temporary depot for your supplies, after which you will return to this post the four teams with your command, driven by citizens. You will afford ample protection to prospectors and miners, and the Indians in that valley being all friendly, they will be treated with kindness by your command. You will cause the valley and vicinity to be thoroughly prospected by your men, and will report from time to time the result to this office. The discovery of placer mines is of especial importance. You will therefore devote the most of your attention to their discovery. You will proceed to Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., by the way of Brown's Hole, on Green River, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty on or about the 1st day of August next.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
*San Francisco, May 16, 1864.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: This department is quiet, but you are aware that there is on this coast a powerful opposition to the present Administration, claiming to be Union men, yet doing all in their power to thwart the Government in the prosecution of the war. A large majority of these people, however, are truly loyal and will support the Government zealously and earnestly so long as a rebel remains under arms. The political status of California was fixed at the September election. The struggle will be renewed at the approaching election of a President, but I have no fears as to the result. The war policy of the Administration will be sustained by an overwhelming majority. We must expect some excitement and sensation articles and speeches during this political campaign, but I have no apprehension of any serious attempts on the part of the opposition to involve this country in a war. Looking at the present condition of the States of the Pacific I am well satisfied with the policy I have followed, notwithstanding it has been too conservative to meet the views of a radical minority, yet it has been fully indorsed by the sensible portion of the community. Were I to be guided by the dictates of the radical press I should crowd my forts with men charged with disloyalty, keep this country in a constant ferment, agitate desperate efforts to plunge us into all the horrors of a civil war, and all simply to gratify the caprices of a few men who advocate such extreme measures. I have made many arrests for disloyal practices, and have several persons now in confinement, and should circumstances demand it I shall not hesitate to use all the power I have for the preservation of the peace; but I will not be goaded on to do acts which I know to be wrong. These radicals seem to believe that it is my special duty to arrest every man or woman whose sentiments do not coincide exactly with the Government, and if I do not yield to their insane demands, denounce me as a sympathizer

with the rebellion, but I am not at all disturbed by such accusations. For three years past I have labored intensely for my country, and although not permitted to risk my life on the battle-field I can point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of the Pacific Coast, and if the prudential course I have pursued has contributed to this great result I shall be more than repaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., May 16, 1864.

Capt. A. MILLER,

*First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding at Burnt Ranch:*

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding to say that he approves of your action with the Indians at the South Fork of Trinity River. Under the circumstances, nothing better could have been done. The Indians sent in say they are satisfied to live in the valley, and have received permission from the lieutenant-colonel to return for their families and Handsome Billy. You will allow them an opportunity to accomplish this object, after which you will watch and catch all found in your neighborhood.

By order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 110. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1864.*

* * * * *

4. Special Orders, No. 100, current series, is hereby modified so as to authorize transportation by water for the unmounted men of Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, from Benicia to Sacramento.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia, Nev. Ter., May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: In connection with my reports upon papers referred relative to secret secession organization in Virginia City, Storey County, I take the liberty of presenting for your consideration the following as my views of the position of this Territory, and more particularly Storey County, as regards the numerous secessionists residing therein.

For the past twelve months there has been a very large and continuous emigration of the most influential secessionists of California to this Territory, the majority locating in this county, the others chiefly locating at Reese River and more recently in the county of Nye. From

data and notes compiled by myself and observed for past two years at this date there are not less than 2,400 "Peace Democrats," "Copper-heads," and openly avowed secessionists in Storey County, all of whom are engaged in one common cause. That some well-established sign of recognition and a record of their own numbers is observed, if not also clandestine meetings in squads, I have strong reason to believe, but cannot assert it as a fact, for the evidence which would guarantee such assertion would also authorize prompt arrest and public exposure. I doubt not but that if I had under my orders a special detective officer of known ability, who was an entire stranger (in that capacity) to the community, that within two months many important discoveries could be made, as I am of opinion that the headquarters of the conclave of secessionists have been transferred to this locality. The fact of the leading secessionists being large owners in our most productive mines is one reason why I do not believe that any foolish and vain attempt at public disturbance of peace would be made by them, as they are well aware that any overt act would seriously impair the value of their property. Were it not for this well-established fact this community would be in such a constant state of excitement as to require a large military force present all the time. They are now by subtle words endeavoring to poison the minds of the working class against the United States Government by statements relative to the lately reported action of Congress upon the subject of taxation of the mines. Amongst the citizens who possess and control property society is divided into two distinct circles of association, unionists and secessionists, and upon any public demonstration of disloyalty the balance of power would be in the hands of the working class, who are too apt to be misled by the sophistry of the ever-working brain of the rebels, and who to a very large extent give them employment.

The secessionists are guilty, under hypocritically proclaimed Union sentiments, of obtaining possession of the various offices in the counties of the Territory and dispensing the patronage of same to their associates. A strong effort will be made by them this summer to carry the elections for all offices for this and other counties. They lose no opportunity of discussing and expressing their doubts as to the ability of General Grant to defeat Lee, and are very open and boisterous at times in their remarks upon and denunciation of the United States Government, and frequently by their insulting language upon the streets make good Union men fear for the future security of this place should any decided reverse befall the Federal army. That the establishing and maintaining of a proper military guard at this point is not only desired by the Union citizens but will be attended with the most positive and beneficial results is beyond question. It will have a tendency to check public and noisy declarations against the Government, as they will know prompt arrests await them for such offenses. I am compelled to state that arrests have been made of very low and drunken characters for seditious remarks, while those high in position and wealth have been passed by unnoticed for more serious offenses, by some of the officers who hold warrants for raising companies in this Territory, but who have not yet been mustered into the service. These arrests are made on very frivolous causes and, as far as I can learn, without any previous proper authority from the department headquarters. Such acts only give to the educated and artful secessionists arguments to present to the working class that the Government dare not arrest men of influence and wealth, but only those who are workingmen and poor. I attribute the evil to an overzealousness and misconception of their duty by the

gentlemen holding warrants to recruit companies. I would respectfully suggest that the general commanding the Department of the Pacific issue orders to officers in this Territory as to by whom, and under what circumstances, arrests should be made, and how disposed of after arrest upon a charge, as I am aware of a very recent case in which an arrest was made by an officer not mustered into the service, and immediately after such arrest offered to release the person if he would give a bond of \$5,000 conditioned for good behavior for twelve months. All this took place without any time intervening which would allow the reception of authority from post commander at Fort Churchill or general commanding the department. I have taken the liberty of presenting some of my views upon the state of affairs in this section, and if in so doing I have exceeded the bounds of duty and propriety my excuse must be that I am prompted so to do by a desire to preserve peace and good order in my district, and to see those high in social position and wealth promptly arrested for any traitorous language or conduct in public.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB L. VAN BÖKKELEN,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, District of Nevada Territory.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,

Virginia, Nev. Ter., May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the result of examination into the matter of secret secession organization in Virginia City, as reported by Capt. C. A. Sumner. Mr. A. W. Baldwin personally states to me that his report was based upon statements of the same man, Anderson. I could not discover that Captain Sumner possessed any personal information, or facts, or had taken any actual measures by employment of detective police or secret agents to confirm any previous surmises in his mind which would authorize him to say, "I have the honor to communicate a statement of the fact of the existence in this city of a secession club, regular and frequent in its meetings." (See communication of C. A. Sumner to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, April 11, 1864.) The statement of Captain Sumner in second paragraph of memorandum, as regards a large number of the legal profession being invisible at night, is based upon his not personally encountering them on the streets or in public places; he cannot designate any particular evening of the week upon which his attention has been drawn to this absence from the public thoroughfares. As regards the remark, "That it will be of as much service to be a rebel here soon as in South Carolina," this, Captain Sumner informs me, is based upon a remark made by a lady who keeps a boarding house, who said the remark was made by a boarder at her table. All the information possessed by Captain Sumner is based upon the statement of Anderson and his own surmises, without any facts to support an assertion that a club actually exists and regular and frequent in its meetings. Upon private examination of Mr. Isaac Anderson he disclaims ever having stated that he was approached by one A. C. Bradford and invited to join a secession club, of which Bradford was acting secretary; but says that he thinks that Bradford is in some way connected with a secession organization from the reason that some woodchoppers who had come in from the wood ranches asked him where they could find Bradford;

and he thinks they were all secessionists. It is all surmise on the part of Anderson. This Isaac Anderson informs me that he is a candidate for office of sheriff of Storey County at election to take place this summer, and does not want to say anything which would injure him in votes for that office with the "Copperheads." Claims to be a strict Union man. In view of the foregoing result of examination into this particular statement contained in the document referred [to], I must report that the same is not sustained by any evidence furnished me by the parties presenting the same to headquarters of Department of the Pacific; nor have I yet been able to discover any such club or organization.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB L. VAN BOKKELEN,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, District of Nevada Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 18, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of a letter from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated the 14th instant, the contents of which have been carefully noted. In reply I would respectfully state that I deem it best, for the interest of the service, and necessary for our future success, to continue the issue of rations to Indian prisoners of war at Light-House Point, as has been done before and since my arrival in this district. I may also say I fully believe it is economy to do so. As to conferring with superintendent of Indian affairs I must say it is impossible for me so to do, at least at present, as he is not in this section of the country, nor do I know of his whereabouts, but understand he was in San Francisco from last account. I deem it my duty to say to department commander that it would be worse than useless to remove our Indian prisoners to any of the reservations within this district, as they will not remain on any of them, but be sure to return to their old haunts and country, as they have done heretofore, and cause us to hunt and fight them under many more disadvantages than at present, and by this course the war in the district never can be ended until all are caught and killed. I believe the present superintendent, Mr. Wiley, is fully aware of all these facts, and I should be very glad if by any means the department commander could see him upon this subject whilst he is in San Francisco. I shall use my best endeavors to carry out at all times the views and wishes of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 201. } *Washington, May 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 10th instant with a copy of General Wright's letter of the 2d instant to the Adjutant-General of the Army concerning the protection to be given the emigrants approaching from the east. I desire to remind you of the language of my letter of the 20th of February proposing a programme for the summer, since approved by the department commander in your letter of 5th of March, 1864. I said: "Capt. M. Crawford, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington, and I suppose will come out again from Omaha, Nebr., with an emigrant escort upon the emigrant road. For that reason, and also because the road has not been infested, I do not propose to send any troops east of Fort Boisé upon the emigrant road." The law authorizing this has since passed, and I am informed that Captain Crawford is to leave Omaha on the 1st of June. I have also instructed Captain Currey in the instructions of the 11th of April (a copy of which was sent you) to make his latest movements in the fall up Snake River toward the emigrant road; but as you will have noticed by my programme of the 20th February, Captain Currey on leaving old Fort Boisé moves westerly and southwesterly, the Snake Indians having for the last eight months made their demonstrations against the miners and whites traveling in that region. My letter of the 29th of April gave you an account of the skirmish between Lieutenant Waymire, of the Oregon cavalry, and the Snakes. The citizens of Canyon City have petitioned Governor Gibbs to call out the militia of that vicinity against the Snakes. The Governor as well as myself deems them unnecessary. But by Special Orders, No. 70, of the 6th instant, I directed as follows: "The command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate." This united command will amount to more than 200 troops, and should be ample for the purpose of whipping the Snakes. I confidently anticipate Captain Currey will do very efficient service in that quarter. The Snakes have been very bold, and stolen several hundred animals from the vicinity of Canyon City, and also from the miners on the Owyhee south of old Fort Boisé. Twenty-five cavalry at the Warm Springs Reservation are not only protecting that reservation, but assist in guarding the communications of Captain Drake and to Canyon City.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: A small band of Indians have been for some years living in the mountains west and southwest of Umpqua Valley. They seldom visit the white settlements, and when they do so it is for the purpose of committing some depredation or petty theft. On the 22d day of April last

they attacked a Mrs. Doyle and her children, severely wounding them all, the former quite severely, and plundered the house of everything movable. They then fled to their hiding places in the mountains and have not been seen since. Much alarm is felt among the settlers of that part of the country, and with good reason, for if a depredation of that character can be committed within seven miles of Roseburg, no place in the valley can be considered secure from attack. I am not able to state certainly what number of Indians there are in the gang, but Mr. Nichols, whom I believe you know, and whom I think likely to be well informed, thinks there are only seven men and about an equal number of squaws and children. He also says that their usual range is from the headwaters of Coquille to the big bend of Rogue River, sometimes showing themselves at the settlements in Camas Prairie, on Cow Creek (where Nichols and Riddle reside), and at other places west of the South Umpqua River. It seems necessary in order to secure the peace of that section of country that these Indians be removed, and I therefore have to request that you send a sufficient force for that purpose at as early a day as practicable. You will find in the Oregon Statesman of the 2d instant an account of the recent depredation, which information from other sources indicates is substantially correct, except that it is not probable that these Indians have ever been upon any of the reservations.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 21, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
*Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant relative to subsisting Indians captured in the District of Humboldt, and am instructed by the general commanding to say in reply that you will retain the Indians in your possession as prisoners and feed them as economically as possible until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 21, 1864.*
Lieut. E. HALE,
*First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Detachment at Orleans Bar:*

SIR: The Indian known as Old Man Jim, of Weitchpec, was killed a few days ago by some other Weitchpecs, and I desire to have them arrested if it can be done without creating too much excitement. Of this you must judge and manage the matter discreetly. There were, I am informed, three Indians engaged in the murder of Jim, but I do not know how many friends they may have among the Klamath Indians. Jim was more or less in the service of the United States, and the Indians must be taught that they cannot molest those in Government service, even though they be Indians. I have written to Sheriff Brown

asking him to advise with you, and that you would co-operate. If he is willing he can do more, perhaps, by taking time, than soldiers, as he will not be suspected and has much influence with the Klamath Indians. In the management of this matter you will be cautious and quiet.

Respectfully, yours,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.*

FORT GASTON, CAL., May 21, 1864.

T. M. BROWN, Esq.,

Sheriff of Klamath County:

DEAR SIR: The Weitchpec Indians are much excited as to the murder of Old Man Jim, and look upon you as their and his particular friend. Sosamith and Tom desire to consult with you in regard to the matter. I think the three Indians that killed Jim are bad fellows, and better out of the way, and shall be glad if you will co-operate with Lieutenant Hale in catching them. The county need be put to no expense in their trial, as they will be disposed of quietly, once delivered into my hands at this place. The matter must be managed very quietly and without haste, but from your position and influence with the Klamath Indians your assistance is necessary. If you think well I will reimburse you in expense of travel, &c. Please show this letter to Lieutenant Hale, and advise with him if you feel favorable.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fort Gaston.

FORT GASTON, CAL., May 24, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

*Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt:*

SIR: As promised, Big Jim has returned with Handsome Billy and some of the others. All have not yet got here, though the word is that they are coming. My instructions to Captain Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will, I think, hasten their movements or rid us of them altogether. Jim declares they shall come in or he will assist to take them, for he wants peace, and a few Indians shall not keep the balance in trouble. Of late Big Jim and party seem more content and evince a better disposition than a few weeks ago. It is probable that the presence of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, on the Upper Trinity, has a good effect upon them. Jim talks just right now and seems honest. He says he is trying to have the Redwoods and all others sue for peace, though, like all the rest, he cannot be fully relied upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Post.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 25, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, by the Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, dated April 8, 1864, inclosing "correspondence between the superintendent of Oregon Indian superintendency and the Indian Department in relation to trespassers upon the Indian reservations in that State." In accordance with the instructions contained in your indorsement, dated April 23, I have given orders to the commander of the District of Oregon to carry out the directions of the Secretary of War, dated April 19. I have always employed the military forces under my command to remove trespassers upon Indian reservations when so requested by the superintendent, considering it my special duty, without reference to higher authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., May 25, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
*Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:*

SIR: I respectfully report to the district commander that I have just had an interview with three Redwood Indians of Curly-headed Tom's party, brought about through Big Jim. These Indians say they are tired of fighting; that they have no home, no place of safety; that they want to be friends with the whites, and settle again where they formerly lived. They state that there are but ten bucks left of their band, and but few squaws and children. It is their desire, earnestly expressed, to rebuild on their old site, known as the Sweat House, a mile or two above Camp Anderson, on Redwood Creek. I spoke of their coming here, or going to some point to be designated by the district commander, but they clung to the idea of again living where they were born. They brought up the old story of the treachery which was used to get them in by General Kibbe several years ago when they were removed to Mendocino Reservation, and that they had concluded never again to believe a white man, but that they now know that General Kibbe and party were not soldiers, and that they think they may believe what is said to them by military officers. My reply was that I could not promise them an affirmative answer to their wish to settle on Redwood until I could communicate with the colonel commanding and obtain his views. They pressed my opinion as to what the colonel would say, and I told them I thought he would consent, but that no promise could be given without his authority. Big Jim was with these Indians, and seemed anxious that peace should be ratified. He and the Redwoods say that there is no doubt but the Grouse Creek, Mad River, and other Indians will all come in soon if it is desired, and that they will work for it. The understanding I have with the Redwoods is that these three messengers are to remain with Jim until the colonel is heard from, when, if he consents, Lieutenant Beckwith with a few men and Big Jim will go with them for the balance of the party

and locate them at the Sweat House. They expressed concern that the soldiers at Camp Anderson might molest them, and were very solicitous that positive instructions be given on this subject. I respectfully desire to call the attention of the district commander to the importance of this matter, and that his views should be known to me as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander, approving the action of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, allowing said Indians to locate at point designated.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 75. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 25, 1864.*

I. Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay by water from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. Company B, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 30, 1864—9.21 a. m.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
New York:

When will you sail for California? The Secretary of War directs me to say that it is his desire that you proceed thither by the very first opportunity.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 118. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1864.*

* * * * *

4. Company A (MacGowan's), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Alcatraz Island, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ALCATRAZ ISLAND :

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that so soon as the battery in course of construction on the south end of Angel Island is completed you will send a detachment under the command of a sergeant to occupy the same. This work and the force occupying it will be under the immediate orders of the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: The general commanding the department will have perceived by Special Orders, No. 75, of the 25th instant, that I have ordered Company H, of the First Washington Territory Infantry, from Fort Walla Walla to this post, and Company B, of the same regiment, from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla. I have taken the smallest company from each post, but it is proper that I should report, for the information of General Wright, commanding the department, the circumstances which have impelled me to take this step. You noticed that my letter of the 19th of February (giving the programme in case of consolidation of the First Washington Territory Infantry) left but one large company at Fort Colville. I have been averse to reducing that post for reasons which General Wright will appreciate, as I believe that holding that permanently is essential to reap the proper fruits of his campaign of 1858 against those Indians. However, they have been very quiet of late, and if trouble shall occur a company may be returned to Fort Colville from Fort Walla Walla.

On the 25th instant I was informed by a letter from the Governor of Oregon that an outbreak of the secessionists was threatened to occur on election day—Monday, the 7th of June next. The pretense or signal, it is said, is to be voters being challenged and required to take the oath of allegiance. By a law passed two years ago by the Legislature of Oregon, any voter can challenge the vote of another, and he can be required to take the oath of allegiance. The oath is entirely unobjectionable, being about the same as is prescribed in the act of Congress of 6th of August, 1861. If, as is averred, many have threatened in Oregon to shoot the man at the polls who challenges them, the threat is a very treasonable one, and its execution will certainly be an overt act. The ringleaders, if such act is committed, ought to be arrested at once. The plot as revealed to the Governor contemplates a seizure of Forts Hoskins and Yamhill. There is but half a company at either post, and anything done there would be of little account except as a signal of an outbreak. The canvass has not been conducted with personal abuse and bitterness, but intensely on the principles at stake, the Union party indorsing heartily and in full the entire policy of the Administration. I have no doubt it will succeed

by an immense majority. In counties where there is a likelihood of an equal race some challenging of votes and some collisions may occur. I will telegraph you if anything should occur, but the telegraph wires would in all likelihood be cut if any mischief is brewing. You will not be surprised if you hear of ringleaders being sent by me to Alcatraz Island, there being no safe place here to keep them. If General Grant's successes with the Army of the Potomac continue, I think we shall hear of no serious trouble in Oregon. Any reverses he may encounter may be a watchword with those insane, rabid people. There is an immense preponderance of the people of this military district in favor of the flag—unconditionally for the Union, now and forever. Upon this sentiment I shall confidently rely in any contingencies which may occur. Besides the above-named reasons for bringing another company here, there are Indian troubles which I shall bring to your attention in another communication; particularly a demand made by the Indian Department (and refused) for the surrender of the murderers of a white man by the Quillehute tribe north of Gray's Harbor, Wash. Ter. The Indian agent asks for a command of 100 or 150 soldiers for that undertaking. When I am better informed on the subject after the election I will write you in full on that topic.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg. :

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 22d instant from Yoncalla, marked private, and I have carefully noted the contents. I have ordered a company hither from Fort Walla Walla. I went to Portland and showed your letter to the mayor of the city, Henry Failing, and to Col. J. McCracken, who is the senior officer of the militia present, General S. Coffin having gone to the Grand Ronde, Baker County. All proper vigilance will be practiced by them. I have notified the commanding officers at Forts Yamhill and Hoskins to be on their guard and to keep at their posts on the day of election. Some of the citizens of the neighborhood in Polk County talk of asking that some of the military shall be at Dalles on election day to preserve order. I have, on the contrary, required the soldiers to keep at their posts on that day. Being California troops, their presence would only be an element of trouble. I will go over Saturday afternoon to Portland and remain there until Tuesday morning, so that any communication by mail, express, or telegraph, will meet me there. If General Grant's successes continue I do not think we can have any trouble in Oregon. But it is proper, as you say, to be on our guard. I shall not hesitate to take any course which may be necessary to preserve the peace, and I invite you to communicate to me fully, freely, and promptly your views, wishes, and advice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the reception of your telegram of the 25th instant, saying that if the Engineer Department refuses to build a wharf at Cape Disappointment you will order the quartermaster to build one at that point, I issued orders as follows, that "the commanding officer at Cape Disappointment will direct the quartermaster to build there a good substantial wharf such as is needed for the wants of that post." I have since received your telegram of the 26th conveying the language of Colonel De Russy, of Engineers, but Captain Jordan, commanding at Cape Disappointment, was here that day, and I was satisfied from his report of the permanent importance of the wharf and in every step of the progress of the fortifications. Vessels will take freight for Cape Disappointment cheaper and more readily if there is a wharf there, for now it can only be landed at high tide. That is the reason given by the J. H. Couch, river steamer, for often declining to take freight from here for that place, having to wait for high tide before the same can be landed on the beach. Captain Jordan also brings personally to my attention a new question. Captain Elliot, of Engineers, says that it will remain for Captain Jordan to mount the heavy ordnance. I certainly had taken for granted that this work would be done by the engineers. It is particularly the work of an engineer, requiring skill and experience as well as the fitting of the platforms and the circular railways for the working of the ordnance. When the 15-inch Rodmans arrive they will especially call for great labor and expense. Several 8-inch and 10-inch guns have been landed. The act of 20th of February, 1862, appropriated \$100,000 for defense at or near the mouth of the Columbia River. The act of 20th of February, 1863, appropriated \$200,000 for defensive works in Oregon and Washington Territory. I should think this language would include the mounting of the guns. I do not wish this matter referred to Washington because of the delay. If it has been the custom of the quartermaster's department in the harbor of San Francisco to perform this work I yield at once. I do not wish any further delay and will beg you to telegraph me on the subject. Perhaps you have ere this shall reach you already telegraphed Captain Jordan, as I authorized him on passing through Portland to telegraph you for instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, U. S. Volunteers,

Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 19th ultimo. It has gratified me to receive your cordial response and expression of interest in the policy of encouraging settlements and the protection of the residents in Eastern Idaho. I suppose Congress by this time has passed the law making a separate Territory of that portion of Idaho Territory east of the Rocky Mountains under the name

of Montana Territory. For five years steamers have been able to reach Fort Benton below the falls of the Missouri, with the exception of last season, the floods being lower than usual; but they got last season within, even, 300 miles of Fort Benton. The region around East Bannock has been supplied in great part from Fort Benton. It is altogether a matter of experiment whether the Upper Yellowstone is navigable still nearer to that region. Mr. Chouteau was to have tried it this season. I think that country should be attached to your command and not to that of General Pope. Saint Louis and Fort Leavenworth are the natural base of supply. A great talk of emigration from Saint Paul has been kept up for ten years, since the exploration in 1853 of Governor Stevens from that point to Oregon and Washington Territory; but nearly all the emigrants have come over the old route via Fort Leavenworth. To-day the land route to the Beaver Head country, as it is styled by the people (meaning the country around East Bannock and Virginia City), is via the South Pass until they get near Fort Hall on the well-traveled wagon road from Salt Lake to Beaver Head, recrossing the Rocky Mountains at a low pass near High Bank Creek. This avoids all those Indians now being pursued by General Sully. It is the route for troops to go, at least for the first season; afterward, as I said in my letter of the 3d of March, the troops could ascertain and explore a more direct road to Fort Laramie. Troops now sent there must probably go expecting to be subsisted independently of any depot on the Yellowstone, unless it is already accomplished; for it is ere this reaches you too late doubtless to take advantage of this spring's rise of water, but a command could obtain flour and beef from Salt Lake for the first year. We have rumors of troubles from the Indians on the Upper Yellowstone, but I am not fully advised on the subject. It is not too late for troops to leave for Eastern Idaho after the reception of this letter. I shall, as you invite, freely communicate to you all the facts which I think may interest you concerning that country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT GASTON, CAL., June 1, 1864.

Capt. A. MILLER,

*First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding at Burnt Ranch:*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been read with pleasure. You will pursue the same course until no Indians are to be found in that region. Particular attention is to be given that not an Indian of those connected in this valley be allowed there. Kill the last one until they find it prudent to obey orders. One Indian went up to-day with Mr. Thomas, with directions from here and their Indian friends to make one more effort to bring them in. No more will be allowed to go except on official business direct with your camp. The petition of Mr. Allen will be sent to the district commander for his consideration. In the meantime get after these Indians. Hyampom is but fifteen miles from Burnt Ranch. Can you not have scouts out in that neighborhood? You are expected to attend to Lower South Fork. Seven or eight in parties are sufficient, as most of the Indians are suing for peace and coming in. The balance should be made very uneasy. Frank and

Clokyan and those with them are the most important. If a better spot is known to operate from than your present position you will report the same at once.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,

Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., June 1, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 30th instant, and that in accordance with Special Orders, No. 66, headquarters District of Oregon, April 28, 1864, I have this day assumed command, relieving Maj. J. S. Rinearson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

(Same to acting assistant adjutant-general, District of Oregon.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,

Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,

Battalion Mountaineers, Commanding Fort Gaston:

COLONEL: The district commander directs that hereafter when you send Indians to Redwoods to bring in any of the hostile tribe, notify the commanding officer at Camp Anderson. Should the Redwood Indians decide to come in and live at their old home you will inform the officer in command at Camp Anderson on what conditions they can do so. And the Indians must distinctly understand that they are under the control of the military authorities at that place and cannot leave without their permission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,

First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. COULT,

Commanding, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: You will please direct Captain Ffrench, Fifth California Volunteers, now commanding an expedition in the field against the Apaches, and as I understand under your orders, to proceed to the Arivaypa Cañon with his animals and destroy the field of wheat of some ten acres reported there by Captain Tidball, by feeding it to his animals. The field is about fifteen miles from old Fort Breckinridge, and on the

Arivaypa River. It will be a good point for a temporary camp from which to watch and operate against the Indians. Such animals as he may have, which he is unable to graze and keep in serviceable condition by this means, have returned to this post. I think ten or fifteen cavalry a sufficient and better number for his operations than twenty-five—the number he has—because they will discover his movements, and can be used only to a limited extent mounted to advantage. As soon as better guides can be furnished it will be done.

By command of General Carleton:

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

PORTLAND, OREG., June 6, 1864—6 p. m.

Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Salem, Oreg.:

I think there will be no trouble. I have information quite satisfactory. Regular Union ticket largely ahead here.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., June 6, 1864.

The undersigned being about to leave this post on public service, the command during his absence will devolve on Capt. W. J. Matthews, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

SEWALL TRUAX,
Major, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., June 7, 1864.

Captain LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of commanding general's telegram of yesterday. I visited Deep Creek Station on the 26th ultimo, and was so well satisfied that no men were needed there that I ordered the detachment in. Since the reported trouble in Major Egan's lodging camp and the letter received from Sergeant Jones, which I forwarded you, I have strengthened the command at Eight-Mile Station (Fort Trinity), and have directed Sergeant Jones to send men on the stage when the convenience of the mail and passengers will allow them to ride, stopping over a trip or two at Antelope, Deep Creek, and Cañon Station. That will keep men on the road and at the stations all the time. I have four teams sent to Fort Churchill, one on the road with the supplies for the men, and only four mules at the post for service. If I venture the road team with men and supplies for new stations at Deep Creek and Cañon Station I shall have to postpone the prospecting trip mentioned in my letter of the 5th instant. I intended to use the mules with the road team to pack rations for Lieutenant Hosmer's party. Will not the general revoke the order sending men to Cañon and Deep Creek Stations? Please answer by telegraph. I really do not think any more soldiers are needed on the road than there are now. I cannot answer for Company B just now. Nearly

one-half of the company is absent on various duties. Those just relieved on the road will be in a few days. I will then get their wishes and answer by telegraph.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

J. B. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., June 7, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I believe that Captain Currey has established his depot on the Owyhee, at the mouth of Jordan Creek, about fifty miles west of the Owyhee mines. This will obviate the necessity of any detachment in that vicinity as indicated in your letter of April 28. The route to the captain's depot is through Boonville, the principal place in the Owyhee mines. I will, however, send in a short time a detachment to remain out until fall, consisting mostly of the cavalry, to visit Camas Prairie, the Three Islands, Salmon Falls, Rock Creek, &c. I have not yet learned what route the mail from Salt Lake will travel. The immigration will no doubt adopt the same route. The presence of the detachment on it will add to the safety of both and demonstrate the necessity on the part of the Indians and lawless white men of honest pursuits, and may determine whether any considerable number of Indians go east from the section of country to be traversed by Captains Drake and Currey. I learn unofficially that General Connor has established a camp of one company of cavalry at the mouth of Raft River. From it they will be able to detect any traveling or roaming parties who escape through the Goose Creek and Humboldt Mountains, and will be generally of much benefit to the security and peace of the immigration to Oregon and California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 8, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE, or

Capt. G. B. CURREY,

Commanding Expedition in the Indian Country:

SIR: This letter is sent to B. J. Pengra, esq., surveyor-general of Oregon. He will send it by a party of twenty men under Lieutenant Williams, who are going to explore a route for a wagon road from Diamond Peak to Harney Lake, &c. On account of your operations and the Indian difficulties the general recommends them to repair at once to your wagon depot, and there keep on your trail to join your command. When they shall join you, the general commanding directs you to furnish them with such escort of cavalry as you shall be able to spare, to assist in the purposes of their exploration. The object is an important one, and it is desirable to give it every assistance in your power. If you can spare him you are authorized to place Lieutenant McCall in command of the escort, as Mr. Pengra applies for him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: Pursuant to authority, dated April 29, 1863, received from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I have to request that you call out, for the State of Oregon, a detachment of cavalry volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve until the 1st of November next, unless sooner discharged. Said detachment must consist of a first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and forty privates. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed after they are mustered into service of the United States. The men will furnish their own horses and horse equipments, for the use and risk of which they will be entitled to receive 40 cents a day. They will receive the pay and allowances of all cavalry in the service of the United States. I have found myself under the necessity of making this call on account of the continued murders and robberies by the Snake Indians upon the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg. If you will appoint a suitable person he will be conditionally mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant and recruiting officer of said detachment. If the detachment is raised and mustered in at Fort Dalles, a first lieutenant and second lieutenant will be mustered in at the same time. The recruits, as fast as raised, will be mustered at Fort Dalles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT VANCOUVER, *June 11, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

None of the troubles referred to in my letter of the 30th of May are likely to occur. I think I have satisfactory information.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I inclose to you a copy of a call for troops which I yesterday addressed to the Governor of Oregon.* I ask for a detachment of forty cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st of November next, for the protection of the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg., from the incursions of the Snake Indians. I have made this call pursuant to the authority given me by the general commanding the department in your letter of the 29th of April, 1863, saying, "The general gives you full power to call on the Governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district." I had written you on the 15th of

* See June 10, second, *ante*.

April, 1863, referring to General Wright's call on the Governor of California for troops to serve for a limited period and for a special service against the Indians in Humboldt and other counties. I had seen Governor Stanford's proclamation of the 7th of February, 1863, to that effect.

Incessant murders and robberies continue on the road to Canyon City, so much so as to seriously interrupt the trade and travel of that region. A mass meeting of the citizens was held at Dalles City day before yesterday, and a gentleman deputed (Mr. William Newell) to call on me and ask for this call for troops. The request is one worthy of my serious attention. I have strained every nerve to place all the available cavalry in the field against the Snakes. Whilst Captains Currey and Drake are pushing their troops far into the interior of their country, straggling Indians present themselves in their rear, and have never failed to infest the road to Canyon City. Captain Drake has already taken away the cavalry detachment left at the Warm Springs Reservation. I have to-day ordered a detachment of infantry to take their place at that reservation. I have come to the conclusion that it is indispensably necessary to make this requisition. I trust that the general commanding the department will approve of this requisition, and obtain, if necessary, the express approval of the War Department.

Paragraph No. 121 of circular on mustering service No. 1 from Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 1, 1864, says: "Mustering officers will muster into service such regiments or recruits as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by the War Department." I take for granted that General Wright, commanding the department, had the authority of the War Department for the instructions given me on the 29th of April, 1863 (above quoted). I have in my call acted upon that presumption as a matter of course. This, I think, is the "conclusive evidence" referred to, but for the satisfaction of Maj. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general, mustering officer of volunteers for Oregon and Washington Territory, I have respectfully to request that you will telegraph me if such calls have not only the sanction of your office, but also that of the War Department. Major McLean is not under my orders, and I cannot order him to muster them into service. His decision is not yet known. I shall, in any event, accept of the volunteers, for I consider their services indispensable for the security of a road traveled by hundreds of our mining population. There is a population of 2,000 or 3,000 people in the country around Canyon City.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your requisition of the 10th instant, calling for forty men to serve a limited time, I have to request that you will muster into the service of the United States Nathan Olney, as a second lieutenant, who will engage in the recruiting service under said requisition at The Dalles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I was pleased to be able to telegraph you on the 11th instant that "none of the troubles referred to in my letter of the 30th of May are likely to occur. I think I have satisfactory information." That letter set forth threatened internal disturbances in Middle and Southern Oregon, likely to occur on election day, the 6th instant. The election passed off without the collisions anticipated at the polls growing out of challenging and requiring the oath of allegiance. I am not well informed yet whether there was much challenging. I think there was great forbearance on account of the assumed preponderance of the Union party. I am happy to say that the Hon. J. H. D. Henderson is elected Representative to Congress from Oregon by about 2,500 majority. The number of so-called Democrats elected to the Legislature is not more than six or seven. Jackson County and one other have probably gone for them. The issues were more distinctly drawn in this canvass than in any previous one, between entire and thorough support of the whole policy of the Administration and a complete opposition to it. Thus the victory gained is of more moment and a source of satisfaction. In three letters dated from different parts of Oregon on the 22d and 28th of May and 3d of June, Governor Gibbs wrote me, in more or less apprehension, of internal difficulties. I cannot learn that the threat to shoot down those who should challenge a voter and require the oath of allegiance was anywhere carried out. It is probable that the universal expectation of trouble and preparation for it served to enjoin prudence on all parties. The militia companies stood prepared to act. I sent General Wright, from the Oregonian of the 2d instant, an extract from a speech made by General Joseph Lane at Eugene City on the 21st ultimo. I went to Portland on the 4th and remained there until Tuesday, the 7th, the day after the election. On the 4th L. F. Mosher, esq., son-in-law of General Lane, came to see me. He asserted that the report in question was an exaggeration of Lane's speech, and that another report in the Eugene City Review was the correct one. Whether it was or not is of less account to me than the evident desire of General Lane's friends to disavow the alleged sentiments of the speech. I do not doubt that he made a highly improper and inflammatory speech. I notice that more tolerance is practiced now than formerly, as in Congress the House declined to expel Mr. Long and Mr. Harris for speeches of a highly objectionable character. But at this interview Mr. Mosher made other statements worthy of being noted. He said that he and General Lane had discouraged violence at the polls, and they were opposed to all outbreaks or disturbance of the quiet of this country, to any change of flag. Captain Mosher professed his readiness to fight for the defense of the flag. He was an aide-de-camp of General Lane in the Mexican war when I first met him. He has been a close adherent of Lane's political career, and, therefore, it is that I have embraced the opportunity he gave me to sound him. I did not fail to say that whatever reverses may occur to our arms at the East, there need be no hope of effecting anything in this country by *émeutes*. I had been armed with power (dated April 29, 1863, referred to in my letter of the 11th instant) to call out such troops as may be necessary to preserve the peace of the district, that I should exercise it in a way that

would (by calling out some of the troops for a short period) bring a large body into the field; that the Union strength was largely preponderant, and I should, if troubles occur, freely use it. I told him, too, that if necessary I should not hesitate to ask for California troops; that California had a deep interest in such matters, and that actual war would not fail to rouse promptly to arms her loyal population when they shall be really needed. He disclaimed for himself and friends all such purpose of mischief, but I considered it my duty to embrace the opportunity to employ the most clear and energetic language on the subject. As my troops are mostly in the field against Indians, stout words were the more necessary on my part. Ceaseless vigilance is my doctrine. In Middle Oregon there is a population no doubt just as ready for an *émeute* as those insane and rabid people in Indiana and Illinois who have allowed their hatred of our Government and their sympathy for the rebels to crop out in armed collision. If our armies at the East meet with great reverses they may yet be tempted into violence, however absurd and insane it may be. A year ago, if Lee had captured Baltimore or Washington, the same thing might have occurred. In speaking as I have in this letter of the result of the recent election I should not fail to add that a large share of those who voted for the opposition are loyal in their sentiments. The majority reached in the election does not show by any means the entire preponderance opposed to all change of flag in Oregon. I do not think I can at present spare troops from this post needed to guard Vancouver Arsenal to carry out the request of the Indian Department in reference to the Quilliate Indians referred to in the close of my communication of the 30th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,

Reventon, June 14, 1864.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN,

First California Cavalry, Commanding Post:

MAJOR: You will please cause an examination of the route from Calabazas, Ariz. Ter., via Sonoita Valley, old Fort Buchanan, Whetstone Springs, and San Pedro River, to the mesa west of Driagoon Springs (near the overland stage road), with a view to ascertain its practicability for wagons. This examination to be made by an officer of good judgment, who will report the distance, character of the road, what labor, if any, is required upon it, the facilities for obtaining water and grass, and any information necessary to a full knowledge of the road and route as suited for the transportation of supplies; also Indian signs, &c. A similar examination have made of the route hence via Davidson Springs or other pass in the Santa Rita Mountains, to strike the overland stage road as far east as possible without making too much of a detour to the south. Please furnish the undersigned with reports of the results of these examinations at the earliest practicable day at Tucson.

By command of General Carleton:

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

P. S.—Mr. Ward, the hay contractor at this post, can give information of the first-named route.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked.
By order:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 132. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1864.*

1. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to San Francisco and report to these headquarters for special duty.

2. Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, will proceed to Chico, Butte County, and that section of country, and examine thoroughly into the reported Indian difficulties, reporting result and opinion as to the necessity of posting troops in that quarter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.:

SIR: You are requested by the general commanding the district to advise this office of any information, even rumors, of Captain Currey's expedition which may come to you. This request is made in view of the difficulty of receiving dispatches regularly from Captain Currey in consequence of the distance he is obliged to send them by special messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 36. } *Franklin, Tex., June 18, 1864.*

I. Lieut. George A. Burkett, commanding Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now en route from Tucson, Ariz. Ter., to Fort Cummings, N. Mex., will upon his arrival at the latter place relieve Capt. Valentine Drescher, First Infantry California Volunteers, in the command of that post. He will pay particular attention that all the records, papers, stationery, &c., are turned over to him.

* * * * *

IV. Company H, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. William L. Campbell commanding, now stationed at Tucson, Ariz. Ter., will upon the return of Captain French's company (D), Fifth Infantry, proceed without delay to Las Cruces, N. Mex. Captain Campbell will upon his arrival at Las Cruces report by letter to these headquarters for further orders.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,
Captain, Fifth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose—

I. An official copy of a letter from Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter. It is dated the 27th ultimo, and gives the latest intelligence from the new gold fields in that vicinity. The general will see that the promise of mineral wealth in Northern Arizona is becoming more than realized.

II. An official copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army. It is dated at Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864. Colonel Davis was ordered to select a site for a post to be established on the Gila River northward from Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., and had an escort of about 100 men, more or less, according to the best of my recollection from previous reports. With a part of this escort he made a night march, and at daybreak attacked a rancheria of Apaches and killed forty-nine of them. This is decidedly the most brilliant success over that tribe of brutal murderers which has ever been won. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonel Davis and the handful of officers and men who so gallantly followed him for this achievement. I urgently request that Colonel Davis may receive the compliment of a brevet for such gallant and meritorious services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZ. TER., *May 27, 1864.*
Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: The party of citizens under Mr. King Woolsey are making their preparations to start from here against the Apache Indians on the 1st day of June. They expect to be 100 strong, and are preparing provisions for about sixty or sixty-five days. One train from La Paz has arrived with provisions for them, and others are expected. They no doubt will do good service, having already some knowledge of the country in the direction they intend to go—that is, nearly due east from here. The Maricopa Indians will probably join them, and I believe another party from this section under Swilling will start near the same time.

At the present time we hear very little of Indians in this vicinity. A few head of stock have been stolen near Antelope or Weaver, and a little sign has been seen near Walker's, in the hills, but that is about all for the past month.

Reports from the mining districts are encouraging. The placer diggings are doing quite well, and much work is being done in quartz leads, with very flattering prospects. Many new lodes are being found in the Walker section, some of which are extremely rich. Some new claims have been struck upon a creek called Big Bug, in which they are doing exceedingly well. The gold is very coarse. If nothing further should be found than the section already known, I think it will be an exceedingly rich country and support a large mining population.

Governor Goodwin has just returned from his trip to the southern portion of the Territory, and there is much enthusiasm manifested there

in regard to the steps being taken to subdue the Indians. Everybody in this portion of the country is much pleased and encouraged, and there is no doubt but that the citizens here will render all assistance they possibly can in this matter. The inhabitants and troops here are on the best of terms, and will co-operate with the utmost good will for this desirable end.

The site of the post selected by me, by order of Colonel Davis, is about one mile and a half northeast from the town now being built on Granite Creek and laid down upon the map forwarded to department headquarters as Goodwin. Each can be seen from the other. The objections to this point, as before stated by me, are that the range for grazing is not so extensive as that of the old post, and for a part of the year we have to dig for water, but not to any depth. In all other respects it is decidedly superior.

Lieutenant Baldwin, with the first detachment of the train of subsistence stores, arrived to-day. The others will arrive, respectively, to-morrow and next day; also a large citizen train and a number of Colorado emigrants. I hear also of several parties from La Paz, or rather California. Emigrants are arriving now about as fast as they can be subsisted, although provisions are becoming somewhat more plenty of late. The population in the mining districts must be over 1,500 now, exclusive of the troops. I am informed by persons from La Paz that 10,000 or 20,000 pounds of barley could be purchased there at present for 8 to 8½ cents per pound. With the cattle and wagons now here this would be the cheapest forage that could be procured for the cavalry at this post, unless it should rise in California, in which case it probably could not be got so cheap.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
EDWARD B. WILLIS,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report briefly my movements since my first report made May 16, 1864, from the cañon on the Rio Bonito, and the general results thereof until arriving here myself on the night of the 2d, and Captain Tidball with his force yesterday.

From my camp on the Bonito I proceeded up this stream, which two miles from camp disappeared finally. Course, north and northwest some six to eight miles, and thence four to five miles more westerly through rolling hills, reaching the southeast end of a beautiful valley some fifty miles long and four to six wide, of excellent grazing, but destitute of water save that in tanks and holes in arroyo creeks coursing down from the mountains. This valley is bounded on the east side by a range of mountains between it and the Rio Negrito, called Rio Prieto, and which is a continuation of the Peloncillo Range, and on the west side by a range of high, rocky, and broken hills, being a spur that leaves the latter-named range near the mouth of the Bonito, and terminates at the Rio San Carlos, its general direction being parallel with and just north of the Gila. After a few hours in camp, moved south of west four miles, where I found some water in an arroyo; by digging supplied the wants of the animals and men. Next water reported fifteen miles

distant, with prospects of finding Indians there. At 10 p. m. I proceeded with a part of my force to the point; found no Indians. Water in rocky tanks in an arroyo. Balance of the command came up next morning; distance, twelve miles. Remained here this day. Course from this camp west and northwesterly. From here I proceeded with the whole command in a west and southwest direction, crossing the range of hills mentioned and named Rattlesnake Range, from the large number of these reptiles there seen, and encamped on the south side of the Gila, some twenty-five miles below my first camp on this river, and near and below the mouth of the Tularosa Creek. Following up this valley to its head, passed over the Chiricahua Range to the head of the cañon on the Arivaypa, and thence up the river some eighteen miles, and thence took a northeast direction and recrossed into the valleys of the Tularosa and the Gila and to camp. Moved a few miles above, where I left it; distance, some seventy-five miles. The first pass crossed I call the Tularosa Pass, and is a good pack trail. The one I returned by is a grand pass between Mount Graham and Mount San Marcial and practicable for a wagon road. It is some six to eight miles long and four to five miles wide at the summit, being simply an undulating plateau with good grazing. Water can be had by digging near the surface, I think, as we found some in an arroyo in holes, and cottonwood grew along it. The northern slope to the Gila Valley is as gradual and smooth as a glacis, nearly, and the western or southern outlet to the "player," and nearly in a direct line to a cienega at the point of a mountain north of Dragoon Springs, is good, I think. I passed a little to the north of this line on my return through this pass, which was a fair wagon route, but would require a little work through the lower foot mesa slopes.

In sending Captain Tidball to his post I proposed directing him to make a little detour and make the examination on this side complete to connect with my own. This pass is little known, it seems. The Sonorans passed through it in 1845 on an Indian expedition. I propose calling it the Mount Graham Pass, and is the route from the west and south to this valley on the Gila for wagons. The Tularosa Creek is a clear, running stream for one mile and a half to two miles, when it sinks, but capable of irrigating much good land. There were fields of corn along the stream which looked well, and deserted rancherias. We spared this corn for the troops expected in this vicinity. There is considerable grass in this valley and adjacent on the mesas. From here I moved down the Gila to near the mouth of the San Carlos River, some twenty-five miles. After some eight miles the valley of the Gila was much narrower and not as good as above, though in detached places there were some fine bottom flats or slopes. Encamped in low hills, which came to the river. Grass very good.

The next day examined a portion of the valley of the San Carlos. At night marched with a part of the command some ten miles up this valley, and surprised partially two Indian rancherias. Killed 2 and took 4 prisoners, three of whom were children. Their dog gave warning of our approach. Destroyed a number of fields of corn, wheat, and beans, with a variety of articles found in the rancherias. This is one of the richest valley bottoms I have seen, with a fine stream running through it. Is from half a mile to one mile and a half wide for fifteen miles, as far as I examined it from its mouth. I think the valley of the Bonito comes into it higher up, where I believe there is an open and fine grazing country, and am inclined to think the Indians have stock in that

vicinity, which I was anxious to examine, but time and rations would not permit. There is a heavy growth of cotton and other wood along the San Carlos and near its confluence with the Gila, being some two miles wide. There is a beautiful, broad second slope, which can be irrigated from this river. There is considerable grass in this valley and on the adjacent mesa, hills, and tables. From here I marched in a southeast direction, and nine miles from my last camp. Two miles above mouth of San Carlos River I entered the big cañon on the Gila, down which I followed eight to ten miles, crossing often the river, and encamped in an arroyo cañon a short distance from the Gila, where I found water and a little grass. Above, in the Gila Cañon, there was in places some grass.

From this camp I left at 9.30 p. m., and crossed the high Mescal Mountains in the Chiricahua Range, the slopes of which were long, steep, and stony, with a part of my command, to surprise and attack some rancherias I learned were there; and after a hard night's march, dividing my force, one under Captain Tidball, the other under Captain Burkett, we surprised and attacked the Indians at daybreak, killing 49, and, with some taken the day previous, capturing 16 prisoners, besides many more that were wounded, some of whom were trailed by their blood. Destroyed several fields of corn and wheat. A large quantity of mescal was taken and furnished the troops, who were short of rations, and considerable destroyed. One mule and 4 Indian horses were taken, 2 carbines, 1 double-barreled shotgun, 1 Colt pistol, 2 saddles, 2 pairs of fine saddle-bags, and \$660 in gold were also captured, with some ammunition, and a variety of other articles—hides, skins, &c.—and the rancherias, with much other stuff, burned.

It affords me pleasure to speak of the good conduct of the troops in this affair. Captains Tidball and Burkett and Lieutenant Stevens, with their men, are deserving of much commendation. Lieutenant Dutton, who remained in charge of camp, which he moved up the next morning, is also entitled to much credit for his active and efficient services. He was kept back against his will and wish.

Two very distinguished chiefs were killed in this engagement. One, after being mortally wounded, thrust his own spear into his chest and heroically expired. It is gratifying to me, and no doubt will be to many others, to know that we struck the band guilty of killing Messrs. Mills and Stevens and attacking Mr. Butterworth and party. The captured pistol has Mills' name on it. The shotgun is identified as that of Mr. Stevens. Mr. James' diary was also found. Some who escaped on the high adjacent mountains threatened to kill us all before leaving the cañon. This loss and destruction of crops is a severe blow to them, and being attacked in their secluded and mountainous home, where before they had not been molested by the white man, will, I think, produce a decided moral effect upon them.

There was a little clear stream of water that ran through this cañon into the Gila; with cottonwood along in the bottom. It is a rocky and rough cañon, with anon small flats of rich soil, some being cultivated, others affording grazing. This creek is called the Big Alamo, alias Mescal Creek. Abandoned Cañon would probably be a name expressive of the result of this attack, respecting any further occupation of it by the Indians.

Next day the command crossed some rocky mountain spurs into the Gila Cañon. After marching a distance of sixteen miles down it, crossing the river thirty times, and thence in a southerly direction twelve

miles over an easy and broken swell of country practicable for a wagon road, we reached the San Pedro River, four miles above Fort Breckinridge, and encamped; thence to Fort B[reckinridge], whence Captain Tidball with a portion of the command was detached for a night move to Arivaypa Cañon. The remainder of the command proceeded to Tucson, where it arrived the 2d instant.

Captain Tidball found no rancheria of Indians, but a large field of fine wheat, which will be taken for the U. S. service, notwithstanding some few Indians who showed themselves on high distant mesas requested the captain not to destroy this wheat, as they wanted it for their own use. This command arrived here on the 4th instant.

The great upper valley of the Gila is rich in soil, and 50,000 acres are subject to irrigation from the river, but at considerable expense, only by taking out of the Gila at the upper end of this valley a large acequia and carrying it back from the river. There is little grass in the valley, but wood in abundance, and a larger volume of water in the river here than at the Pima Villages.

I mention four points to be considered as suitable for the location of Fort Goodwin, to wit, (1) at La Cienega Grande; (2) three miles above my first camp on the Gila; (3) near the mouth of the San Carlos River, in the valley thereof; (4) and either in the Tularosa Valley or near its outlet into the Gila Valley proper. With regard to the location itself, relative to the supply of water, grass, soil, and wood, La Cienega Grande is the best. Considered with regard to its geographical and strategical position as commanding most of the great trails and thoroughfares of the Indians, and as opposite Mount Graham Pass, the nearest and most accessible roadway from the south and west, and with regard to water, grass, soil, and wood also, I would select the point in or near the Tularosa Valley. I suggest Captain Tidball as the officer to mark the exact spot at any of the locations named which the general may elect, in connection with Colonel Rigg or other officers.

A more full report or fuller details, with Captain Tidball's report when received, will be soon forwarded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General.

P. S.—The prisoners have been disposed of by assignment to families, subject to further orders from department headquarters. The captured property will be turned in to the quartermaster at Tucson.

N. H. D.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 19, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, as follows: On the 13th instant inspected the post and troops at Reventon. The command is ordered to Tubac, and 20,000 rations from the supplies en route from Guaymas to be left there; the quality and quantity of water at Reventon one reason of this change. Reports of the examinations of the routes ordered not yet received. I recommend the establishment of a military post at Fort Buchanan under another name; also the abandonment of this place as a depot and military post as soon as possible. Some point on the San Pedro would be

a better location. Fort Whipple had better be supplied from La Paz, unless from the Rio Grande, and the post or citizen transportation must be depended on to haul supplies. Captain Ffrench returned with his command the 17th. Killed some 2 or more and captured 18 Indian prisoners. I propose leaving for the Rio Grande about 26th, if well enough.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,

San Francisco:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information an extract from a recent letter from Paris on the subject of William M. Gwin, who it appears has been appointed an agent of the French Government in Sonora.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.—Extract from a letter of the 1st of June, 1864, written from Paris by a person having access to the best sources of information.]

The Emperor has sent Gwin on a mission to Sonora, and he will sail in the Mexican packet to-morrow. He told ——— that he was going out to settle the country (Sonora), and that the Emperor asked him if he would wish to have the same religious liberty that had been accorded to Mexico. No; he said, he did not think that was of any consequence. They did not care much about such matters, but left them to their wives and daughters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Citizens of the Pacific Coast:

On the eve of my being relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific, it is deemed a proper occasion to take a retrospective view of the three years I have been in command. When I first assumed command of the department, embracing all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, I was not unmindful of the high trust reposed in me by the Government, and the following communication, which I addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army after the expiration of the first year of my command, will exhibit the course I had thought proper to pursue, and which has been persistently followed during the whole period of my administration of military affairs on this coast.*

Acting upon the principles contained in my letter above recited, I now point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of this country. Intrusted as I have been with a high and responsible command, far removed from the seat of the General Government, I have during the whole period held in my hands the power of peace or war. Had I for a moment yielded to the insane demands of a radical press

* See Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862, p. 196.

and its collaborators I should have filled my forts with political prisoners to gratify personal hatred, causing such an outburst of indignation at such a course as to render it almost certain that civil war and bloodshed would have followed. The Union-loving people on this coast are vastly in the ascendant. They have the power and the will to maintain the integrity of the Union on these distant shores. Let every attempt to raise the standard of rebellion within your borders be crushed. Listen not to the insidious arts of a hireling, radical press, which, under the specious guise of loyalty, would not hesitate to gratify its pruriency for fame by doing all in its power to plunge your country into all the horrors of a civil war.

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 9. } *Franklin, Tex., June 21, 1864.*

All persons traveling in or passing through the District of Arizona are required to furnish themselves with the required passport with the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States attached. The only exception that will be made will be in the case of Mexicans passing from one town or place to another.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,
Captain, Fifth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864.
(Received 10 a. m. 28th.)

Major-General McDOWELL:

The Secretary of War directs that Capt. H. M. Black, Ninth Infantry, colonel of volunteers, be ordered to repair to West Point, N. Y., without delay. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD,
San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 132, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, June 17, 1864, I proceeded to Chico, Butte County, Cal., and examined into the causes of the rumored and apprehended Indian troubles in that section. These apprehensions are embodied in a letter from George Wood, of the firm of Bidwell & Co., addressed to the Hon. O. C. Pratt, of San Francisco, said letter bearing date of June 11, 1864. I have conversed with many parties in relation to the matter set forth in the letter of Mr. Wood, and from what I could learn I find that his statement is mainly correct, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated. To throw some further light upon the state of affairs at Chico and in the surrounding

section of country, I add the following brief statement of facts and conclusions at which I arrived from my conversation with different parties: General Bidwell, Mr. Durham, and one or two others have for a long time past employed, subsisted, and kept under their control and charge a certain number of Indians. These Indians have always lived in that section of the country, and were upon the land, in the cultivation of which they now assist, before it came into the possession of the present owners. They are therefore in a degree civilized and somewhat domesticated, being distinguished from others of their race by the name of Valley Indians. It appears that some farmers and other persons who do not make use of the Indians in the cultivation of the land, look with more or less jealousy upon those who employ such labor, believing that it brings with it such advantages that to compete with it is impossible. This is therefore one of the causes of jealousy which exists against the Valley Indians, and one reason why some desire their removal to the reservation. Other parties may and probably do have other reasons for wishing their removal. Indeed, I may state that the removal of the Valley Indians to the reservation would give satisfaction to all parties. And again, as is always the case on the borders of civilization where Indians are found, there occurs annually to a greater or less extent Indian robberies and depredations committed by a few wandering, irresponsible, and bad Indians. Such is the case in a section of country about Chico. It is supposed by many, or at least they pretend to believe, that when these thefts and robberies are committed that the Valley Indians are cognizant of the matter, and are in some way connected with the guilty parties. This, therefore, is another cause of jealousy against the Valley Indians, and often the spirit of revenge leads to the murder of the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. It is the old repeated story, and of necessity often yet to be repeated. Last year, as stated in the letter of Mr. Wood, an organized party of reckless white men came to Chico and killed several of the Valley Indians, supposing them connected with the parties who had committed depredations in the foot-hills some twenty or thirty miles from Chico. This year some robberies have been committed by a few Indians in the foot-hills, and it is feared that another party of white men will be organized, and that the Valley Indians will be driven off or murdered and that property at Chico may be destroyed. Those persons who employ the Valley Indians have such fears strongly impressed upon their minds, and perhaps their fears are well founded. It is for the protection of the Valley Indians and for the protection of property at Chico that troops are asked for in Mr. Wood's letter. Chico is a thriving and prosperous small country town. There is an organized volunteer company composed of its citizens now in existence. This company will appear under arms on the 4th of July. The civil law is in full force, and parties who infringe can be prosecuted and punished. It certainly seems apparent that the citizens can protect themselves and their property against any such party as was organized last year. Of what use is the civil law if the citizens do not learn to look to it for security and for protection? The U. S. soldiers in a town like Chico should be the last and only resort. It is stated in the letter of Mr. Wood that one man had been murdered by the Indians. This is by no means certain. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the majority of persons think that this man was murdered by white men for the money which he is said to have carried on his person. Taking all things into consideration, I cannot think that there is an immediate necessity for troops at Chico. It would do no harm to send troops on

a short campaign through that section of country, and such a course might result in some good. I am of the opinion that no party of white men will attempt to destroy property at Chico, and that the Valley Indians can be protected, at least for a time, by those who have them in charge, should any party attempt to molest them. In my conversation with Mr. Wood I think I persuaded him to believe that the necessity was not immediate. I think Mr. Wood and all the other parties directly interested will be perfectly satisfied if they can be assured that they can rely upon troops being sent when the necessity arises.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,

Captain, Ninth Infantry, Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 24. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 24, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., will take charge of and be held responsible for the good conduct of the Indians east of Redwood Creek (including the Klamaths) to the eastern limits of the district, and to facilitate operations the commanding officers of all posts and camps within these limits will promptly obey any call made by him on them for troops.

II. The camp at Forks of Salmon is hereby broken up, and the commanding officer of the troops at that point will proceed without delay with his command to Fort Gaston, Cal., and report to commanding officer of that post for duty. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston, Cal., will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. Camp Gilmore, Cal., is hereby broken up, and the troops at same will proceed without delay to join their respective companies, after which the commanding officer of Camp Curtis, Cal., will be held responsible that active and responsible scouts are kept up, so as to secure peace and quiet in that section of the district; also in vicinity of Liscombe's Hill. All public property at said camp that can be transported will be sent to Camp Curtis for further disposition. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,

*First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, and to say that he is gratified to learn that the election not only passed off quietly in Oregon, but that it has resulted so handsomely in favor of the Union cause.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 85. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 24, 1864.*

III. Capt. R. S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of Company B of that regiment, with Second Lieut. William Wood, First Washington Territory Infantry, in charge of a detachment of four non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates of that regiment, will proceed without delay to the South Fork of John Day's River, to protect the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 24, 1864.

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition on the Canyon City Road:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that on the arrival at Fort Dalles of the eight or nine men of your company from Fort Walla Walla (who were escort to Paymaster Francis) you will leave Fort Dalles at once for the South Fork. You will not wait for the ten men who were escort to Paymaster Marston. You will leave orders for the latter to follow on your trail as soon as they reach Fort Dalles. The general desires that you shall keep your troops in motion on the most advantageous portions of the road, so as to give all the possible protection in your power to the travel on that road. He relies on your energy and gallantry and that of the brave men of your command to do all in your power for the protection of travelers. If any Canyon City volunteers are raised they will be ordered to join your command. You will remain at the South Fork until the 15th of November next, when your command will return to this post. You will report the date of your departure from Fort Dalles, and the general desires as frequent reports as practicable of your operations. You are authorized whenever you think proper to send an express to Fort Dalles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

FORT KLAMATH, June 24, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: An effort is being made by Ou-a-luck, a considerable chief of the Snake Indians, to induce the Klamath Lake, Modoc, Goose Lake, and other bands of Indians to join him in his warfare upon citizens. His principal point of operations is in the country adjacent to Canyon City, though with the aid of the other Indians named he would doubtless extend his operations toward this post and elsewhere. For these reasons I have delayed my departure upon the Owyhee expedition for a few days, in the hope that any considerable organization for hostile

purposes of the Indians in this vicinity will develop itself under my own observation. It is quite probable—almost certain, in fact—that some portion of the Indians mentioned will join the band of Ou-a-luck or organize a war party on their own account, and to provide against emergencies that might ensue I have directed the building of two block-houses at this post, each flanking two sides of the public store-house, and an additional outlay of about \$250, currency, in the construction of the magazine, to render it impervious to musketry and more secure against fire. The cost of the block-houses in currency will not exceed \$630 each. I have also directed the immediate construction of inclosures for our horses and mules to avoid stampede and loss of them, and am hurrying forward the construction of the small boats, for which estimates have been approved. Lieut. D. C. Underwood will be left in command here upon my departure for the Owyhee. He is a zealous and faithful officer, entirely conversant with Indian character, and with his knowledge in this respect and the completion of the defenses I have ordered I do not fear the result should the Indians conclude to make an attack upon him. I have also directed that such supplies as are on hand at Jacksonville be forwarded at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. DREW,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, June 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, and in reply am directed by the general commanding to say that he had no special authority from the War Department to call out troops (volunteers) for a limited time, but that power was given to him, while in command of the District of Oregon, before the present war, to meet any emergency which might arise on account of Indian difficulties, and under that authority you can accept the services of the detachment of cavalry which you have called for; but, inasmuch as the mustering officers now under the provost-marshal-general are for the special purpose of mustering in troops under the laws for suppressing the rebellion, the detachment you have called for to serve till the 1st of November can be mustered in by a special officer, under your orders, and for their payment a special appropriation will be necessary by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 25, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,

First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition, &c.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inform you that for the last month there have been several robberies committed by the Indians on the Canyon City road, supposed to have been

done by Po-li-ni's band. Capt. R. S. Caldwell with his company and a detachment of infantry has been ordered to the South Fork of John Day's River for the protection of the road. A company of forty men (mounted) is being raised at The Dalles for the same service. If you should deem it advisable, the general authorizes you after your return from Harney Lake to move your depot to the South Fork. This movement is left entirely to your discretion. The general is averse to interrupting the original plan of operations unless absolutely requisite for the protection of the settlements. This information is given in order that you may know what is taking place in your rear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 141. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. On his arrival in this city Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will report to Maj. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, as assistant provost-marshal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that to-day Capt. R. S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, and twenty men of his company, and nineteen infantry under Second Lieut. William Wood, First Washington Territory Infantry, left this post for Fort Dalles, thence to take post at the South Fork of John Day's River on the road from Dalles to Canyon City. On the 15th instant I ordered to Fort Dalles from Fort Walla Walla two detachments of cavalry, about sixteen in all, who have been escorting paymasters. These join Captain Caldwell at Fort Dalles, and will give him about fifty-five men. He is ordered to protect that road against the incursions of the Snake Indians. Their robberies and murders have continued. I have thus taken the very last cavalry force from Fort Walla Walla and this post, and have been compelled to leave but a very small infantry guard for this post and the arsenal. I have to report that I received on the 25th a telegram dated the 24th, from General Wright, commanding the department, saying, "You can accept the detachment of cavalry. Muster in by one of your own officers. Particulars by mail." I have been gratified to receive this telegram, as my call of the 10th instant on the Governor of Oregon was made in pursuance of full authority in instructions from your office dated the 29th of April, 1863, as was fully set forth in my letter of the 11th instant. I have ordered Capt. W. V. Spencer, assistant commissary of musters, to muster in Nathan Olney, esq., as second lieutenant and recruiting officer to raise the detachment. He was appointed by the Governor of Oregon. When it is raised Captain Spencer will

also muster in the detachment, which will also be sent up on the Canyon City road. On the 16th I received the telegram of the 15th from your office, "Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863 (from this office), is revoked. By order," &c. In my letters of the 30th of May, 11th and 13th instant, especially in the latter, I have explained the importance of my possessing, on emergencies, such power. I shall probably in a future communication submit the propriety of a restoration of said authority. On the 26th I received information of fresh robberies by the Snake Indians on the Canyon City road, two trains of pack-mules having been stolen. These things have seriously impeded the trade and business of the country. I trust now soon to hear of such interruptions having ceased. The cavalry expeditions of Captains Currey and Drake, each with 100 men, are now near Harney Lake. They can each leave their depots with fifty or sixty days' rations on pack animals ready for the most efficient action. I have been averse to calling them in and breaking up their plans on account of these attacks in the rear. I shall, unless something extraordinary happens, permit them to carry out the views indicated in my letters of the 20th of February and 1st of June. When the latter letter was written I was in hopes that no call for volunteers would be necessary, but the aspect of affairs changed as you saw in my letter of the 11th of June.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Since writing the above I am informed by Maj. N. H. McLean, U. S. Army, mustering officer of volunteers, that he has received from General J. B. Fry, provost-marshal-general, a telegram dated 24th of June, 1864, saying that the War Department sanctions the mustering in of the detachment of cavalry volunteers referred to.

B. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 142. }	<i>San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1864.</i>
* * *	* * *

8. Capt. James C. Doughty's company (I), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed by land on the 10th proximo to Chico. The captain will receive special instructions from this office relative to the movement and future operations. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,

Comdg. Company I, Second Cav. California Vols., Camp Union:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to make immediate preparations for proceeding with your company, equipped for active service, by land to Chico, Butte County, Cal. The movement will be made about the 10th proximo. Supplies for sixty days and such company property as may be absolutely necessary for the use of your command

after its arrival at Chico will be sent to that point by water. At Chico you will establish a depot from which to draw your supplies. Your operations will be confined principally to the counties of Butte, Plumas, and Tehama in this State, unless you may find it necessary, for the success of your expedition, to proceed beyond those limits. The object in view is to maintain the peace of that section of country, giving all necessary protection to the settlers and the peaceable Indians residing on the ranches. The general desires you to make frequent reports to these headquarters, relative to the state of affairs in the section of the State in which you are operating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 30, 1864.*

(Received 10.45 a. m. July 3.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Telegram of June 23 relative to Colonel Black received.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 144. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed without delay to West Point, N. Y.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., June 30, 1864.

Lient. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt District:

SIR: It affords me pleasure to inform the district commander that on the 22d instant the last lot of Indians of the upper main Trinity River came to this valley and expressed their desire to remain here upon the same terms accorded the others. The Indians all say there are no more in that part of the country; that the soldiers may search as much as they please, but they will not find any Indians. This result has been brought about mainly by Captain Miller's company (C), First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, which has been operating about half way between this post and Weaverville since May 14. Three days ago the last of the Redwoods, known as Curly-headed Tom's band, arrived and are now here. They express themselves as tired of the war and willing to remain here. I have had several talks with the leading Indians and their professions are all right. This band of Redwoods is the very worst in the country, and have for years been

the terror of the people of the counties of Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity. By their own admissions they have been the ringleaders in all the depredations about Humboldt Bay for years past. Three years ago they numbered some sixty warriors, but they have lost severely in the several engagements of the past year until they can now, according to their own statements, muster but fifteen fighting men. Small as their number is, they would yet be a formidable foe from their perfect knowledge of localities and long practice in murder and robbery. It is therefore, in my estimation, a great point gained to have them under partial restraint for the present, with the view of their being wholly so at no remote period. The Indians which have heretofore been living in the mountains and depredating against the white settlements, and have now ceased hostilities and have come in upon the assurance of their lives being spared, should be kept employed at some useful occupation and paid for their labor. The settlers can hire but a limited number, consequently work must be furnished them by the Government if they have it sufficiently to keep them out of mischief. At present I have fifteen cutting wood for the post, and intend to have a year's supply cut by them, but this will not keep a large number busy a great length of time. If I had authority to set a lot of them at work upon the trails and roads the effect would be most beneficial to the Indians. They say they are willing to work, and they need an opportunity to earn something; and more than that, they need to be kept employed. A few hundred dollars expended in this way, with care and judgment, would beyond a question be a great saving to the Government and lead to good practical results. I cannot in too strong terms urge upon the district commander the great importance of this matter of the employment of the Indians and paying them for their labor, for I feel fully convinced it is the best and most rational way of managing them. If left in idleness they will surely be in some mischief. Five hundred dollars in coin expended in the manner above indicated will contribute more toward a final closing of Indian difficulties in this district than tenfold that amount in military operations against them, should they again assume a hostile attitude.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and action of department commander. These are the Indians referred to in my letter of 30th ultimo as "expected to come in very soon," and it is with great pleasure I am able so soon to send you a report of their arrival.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the superintendent of Indian affairs for his information. Please return.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 30, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: From the different reports of Lient. Col. S. G. Whipple, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., received since I left Hoopa Valley, all of which have been forwarded to department headquarters, you will perceive that he has succeeded, and credit is due him for the same, in getting nearly all the Indians to come into his post. The rest are also expected to come in very soon; that is to say, all those who are well armed and who have been a terror to the people in the district. They say that they want peace and are tired of fighting. The activity, energy, and zeal displayed by different scouting parties from the commands of Major Wright and Captain Buckley, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, have in my opinion aided very materially in accomplishing the above result, and equal credit is due them for same. The reports of all scouts I have sent you in order that the department commander may know to whom credit is due. All or nearly all of the provisions of these Indians have been destroyed by scouts, besides killing a number of Indians, consequently they have to be fed to some extent, which is being done at Fort Gaston with as little expense as possible; all of which I fully believe is most economical for the Government, and that the department commander is with me I have not a doubt, for it is well known that they can be subsisted cheaper than we can possibly fight them. Now the question comes up, what shall be done with them? From the well-known treachery of their race, little or no confidence can be placed in what they say, nor can we tell how long this peace will continue. Shall all of them be seized to avoid further trouble? If so, the head men must be sent down to San Francisco Harbor as soon as seized, thus the backbone of the Indian troubles in this district will be broken, and I would most respectfully request in that case that you give me authority to send down such numbers of them as is deemed best for the interest of the Government. The early consideration of the foregoing and instructions of the department commander is most earnestly requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters.....	12	1	13	15		
District of California (Wright)	60	1,342	1,819	2,177	186	6
District of Oregon (Alford)	48	584	863	1,214	10	27
District of Humboldt (Black)	40	527	694	1,040		1
District of Utah (Connor)	31	673	796	1,317		9
District of Southern California (Curtis)	25	806	1,086	1,228	1	6
Total	216	3,933	5,271	6,991	197	49

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

9th United States (three companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion,
Company B.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Lieut. GEORGE W. WALKER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
9th United States, Company I.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.
6th California, Company A.
9th United States, Companies G and K.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Capt. FREDERICK MEARS.

9th United States, Company H.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.
6th California (three companies).

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.
Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

FORT MILLER, CAL.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY.

2d California, Companies A and K.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT.

1st Nevada Cavalry (four companies).
1st Nevada (three companies).

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Capt. JAMES C. DOUGHTY.

2d California Cavalry (three companies).

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. DREW.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. PHILIP A. OWEN.

1st Washington Territory, Companies E
and H.
9th United States, Company D.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.

Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

9th United States, Company A.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS C. ENGLISH.

1st Washington Territory, Companies A
and B.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Company C.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Maj. JACOB S. RINEARSON.

1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT STELLACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. EGBERT H. TUCKER.

1st Washington Territory, Company K.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

1st Washington Territory (three compa-
nies).

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Maj. SEWALL TRUAX.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

CAPTAIN DRAKE'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies D and G.

CAPTAIN CURREY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies A and E.

CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION.

Capt. RICHARD S. CALDWELL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company B.

EN ROUTE.

1st Washington Territory, Company H,*
Capt. William F. Mason.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

2d California, Company I.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

2d California, Company H.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers
(three companies).

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL.

2d California, Company D.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

2d California, Company F.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

2d California, Company C.

CAMP CURTIS, CAL.

Capt. EUGENE B. GIBBS.

Native California Cavalry Battalion,
Company A.

2d California, Company E.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.

6th California, Companies E and G.

CAMP AT BOYNTON'S PRAIRIE, CAL.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY.

6th California, Company C.

CAMP GRANT, CAL.

Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
Company E.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL.

Maj. WILLIAM S. R. TAYLOR.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
Company B.

CAMP AT FORKS OF SALMON RIVER, CAL.

Capt. ROBERT BAIRD.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
Company F.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

Col. ROBERT POLLOCK.

2d California Cavalry, Company M.

3d California (six companies).

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.

Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER.

3d California, Company I.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

3d California, Companies B and E.

CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.

Capt. DAVID BLACK.

3d California, Company H.

CAMP CONNESS, UTAH TER.

Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL.

2d California Cavalry (four companies).

1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B.

* En route from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.
 Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.
 2d California Cavalry, Company D.
 Native California Cavalry Battalion.
 Company D.
 4th California (three companies).

FORT YUMA, CAL.
 Capt. EDGAR W. HILLYER.
 4th California, Companies E and F.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
 Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.
 4th California, Company G.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
 Capt. ALEXANDER W. COPELY.
 4th California, Company A.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WEST.
 4th California, Company C.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.
 Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON.
 4th California, Company I.

FORT TEJON, CAL.
 Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.
 2d California, Company B.

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.
 Capt. JAMES M. ROPES.
 2d California Cavalry, Companies E and G.

EN ROUTE.
 2d California, Company G,* Lieut. John E. Hill.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 1, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report my arrival at this place on the 29th ultimo, and that I have this day assumed command of the Department of the Pacific.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 31. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1864.*

1. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 201, from the War Department, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell this day assumes command of the department.

2. Brig. Gen. George Wright will continue in command of the District of California, headquarters at Sacramento.

3. The department staff will until further orders remain as at present, with the exception of Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, chief of the quartermaster's department, who has been relieved by Special Orders, No. 195, current series, from the War Department. He will be succeeded by Maj. R. W. Kirkham, who is announced as chief of the quartermaster's department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

4. The following officers are aides-de-camp to Major-General McDowell, viz: Capt. Franklin Haven, additional aide-de-camp; Capt. James D. W. Cutting, additional aide-de-camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* En route from Fort Tejon to Fort Yuma, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor and the pleasure to report for the information of the department commander that affairs in this district have assumed and still maintain a most peaceful and propitious aspect. The policy pursued toward the Indians has had a most happy effect. That policy, as you are aware, involved certain and speedy punishment for past offenses, compelling them to sue for a suspension of hostilities, and on the resumption of peace, kindness and leniency toward the redskins. They fully understand that honesty and peace constitute their best and safest policy. In consequence every chief of any importance in the district has given in his adhesion with profuse promises of future good conduct. Throughout the length and breadth of the Territory peace exists with all the wandering and heretofore savage and marauding bands. During the past winter and spring at various times the several chiefs and petty leaders have visited Camp Douglas, where they have been kindly received and hospitably treated by the command. In default of ability on the part of the Indian Department to provide fully for their wants, and also in pursuance of what was esteemed sound policy, I have from time to time distributed among them small quantities of provisions, such as flour, sugar, &c., to meet their immediate necessities, and in testimony of the good will of the military authorities toward them as long as they behave themselves and manifest a peaceful disposition. As a marked instance of the beneficial results and effects of the policy pursued I beg leave to invite your attention to the inclosed official report of Major Gallagher, commanding Fort Bridger, relative to the restoration of nineteen head of horses stolen last year from miners near Beaver Head by a wandering band of Shoshones. Measures have been taken to enable the owners of the stock to prove property and reclaim it. So far, then, as Indian matters are concerned I have to report peace throughout the Territory, and except the continued and frequent violation of the anti-polygamic law of Congress by the Mormons, and a covert and deep-rooted hostility to the Government by the leaders, affairs in this Territory may be said to be wearing a cheerful aspect beyond any former period. Instances of outrages upon unsuspecting and innocent emigrants by Indians and whites which so long disgraced this Territory are of very rare occurrence, if indeed they have not ceased entirely. This peaceful and happy condition of affairs has enabled me to pursue most vigorously the policy heretofore indicated of settling the Mormon question by peaceful means in the early development of the undoubtedly rich mineral wealth of the Territory. Wherever it could be done without interference with military duties, commanders of companies and posts have been directed to allow parties of soldiers to prospect the country and open its mines. Such disposition of the force under my command as would insure protection to citizens (miners) throughout the Territory against threatened interference by the Mormons has been made, and the country already feels the beneficial influences resulting from such a course. Miners and others, Gentiles, are flocking hither in considerable numbers, and the day is not far distant when a loyal Gentile population, acting in concert with the now oppressed but dissatisfied saints, will peacefully revolutionize the odious system of church domination which has so long bound down a deluded and ignorant community and threatened the peace and welfare of the people and country. You will permit me,

however, to add that the present state of affairs and future prospects are predicated upon the presence and continuance of an ample force of military in this district. If from any cause the quota of troops in this Territory should be withdrawn or permitted to fall much below the number now here the result would be disastrous indeed. The Indians incited by bad white men could not be relied on to maintain peace toward the emigration, the old system of church despotism would revive in ten-fold vigor, the working of mines by Gentiles or disenthralled Mormons would be checked, if not entirely stopped, and the Territory would lapse again into its normal condition of disloyalty and abject subserviency to a traitorous church organization and open and avowed treason to the national Government. I have also the pleasure to report that the crops of the Territory are in a most prosperous condition, and a bountiful harvest beyond any former precedent is confidently anticipated. It is an axiom of political economy that a people raised above poverty and want with pecuniary independence opened cannot long remain in ignorance and the abject tools of despotism.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BRIDGER, WASH. TER., *June 20, 1864.*

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah :

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding that one of Washakee's Indians, named Wo-an-gant, brought to this post yesterday nineteen horses which had been stolen and delivered them into my charge, making the following statement: He says that being out hunting in the Wind River Mountains he came to four lodges of Indians, and that they are a branch of the Snake tribe called by the Shoshones, Shespeaters. They informed him that they had stolen twenty-three horses from white men who were mining or prospecting some two months before near Beaver Head. This Indian says he told them that a treaty had been made with the whites last summer, which was the first information they had of it. They delivered up to him twenty horses (three having got away from them) to be brought by him to Fort Bridger. One of the horses was kept by one of Washakee's Indians, which I think I can get. Nineteen of the horses are here, which I shall keep until I know the wishes of the general in regard to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 1, 1864.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,

U. S. Engineers, San Francisco, Cal. :

CAPTAIN: I have to thank you for your note of the 26th. I shall certainly visit Astoria after your arrival in the middle of August. I prefer to wait until the 15-inch guns get there. My original letter of

eighteen months ago urged expressly the sending of the whole apparatus to move those guns. I alluded to it again last December, for fear it would be neglected; lo and behold it was. I also recommended that vessels should be chartered to come around Cape Horn to the Columbia River. The way they come it costs as much to get the guns from San Francisco to this river as it would from New York. Now, General Ramsay writes saying one-half the guns promised by General Ripley on the 22d of December, 1862, will be sent. General Ripley promised those guns in December, 1862, after a full conference with General Totten and the War Department and the Senators from the State, with my various letters before them. The programme ought not to be thus lightly abandoned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah, near Great Salt Lake City, July 2, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the department commander that I have recently become cognizant of a persistent effort on the part of a few merchants and traders doing business in Great Salt Lake City to institute a forced change in the currency of the Territory, viz, from national Treasury notes to gold coin. Without knowing whether the movement had its origin in a desire to depreciate the national currency, and to this extent weaken the arm of Government, or in the selfish greed for gain, or, as is most probable, both combined, my first impulse was to arrest the originators on the first overt act to that end, and crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. I have, however, on reflection, deemed it proper to submit the facts to the department commander, and ask for specific instructions on the subject should the attempt be actually made. You are respectfully informed that up to this time the only currency of the Territory has been that established by the Government—legal-tender notes—and notwithstanding the product of northern mines, in dust, there is not sufficient gold and silver coin in the Territory to suffice for one day's need in commerce, trade, and barter.

The only effect of the forcible measures threatened to be inaugurated by the merchants would therefore be to depreciate to an enormous extent the current value of the national currency, and disseminate among a suspicious people the opinion that the Government was fast going to pieces, and its pledged securities little better than blank paper. The efforts of bad men among them to sneer at the impotence of the Government and depreciate it in any manner would be furthered, and our great nation become a byword and reproach among a deluded community, already deeply inoculated with enmity and disloyalty toward it. In almost every other community the inevitable laws of trade would check and prevent the inauguration of so suicidal a policy as that indicated under the circumstances existing in this Territory, but it is greatly to be feared that unless some stringent measures are authorized, a very few disloyal and greedy merchants, owing and neither feeling any allegiance to nor regard for the nation, may consummate a most disastrous stroke in the forcible change of the currency. The whole

matter is respectfully submitted to the department commander for early instructions, by telegraph, if deemed advisable.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Gaston, Cal., July 2, 1864.

Hon. A. WILEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to represent that your presence in this section at an early day would in my opinion be productive of much good to the service. On the Mendocino Indian Reservation there are quite a number of Redwood Indians who were taken there several years ago by W. C. Kibbe, then adjutant-general of the State. It is believed that if you should bring with you one of those leading Indians he might exert a good influence on the balance of that tribe still in this part of the State. I have consulted with Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Humboldt Military District, upon these subjects, and he is very anxious you should as soon as practicable come to this portion of the district, and he agrees with me that a Redwood Indian from the reservation would exert a good influence upon those here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

FORT GASTON, CAL., July 2, 1864.

Capt. A. MILLER,

First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Company C:

CAPTAIN: It is reported that the Indians are troublesome about Hyampom and above there. Every effort should be made to chastise them. The question of where your company headquarters is to be is left to your discretion, whether to remain at Burnt Ranch or remove up South Fork. It is expected Company C will protect the western borders of Trinity County from Indian depredations, &c. Attention should also be given that Indians from this valley venturing up the Trinity be punished. Credit is due Lieutenant Middleton for arrest of deserters.

By order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., July 3, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters District of Oregon:

SIR: I have had no intelligence direct from Captain Currey's expedition since about the 15th of June. They were then all well and quiet,

not having found any Indians. Later reports have reached this post to the same purport; the expedition was moving toward Harney Lake. I am making diligent inquiry for intelligence from that direction, as well as from the emigrant routes from the east. I do not hear of any untoward events or any likelihood of their occurrence in either. In this connection I will mention that on account of the necessity of purchasing or hiring means of transportation to do so, I have not sent out the cavalry now here. The situation is satisfactory within their reach or power to effect anything. I have therefore concluded it best not to send them out and incur the expense of purchase of mules unless I have good reason to change my views. There are no Indians at Salmon Falls or on Snake River below that point, and but few in Camas Prairie or vicinity, and those mostly the Indians who were at this post during winter and spring. They are engaged in fishing on South Boisé River and digging roots in Camas Prairie by consent of miners and occupants of the country. Captain Smith, of the California volunteers, from District of Utah, is actively engaged in patrolling Snake River from his depot on Raft River to Salmon Falls. I do not look for any difficulty between this place and Fort Hall. Emigrants from the States are beginning to arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1864.

SIR: The major-general commanding the department will during the present or early in the coming week make a public inspection of Fort Point, Alcatraz, Black Point, Angel Island, and the Presidio of San Francisco, and the troops thereat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officers of Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz, Black Point, and Angel Island.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 42. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 5, 1864.*

1. Capt. John M. Cass, Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to-morrow to the Soledad mining district, situated sixty miles north of the city of Los Angeles, and will investigate the extent and nature of the opposition which is represented to be made against Union people there. Those opposed to our Government are to be silenced and our friends encouraged and supported.

* * * * *

4. The depot quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation. By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 26. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 5, 1864.

* * * * *

III. The camp at Boynton's Prairie is hereby broken up, and Captain Buckley with his company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Camp Iaqua and report to commanding officer of same for duty.

* * * * *

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infy. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., July 6, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: By parties just arrived from California, via Goose, Harney, and Malheur Lakes, I learn that Captain Drake's command was in the vicinity of the latter; that they had scouting parties out expecting to fall in with Captain Currey. The travelers on this route have not reported any difficulty or the appearance of Indians or their sign for some time, which leads me to suppose that the Indians have either collected and await an attack or that they have left for the south and east. Small parties with large bands of stock are continually arriving without loss or molestation. I have not been able to hear anything of Captain Currey since about the 15th of June. It is near time that his supply train should be in. I shall make constant inquiries of parties from that direction, and at the risk of writing of matters of which you may be previously advised communicate all I learn. So far as I can from information determine Captain Drake's and Captain Currey's intentions, when last heard from, the latter must be some distance south of Captain Drake. Captain Currey will be compelled, I think, to turn the southern point of what is known as the Snow Range, which will take him south of Harney Lake. Rain and snow has been of every few days' occurrence up to the present time on the Owyhee Mountains. The range referred to is, I believe, one of perpetual snow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I earnestly beg as a favor, both personal and official, that paragraph III, of War Department Special Orders, No. 207, ordering Major Montgomery to report to me for duty, may be changed, and that nothing be done to interfere with my having Major Kirkham, my chief quartermaster, as already ordered and announced. Major Kirkham, from his extensive personal knowledge of this department and his character, is

the most proper officer and most acceptable to me of any in the service. I trust you will let me keep him and not have the other. It is of the greatest importance to me.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to repair to San Francisco to attend the inspection of the fortifications in the harbor, to be made on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 44. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 9, 1864.*

1. A detail of twenty-three dismounted and two mounted men from Company B, Second California Cavalry, and one sergeant, one corporal, and ten privates of Company D, Native California Cavalry, under command of Maj. Henry Hancock, Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to-morrow, 10th instant, to El Monte and encamp at that place until further orders. The party will be furnished with necessary camp and garrison equipage, and rationed to include the 20th instant.

* * * * *

By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Inftry., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 9, 1864.
Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Referring to the letter I had the honor of addressing you on the 2d instant relative to the attempt to depreciate the national currency by inaugurating in Utah a gold and silver currency, I beg leave to state that I have had reason since that date for modifying my opinion in relation thereto and the statements therein made. I then entertained and expressed the opinion that this unpatriotic movement had no other or deeper origin than the greed or disloyalty of certain merchants in Great Salt Lake City. It has since been rendered patent to all the world that the real origin of the movement was Brigham Young, the traitor head of the Mormon Church and people. On last Sabbath in the tabernacle one of the twelve apostles, the supple tool of Brigham Young, announced to the congregation the new policy, and counseled (which is here equivalent to an order) a gold currency in contradiction to that provided by the nation. It was announced that \$12 per hundred

would be charged for flour, and that a convention would be called early in August to establish prices under the new policy. The next day the one article of flour rose in our markets from \$15 to \$23 per hundred, and it is still rising in price. If other evidence were necessary of the deep complicity of Brigham Young in this as in all other unpatriotic movements designed to cripple the Government and lead his dupes to the very verge of treason, the following single extract from the leading editorial article in the last issue of the *Deseret News*, July 7, the quasi organ of the church, which draws its whole inspiration from Brigham himself, would be sufficient. The whole article is replete with economic solecism and the crudest fallacies concerning currency, and is leveled directly at the integrity of national Treasury notes. A single paragraph will suffice:

Mechanics, laborers, producers, and all concerned will understand at a glance that we deem greenbacks the most uncertain in value of all the commodities in their possession, and we trust will govern themselves accordingly, lest, though retiring at night with pockets overflowing with currency, they awake bankrupt.

In addition to this a daily paper has recently been started in the city, nominally under the control of T. B. H. Stenhouse, the nation's Mormon postmaster in Great Salt Lake City, but really an offshoot of the church organ. This paper, called the *Telegraph*, under the guise of commercial articles, as well as in its leading editorials, is daily engaged in puffing up the movement, insidiously bearing the national currency and advocating gold as the basis of trade, barter, and commerce. The word has gone forth to the people from the tabernacle, from the church organ, and its little coadjutor, while the high priest of iniquity and hypocrisy is perambulating the Territory, instilling the poison into the popular ear and striking a most fatal blow at the vital interests of the Territory, as well as at the currency of the nation. The convention will assemble early in August proximo, to more fully carry out the behests and traitorous designs of Brigham Young, a man hardly second in disloyalty and evil intent to Jeff. Davis himself. Without dwelling on the details of the effects of this unpatriotic movement, I beg leave again to ask for instructions from the department commander as to the course to be pursued, and for authority to check this most villainous undertaking of rank and deeply dyed traitors.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 9, 1864.
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,

First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition on Canyon City Road:

CAPTAIN: The detachment of forty cavalry, Oregon volunteers, under Lient. Nathan Olney, has been ordered to join your command as soon as it is mustered into the service, as see Special Orders, No. 94, of current series, from these headquarters. The general commanding the district desires you to give said detachment every opportunity of active service in the field. They have gallantly come forward to aid in the duty of keeping the Canyon City road free from the raids of the Snake Indians, and you will give them every opportunity of doing so. Your

instructions of the 24th ultimo are so far modified that instead of establishing your depot at the South Fork you are authorized to establish it at such point on the Canyon City road as you shall deem expedient, changing it if it shall become advisable.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 10, 1864.

Capt. W. M. KNOX,

First Washington Territory Infantry, Present:

CAPTAIN: You will take steps when on Puget Sound to procure information for this office on the following points: First. Will troops leaving the mouth of the Pysht River (understood to be near Clallam Bay) need pack animals in getting over thence to the mouth of the Quilluite? Second. Cannot troops leave that point with four days' rations in their haversacks and get to the mouth of the Quilluite? Third. Are 100 men necessary for such an expedition? How many men at the lowest are necessary? Fourth. Are there any armed men on the Shubrick? Would the Shubrick go to the mouth of the Quilluite to assist in such an expedition? This depends on the collector at Port Angeles. Unless troops can be obtained from San Francisco temporarily to repair to Puget Sound for this expedition it cannot be carried out now, but all the necessary information should be procured. You will, if necessary, proceed on the sound steamer to Port Angeles to discharge this duty. At Port Townsend make inquiries whether a pilot to go into the Quilluite Harbor can be obtained. The schooner Potter, of Port Townsend, has been there. This is stated by J. G. Swan in his communication on this subject. Report by letter as soon as you are ready to do so.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, July 11, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Arrangements made for protection of overland stages, mounted or in carriages, on Wednesday.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of my letter of instructions to Lieutenant Knight, Second Cavalry, commanding a detachment of

cavalry which will march hence to-morrow. Knight is shrewd and active, and if it is possible I think he is the man to capture those robbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 11, 1864.

Lieut. W. L. KNIGHT,
*Second California Volunteer Cavalry,
Comdg. Detach. for Special Service, Camp Union, Sacramento :*

SIR: You have been selected to command a detachment of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the Second California Cavalry, detailed for special service. The object is to afford protection to the overland mail stage between Folsom and Carson City. Bands of robbers infest the whole route and have very lately stopped the stages and robbed them of treasure. The robbers are well armed and mounted. You will march from Camp Union to-morrow and proceed by the way of Folsom and Placerville to Lake Tahoe. The quartermaster's department will furnish you with one six-mule wagon, which will convey thirty days' rations for your men, two tents, and the necessary cooking utensils. See that your pistols and carbines are in order and that you have an ample supply of ammunition. On your march and after reaching the lake consult freely with the proprietors and agents of the stage company and afford every possible protection against robbery, and use your utmost exertions to arrest the robbers. You will first go through to the lake, but you can change your position to different points according to your judgment. Occasionally it may be well to throw six or eight men fully armed into the stage secretly at night. They should be in the rear stage, on the alert, ready to spring out should the advance stage be stopped. I will have arrangements made with the Overland Mail Company so that you can get forage for your animals at their different stations. Get the exact daily allowance for your horses and mules and give the agents receipts. I rely fully upon your well-known activity and energy not only to give protection to the stages, but to capture the robbers. Report to me when you change your position, and at least three times a week besides.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit a report for the information of the major-general commanding the department as to the expiration of term of service of the volunteer troops serving in this district, and of the necessity of timely steps being taken to replace them. They consist of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, ten companies of the First Washington Territory Volunteers, and one company

(Capt. L. S. Scott's, D) of Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. The three years' service of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry, viz, A, B, C, D, E, and F, expire from November to March next. Company C, not in my district, being at Fort Klamath, is eighty-five strong at last accounts. The other five companies in my district, Companies A, B, D, E, and F, have now 316 enlisted men. The time of four companies, A, B, D, and E, expires in November and December next. The time of service of five companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry, A, B, C, D, and E, expires from the 1st of February to the 15th of May, 1865. The time of the majority of Company F expires by the 1st of July next. The five companies contain now 327 enlisted men. After the 1st of July, 1865, there would remain one company (G) of First Oregon Cavalry, whose time expires in November, 1866, and five companies, G, H, I, and K, of the First Washington Territory Infantry, whose time expires from July to December, 1865. Of the First Oregon Cavalry thirty-one men have re-enlisted in this district, claiming the bounty given to veteran volunteers enlisted before the 1st of April, 1864. Six men of Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry, have also re-enlisted. It was the only company which came within the two years' service required. Capt. L. S. Scott's company (D), Fourth California Volunteers, is distributed between Forts Hoskins, Yamhill, and the Siletz Block-House, on the Indian Reservation west of the Willamette Valley. The three years for which the company was raised expire on the 18th of September next, but only twenty-two men of the company remain to be discharged on that day and thirteen in October, 1864. Thirty-five have re-enlisted in the company and fourteen enlisted since 1st of November last. The company is ninety-five strong. Captain Scott gets a good many recruits, and I recommend that special authority be given for Captain Scott and his officers to be remustered under their existing commissions into the service for three years, as provided in paragraph 1 of War Department Circular, No. 36, of 2d of May, 1864. It is true that the provisions of that circular have not been fully complied with, but I think that the general commanding will find it advisable to get permission in certain cases to perpetuate companies under their old organizations. I see nothing in the laws to prevent such discretion being given. Thus the time of 689 men expires in my district before the 1st of July next, 250 of them before 1st of January next. Now, it has been well tested that very few troops can be raised here by voluntary enlistment. On the 6th of January, 1863, the Governor of Oregon, pursuant to request of War Department, through General Wright, issued a proclamation calling for six additional companies of First Oregon Cavalry. Not until the 10th of August, 1863, was one company mustered into the service. It is the only company raised under the call. The remaining five companies have never been raised. The Governor finally abandoned the undertaking, revoking the appointment of the second lieutenants and recruiting officers conditionally appointed under the provisions of War Department General Orders, No. 75, of 1862. The causes of this failure are to be found in the mining excitement and temptations of this coast, in the depreciation of legal-tender notes, and the absence of the war stimulus. The first six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry were raised under the war stimulus of 1861. Many of the privates in the ranks were highly respectable citizens, some owning considerable property and volunteered from the most patriotic impulses. The regiment was raised also at a time when the status of affairs in Oregon was not quite stable and satisfactory. Governor Whiteaker was Governor, who had talked loosely about a neutral position for Oregon.

The field officers were appointed by the President. Thus the regiment was raised during the fervor of the Union sentiment. The whole twelve companies of the regiment could then have been easily raised, but orders arrived from department headquarters limiting it to six companies. When the effort to raise the other six companies was made last year all that excitement had died out. I desire here to record my conviction, in justice to the present Governor of Oregon, the Hon. A. C. Gibbs, that I believe he has left nothing undone in his power to do to raise said companies. He always showed the utmost desire efficiently and promptly to co-operate with me in carrying out the views of the Government. The question then occurs how are we to obtain troops to replace those whose time expires? They must come from the East or be obtained by the conscription. I doubt not that troops willing to come to this coast could be easily enlisted east of the Rocky Mountains, but it would take another season to get them out here overland, unless, perchance, some of the regiments now with General Sully in the Upper Missouri should be marched here. If an order should be soon sent to General Sully such troops could reach Fort Walla Walla before winter. But I see not well how troops can be obtained except by the conscription. I have not had troops enough for the wants of this frontier. Important demands of the Indian Department cannot be carried out for the want of troops, and the fortifications at the mouth of the river will require more troops. The incursions of the Snake Indians have rendered it necessary for me to seriously diminish the garrisons of Forts Colville, Lapwai, and this place. Therefore in asking for more troops I shall recommend the raising of more than I heretofore had in my district. I would say that we should have eight companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. This would make 1,600 men to be raised by conscription. It is highly desirable to retain the organizations and the officers of a large proportion of the companies now in the service. In this country it will be difficult to replace the officers when discharged from the service. I respectfully recommend that the major-general commanding the Department of the Pacific obtain special authority to dispense with the conditions imposed in War Department Circular, No. 36, of the 2d of May last. I recommend that authority be given to me to fill up the companies of the old organizations with drafted men, retaining in the service under their old rank and commission such officers as it may be deemed advisable to retain. The thirty-fourth section of the conscription act of 3d of March, 1863, authorizes the President to assign drafted recruits to "such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require." I can find no legal objections to the propositions I have made for retaining the officers and organizations in the service. Herewith I inclose to you a paper* stating the dates of the expiration of the volunteer companies of my district. The time of the company at Fort Colville (Captain Glasure's, C, First Washington Territory Infantry) expires 1st of April, 1865. Under Circular, No. 36, it could be detained two months before being mustered out. Troops could reach Fort Colville (500 miles from this place) next spring by the 7th of June, otherwise troops should leave here this fall for that post by the 1st of October. I should add that eight companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry in this district were raised in California. It was quite impossible to have raised that regiment in Washington Territory. In recommending the

* Omitted as unimportant.

raising of 1,600 men by draft for this district I do not say that they should all come from Oregon and Washington Territory. California has always furnished its share for our defense. Considering that her population has been seven times as large, and that the frontiers of my district are as large and remote as those of California, it will appear reasonable that she should contribute her proportion to the defense of this region. As the telegraph informs us that the new law requires fifty days' notice of the intended draft, you will perceive that there is but little time left for the necessary orders and arrangements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to furnish at the request of Major-General McDowell the following memorandum of artillerymen required to garrison the forts in San Francisco Harbor: Alcatraz Island, 600; Fort Point, 700; Point San José, 100; Angel Island, 150; total, 1,550. This memorandum only covers the number of artillerymen required for the guns now in position and those which will soon be in position. It does not include artillery reserves or the guards of the batteries. I will add the number of artillerymen required for the forts at the mouth of the Columbia River: Cape Disappointment, 150; Point Adams, 200; total, 350.

I have the honor to be, colonel,

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,

Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: For the information of the general commanding the department I have the honor to inform you that I have deemed it advisable to establish a provost guard in Great Salt Lake City, and for that purpose issued the necessary orders on the 9th instant, a copy of which has been duly forwarded to department headquarters. The main motives which at this time impelled this course are briefly as follows: The people of this Territory, under the implicit guidance of Brigham Young, are steeped in disloyalty and omit no opportunity of making display of it and injuring the Government by every means in their power. The recent gold currency movement (more fully adverted to in previous communications) has its origin in the disloyalty of the church authorities and their determination to depreciate the national currency. Wherever the arch traitor Brigham Young has been recently among the settlements instilling his poison in the minds of the people, Treasury notes are depreciated to a mere tithe of their value, and in not a few instances refused and repudiated altogether. I am in hopes that the establishment of a provost guard in the city, under the command of discreet officers, may be beneficial in its effect of checking, if not

defeating altogether, the machinations of those bold, bad men. In addition to this, it has long been apparent that there was necessity for such guard to take care of soldiers visiting the city, and to prevent noisy demonstrations of disloyalty by emigrants passing through to California and Nevada.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP AT WESTERN BASE OF GOOSE LAKE MOUNTAINS,
Seventy-two Miles east of Fort Klamath, July 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to report that Indian matters in this vicinity appear favorable, and with Lieutenant Underwood in command at Fort Klamath during my absence I apprehend no difficulty with the Klamath Lake Indians proper during the present season. The Modocs also appear sufficiently friendly to warrant the belief that they, too, are disposed to remain quiet, for the present at least. La Lake's tribe of Klamaths, who live in the immediate vicinity of the fort, have all reported in person to Lieutenant Underwood at the post, and Moshun-kosh-cut's band, occupying Sprague's River Valley, through which I have passed, I have seen myself. Lieutenant Underwood reports that he is satisfied that none of La Lake's band were concerned in the attack upon Mr. Richardson, and I am convinced that none of Moshun-kosh-cut's were. An investigation of the matter shows conclusively that the attack was made entirely beyond the limits of the country claimed by the Klamaths, and in a country occupied by Indians of Ou-a-luck's band, who are giving so much trouble near Canyon City. I have also seen a few of the Modoc tribe, but not the chief. One of the principal men of this tribe has brought in three mules of the pack train connected with this command that had run away and could not be found. Mr. Richardson and train, the party attacked between here and Canyon City, 24th ultimo, are with me, as is also Mr. Allen, the conductor of another train which was some distance in the rear when the attack was made upon Richardson. Both trains will accompany me through the Sierra Nevada Mountains toward the Owyhee country. The route I have explored thus far is an excellent one, having a very easy grade, with an abundance of good grazing, good water, and is tolerably well wooded. If I succeed in finding a good pass over the Sierra Nevada this will immediately become a portion of the main thoroughfare from Yreka, Jacksonville, Roseburg, and Eugene City to the Owyhee country. Sprague's River Valley, through which over fifty miles of the route is located, is larger than Rogue River Valley, and though the climate is cold, it is an excellent region for grazing purposes. The general character of the country passed over to this point is volcanic, but a reconnaissance yesterday, twelve miles ahead of this camp, disclosed indications of ironstone and granite, and some quartz, and, what is of more value just now, an excellent pass over the Goose Lake Mountains. The main range of the Sierras are plainly visible from a point one mile from the eastward of this camp; distant, I judge, about forty miles. I move across the Goose Lake Mountains to-morrow, and knowing little of the country ahead and nothing of the present disposition of the

Indians there, it will probably be two or three weeks before I send out another express. Discipline in this command is fully restored, and is of the very highest order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
*Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Klamath and Owyhee Expedition.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 12, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 2d instant from Camp No. 46, northeast of Harney Lake Valley.* He approves of your movements, as heretofore communicated. He is pleased to learn from this letter that you marched with the two commands next day direct toward Canyon City, intending to clear the region of John Day's River of Indians within the next thirty days, and to chastise the murderers of Lieutenant Watson and the plunderers of our people. This is a very important duty, and the general wishes you the utmost success. The Indian women captured near Camp Maury report that the chief, Po-li-ni, has some intrenched stronghold in the mountains. It will be well to examine into the truth of this report, though it may not be entirely reliable. If the Indians are found occupying such strongholds they can easily be dislodged by a charge on foot, a few men being detailed to hold the horses. They will choose points not accessible on horseback. It will be found of little account to fire at them while they lie concealed. A charge should be made with loaded rifles. The Indians will be sure to run, and can be shot down as they run. They were never known to stand a close charge upon their hiding places. If any terms of surrender or peace-making are offered, you will accept of nothing short of unconditional surrender, a promise to reside in peace upon the Klamath Indian Reservation, and a restoration of all the stolen property in their possession. The general confides, as heretofore, your movements to your own discretion. It will be an agreeable consummation if, in addition to chastising the Snakes, you shall be able to restore to the suffering citizens of Canyon City and The Dalles any of the animals stolen from them by these marauders. It would seem that there may be white men leagued with them, as on one or two occasions these Indians demanded the surrender of the mules without firing a gun.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, July 13, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Encouraged by the unfavorable news from the East, the Mormons are assuming a very hostile attitude. They have about 1,000 men

* See Part I, p. 319.

under arms and are still assembling, and threaten to drive my provost guard from the city; alleged excuse for armed demonstration, the presence of the provost guard in the city. My command is much scattered, having only 300 men at this camp. If conflict takes place, which I will endeavor to avoid, can hold my position until re-enforced from neighboring Territories.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP REYNOLDS,
Angel Island, Cal., July 14, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to the direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report: There are thirteen guns mounted at this post, as follows: In Battery No. 2, six 32-pounders; at the wharf, five 32-pounders; at the flag-staff, two siege 24-pounders; total, thirteen guns. The following guns are assigned and are now here: 32-pounder barbette carriages, 4; 8-inch Rodman barbette carriage (front pintle), 1; 10-inch Rodman barbette carriages (front pintle), 2; 10-inch columbiad barbette carriages (center pintle), 2; total, 9. It is understood that one 10-inch columbiad now here was intended for the battery at the south end of Angel Island. One magazine, capable of holding 100 barrels of powder, is completed in Battery No. 2. Another magazine is under construction in Battery No. 1. One 32-pounder and the Rodman guns will be mounted without delay in Battery No. 2. One 32-pounder will be placed in position at the wharf. The guns mounted at the wharf are not placed there in pursuance of any instructions from the Engineer Department, but it is believed that the general commanding the department expressed himself satisfied with that location some three months ago. No other place has been designated for those guns. A parapet will be needed there. The Rodman guns are marked as the property of Col. R. E. De Russey. It is desirable that they be transferred to me. Ammunition: The powder in store is good; the amount is 7,400 pounds. Of shot unattached there are—for 24-pounder guns, 200; for 32-pounder guns, 1,500; for 8 inch guns, solid shot, 90. Of shell unattached—for 24-pounder guns, 50; for 32-pounder guns, 745. Of canister (filled)—for 24-pounder guns, 50. The fuses are the common paper kind, and burn in the open air at variable times. Some which should have burned ten seconds yesterday only lasted four, while others reached seven seconds; but all that have been timed so far burn short. Probably they have been a long time on hand at Benicia Arsenal. If the small-sized shells are to be used new fuses will be needed. It will be seen that the Rodman guns have no projectiles, except the few solid shot for the 8-inch; neither have they equipments of any sort save the naked iron chassis and truck. I therefore inclose a requisition for ordnance stores, which I hope may receive the approval of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. P. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Captain, Third Artillery, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., July 11, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In my letter of June 7 I indicated my reasons for not sending out troops from this post to the vicinity of the Owyhee mines. In one of July 3 the question was alluded to again. By the arrival of the express from Captain Currey I learned that his depot had been removed much farther west, and immediately contemplated the probable contingency of difficulty in his rear—that is, in the neighborhood of the mines—and directed the quartermaster to make the necessary purchase of mules for the transportation of supplies for the detachment of cavalry. This up to the present time he has been unable to effect. Yesterday I learned that there was a large band of Indians near Boonville; that they had stolen much property, and had driven back a party of fifty citizens with a loss of three men. They are represented as well posted for defense on the north branches of Bruneau River, some fifty miles south of Boonville, and numbering 300 warriors. Captain Currey's supply train (wagons) is now here, and will leave in the morning. I will have it escorted by the cavalry to the vicinity of his depot, and will attempt to move such infantry as can be spared, with one howitzer. Including the cavalry the force will amount to about seventy-five men. To this will be added a few selected citizens from the Owyhee mines as scouts, guides, &c. All this, however, depends upon the procurement of transportation. I have directed the quartermaster to purchase, if possible. Owners appear desirous of forcing exorbitant prices for hire, rather than sell at any price. I think, however, that he will be able to purchase at moderately reasonable rates. No more than will be absolutely necessary will be purchased. A team or two will be taken as far as Boonville, where a deposit for temporary purposes can be made. All or whatever portion of the command that may be considered necessary will remain in that vicinity, at any event, until Captain Currey's return to Jordan Creek, which will probably be about the 10th of August. The delay of the supply train at Walla Walla is a matter of serious consequence. Having to fill Captain Currey's requisitions from supplies for this post will leave the contemplated expedition, supposing it takes forty days' rations, short of salt meat, and beef in that country just now appears to be a serious incumbrance. I have directed the acting commissary of subsistence to make a statement of subsistence stores on hand, and those already required, and in addition to make requisitions for a considerable increase of rations over the calculation made last spring, reasons for which will be stated on the transmission of his requisition.

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 154. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *July 15, 1864.*

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Finding that I am prepared to resist any attack, and knowing that the city is at the mercy of my guns and will be surely destroyed if my troops are attacked, the Mormons seem to be quieting down somewhat, although armed forces are assembling inside of Brigham's yard, and having nightly drills with artillery and infantry. My impression is that there is no immediate probability of conflict. The excitement is dying away among the masses of the people; still in many parts of the Territory the national currency is openly repudiated under the dictation of the church. The leaders are buying up from the emigrants and others all the arms and ammunition possible.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

The major general commanding the department approves of your determination to avoid a conflict with the Mormons. Do so by all means. Is there not some other cause than the mere presence of the guard in the city? Examine closely. Remove the guards and troops sooner than their presence should cause a war.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 16, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a confidential dispatch of the 8th instant, addressed to this Department by the acting U. S. consul at Havana, relative to an alleged plan of the insurgents to extend their operations to Southern California. The Mr. Frink to whom the dispatch refers is now here, and the expediency of employing him in the service, to which Mr. Savage refers, is submitted to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL. } CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, July 8, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: Mr. Joseph A. Frink, who arrived here some days ago from Matamoras, has made to me the following statement: He has been for many years living in Chihuahua, Mexico, employed as a trader and carrier to and from Mexico, New Mexico, Texas, &c., has two brothers-in-law and many relatives serving in our armies, is a native of New London, Conn., and a Unionist in feeling, but circumstances have compelled him to appear as a secessionist, or rather the rebels have taken it for granted that he is one. Being in Monterey last April, he discovered that a scheme is on foot to strike a blow in Southern California.

A Colonel Collins, a native of Georgia or Missouri, has authority from the War Department in Richmond to issue commissions and raise a force for the purpose, and acting under that authority, which he exhibited to Frink, he commissioned the latter as a major in the Confederate Army. Collins did not communicate to him all particulars, but he learned from said Collins and others that many wealthy and influential men in California had urged the rebel government in Richmond to co-operate with them, in order to wrest the southern portion of the State from the U. S. authority, and many of them had bound themselves to contribute the means for accomplishing the plan; some have offered horses, others money, &c. The plot will be matured in Lower California and Sonora, which are filled with secessionists, as is also the case in Southern California. The conspirators expect pecuniary assistance from French mercantile houses. Eleven officers left for Sonora before Mr. Frink started from Monterey, and others were to follow. The plan is to strike in the higher valleys, so as to secure all under them, and because they rely upon assistance from the mining districts. Mr. Frink was ordered to come this way and proceed to California, and from thence to Acapulco, where he is to obtain information in regard to our mail steamers, not only as to the days of departure and number of crew, but also as to the rules, regulations, and arrangements on board, after which he is to meet Collins and others in Mazatlan.

The seizure of one or more of our steamers, laden with treasure, forms a part of the scheme. Frink was asked by Collins if he had money enough to meet his expenses, to which he returned an affirmative answer, believing, as he tells me, that he had. Collins was gratified, because, as he said, they had only about \$18,000 to commence their operations with. Frink assures me that on his arrival here he was at a loss to know how to proceed, whether to go to Acapulco, ascertain all the particulars of the plot, names of the men concerned in it, and then to communicate the same to the U. S. authorities, or proceed to the North and advise the Government of what he does know already. He is without means, having consumed on the journey all the money he had. He has concluded, by my advice, to go North quietly and apprise you of the enemy's plans and offer his services to find out the particulars of the scheme, the names of the persons engaged in it, and especially of those living in the State of California who have offered their means and co-operation to carry it out. Collins is represented to be about six feet in height, strongly built, black hair and eyes, black mustache, heavy goatee, long, with a few gray hairs, intelligent and energetic.

Mr. Frink has shown me a letter, dated 1st of May last, from J. Quinterro, said to be the rebel agent in Monterey, to his brother, Antonio J., in Havana, merely stating that Frink is a major in the Confederate Army, and desiring him to inform Frink where Helm, the rebel agent, is to be found in this city. He also says that Frink desires no contact with Americans here. Frink had also a letter from Helm, which he presented, but, as he has told me, did not let Helm know what he had come for. He says that he wants no compensation from the Government, as he has no family, and possesses property in Chihuahua sufficient for his support. All he will require besides his expenses here and passage to New York and Washington is means to carry him to the Pacific. I have agreed to pay his debts here and expenses to Washington at my own cost, subject to reimbursement by the Government if Frink's information is deemed reliable and my course meets your entire approval. The man appears to be honest in his purpose,

for which reason I have deemed it my duty to facilitate his going North to confer with you. He will leave to-morrow in the steamer Liberty for New York, with a letter from me to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 THOMAS SAVAGE,
Acting Consul-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Engineers, in charge of the additional defenses of San Francisco, &c., I have the honor to submit the following report on the character, position, and state of forwardness of the works on Angel Island: These works are three in number, and consist of earthen parapets twenty feet thick for barbette batteries, and are sustained on the inside by revetments of timber. They are at Point Stewart, at the entrance of Raccoon Straits; at Point Knox, a projecting point about 650 yards to the east, and at Point Blunt, on the southeast point of the island. The distance from Point Knox to Point Blunt is 2,200 yards. Point Stewart is a work for four guns, three of which are 32-pounders and the fourth a 10-inch Rodman gun. They all command the straits to within 200 yards of the shore, and the large one, being on the salient point of the island and on a center-pintle carriage, has a range of fire 255 degrees, crossing fire with Point Knox. The interior crest of this work is 111½ feet above ordinary high water. The excavation for the magazine is completed and the timber for it framed. To complete it will require from two to three weeks. A road to this battery has just been finished, which will allow the materials for the magazine and platforms to be brought to it. The guns will be mounted within ten days. The battery at Point Knox is for ten guns, seven of which are 32-pounders, two 10-inch Rodman, and one 8 inch Rodman. They have a range of fire of 180 degrees, crossing fire with Point Stewart, Alcatraz, and Point Blunt. Its interior crest is 129½ feet above high-water mark. The parapet and magazine are completed and all the guns will be mounted and the work in a state of defense within a week. The battery at Point Blunt is designed for seven guns, six of which are 32-pounders and the other a 10-inch Rodman gun. The interior crest is fifty-one and a half feet above high-water mark and crosses fire with Alcatraz and Point Knox. The parapet of the work is completed. A ramp and magazine were commenced four days ago. It is expected this work will require three weeks for its completion. These batteries are so arranged that no vessel can lie anywhere between Point Stewart and Point Blunt without its being commanded by one or more of their guns.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Engineers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 155. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1864.*

* * * * *

5. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and report to Brig. Gen.

P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah, for duty. The major will assume command of the Second Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will advance to Major McGarry sufficient funds to enable him to reach his destination without delay.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES H. POOR, U. S. Navy,
Senior Officer on the Coast of California:

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith for your information, and such action as the case may in your opinion demand and you may have the means to afford, a copy of a letter dated June 9 [29], 1864, from the U. S. vice-consul at Guaymas, Mexico, inclosing a letter from the U. S. consul at Monterey, Mexico, and the statement of certain American citizens at Guaymas and Mazatlan, giving information of an intent on the part of rebel enemies to seize an American steamer on this coast. To guard as far as may be against mutiny and piracy on the part of persons going on board of steamers as passengers I have issued an order, of which I inclose a copy,* and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF THE PACIFIC:

I, the undersigned, vice-consul of the United States for the port of Guaymas, herewith transmit for your information the following documents, viz, an official letter from the U. S. consul in Monterey, and a representation from some of the loyal citizens of the United States, now residing in this place, whom I personally know to be worthy of respect. In submitting these documents to your consideration I can merely state that the facts described in the representation I believe to be wholly true. With these facts before me I believe the interests of our Government and the lives and property of the loyal citizens now residing and doing business here imperatively demand the constant presence of a naval force in this harbor, with that of Mazatlan.

Given under my hand and the seal of the consulate this 29th day of June, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. G. BRYANT,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE, *Monterey, Mexico, May 17, 1864.*

U. S. CONSUL,
Guaymas, Mexico:

SIR: An American named Robertson, or Robinson, is on his way to the Pacific Coast expecting to capture one of the California steamers

* Not found as an inclosure, but see General Orders, No. 35, of July 19, p. 911.

at either Mazatlan or Guaymas. He has with him several men. They all came here from Texas, where they have served in the rebel army. He was heard to say while here that there would be no difficulty in accomplishing his object, as all the men on the California steamers running down the Pacific coast were Southerners. I have notified our consul at Mazatlan, and for fear of its being lost will write him again.

Yours, truly,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Consul.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

GUAYMAS, *June 29, 1864.*

U. S. VICE-CONSUL,
Guaymas, Mexico:

We, the subscribers, would most respectfully represent that there have recently arrived in this city certain parties from the valley of the Mississippi, among them a man known by the name of Robinson, and another as Kennedy; that we have good reason to believe that the object of these men is the seizure of one or more of the steamers running upon this coast for the purpose of converting them into privateers; that since their arrival these men have been constant in their efforts to organize and strengthen their party from among their sympathizers in this place, who are numerous; that among others one of the subscribers, Mr. Collins, was approached, to whom they in a manner developed their plans, and that another of the subscribers, Mr. Dering, was also approached, and in Mazatlan another of the subscribers, Mr. Duffield, ascertained that there was another party organized to act in concert with the parties here to carry out the objects above indicated; and we furthermore understand that official information has been received at your office from Monterey and Mazatlan that plans of this kind were on foot, and indicating the very parties now here as the agents. Now, therefore, we would most respectfully request that you would transmit to the head of the Military Department of the Pacific such information as you may be in possession of, and also this representation, with an earnest demand that a requisite naval force may be kept in this harbor, and that of Mazatlan, to protect the lives and interests of loyal citizens of the United States, and we, loyal citizens of the United States, would represent that without such protection we believe all our interests to be in imminent jeopardy.

M. B. DUFFIELD,

U. S. Marshal of Arizona.

W. H. DAUGHERTY,

Captain U. S. [Steamer] General Jesup.

J. J. RODGERS.

N. R. DERING.

NATHANIEL HILLER.

FARRELLY ALDEN,

Late Vice-Consul.

WM. G. MOODY.

JOSEPH TILDEN.

J. L. RIPLEY.

GEO. PHILLIPS.

JAMES COLLINS.

E. NAHEMAN,

Steamer Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Order Sherman's company from La Paz to Fort Yuma, unless you deem its longer stay necessary.

By order:

RICH'D. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
*Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding District of Southern California:*

SIR: The commanding general directs that the Fourth Infantry company in camp at or near La Paz, Ariz. Ter., will, unless you deem its longer stay necessary at that point, return to Fort Yuma.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1, reporting the peaceable state of affairs in your district, and of July 2, reporting the determination of a few Salt Lake merchants to initiate a forced change in the currency of the Territory, and requesting the instruction of the department commander in relation to the course you shall take in the matter, it having been your first impulse to crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. Soon after the receipt of these letters came your telegrams of the 13th, received last night, and of the 15th, received to-day, reporting a threatened insurrection on the part of the Mormons, on the alleged pretext of the presence of the provost guard in Salt Lake City. Last night I telegraphed you in answer to yours of the 13th as follows: "The major-general commanding the department approves of your determination to avoid a conflict with the Mormons. Do so by all means. Is there not some other cause than the mere presence of the guard in the city? Examine closely. Remove the guard and troops rather than their presence should cost a war." The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has every confidence in your discretion and good judgment, as he has in your zeal and ability, and is certain he will not have to appeal to these high qualities in vain. The condition of affairs at Salt Lake as reported by you is very critical, not only as regards your own command, but as regards this department and the whole country. The question is, are we at this time, and as we are now situated, in a condition to undertake to carry on a war against the Mormons—for any cause whatever—if it can possibly be avoided; not whether there are not matters that require to be changed, bad government and worse morals to

be corrected, and the authority of the National Government to be more thoroughly enforced; but can we not pass all these by for the present, at least, and thus avoid weakening the General Government, now taxed to its utmost and struggling for its very existence. Your forces are very few and scattered—so the general finds those in the other districts—so undoubtedly will be found those in the Territories adjoining you. To send you the forces necessary to resist the Mormons, much more to assail them, would require more means and men than could be gathered together and sent to you from this coast; to send away those which could be had would leave it in the hands of secessionists, and that at a time the inhabitants are looking with anxiety to the troubled and critical state of foreign affairs.

A war with the Mormons would be the opportunity which our domestic enemies would not fail to improve, and it is not too much to say that at this time such a war would prove fatal to the Union cause in this department. Under these circumstances, the major-general considers that it is the course of true patriotism for you not to embark in any hostilities, nor suffer yourself to be drawn into any course which will lead to hostilities. It is infinitely better that you should, under the present circumstances, avoid contact with them. The object of troops being at this time in Utah is to protect the overland route and not to endeavor to correct the evil conduct, manifest as it is, of the inhabitants of that Territory. This undoubtedly will tax your forbearance and your prudence to the utmost, but the general trusts it will not do so in vain. At this distance the general is unable to give you specific instructions as to the particular things to be done or to be avoided, and must necessarily leave the details in your hands.

To insure this dispatch reaching you it is sent by the hands of that excellent officer Major McGarry, whom you will retain, if you require him, at the headquarters of his regiment. He is informed of the contents of this dispatch, so that he may communicate them in case he has to destroy it. It would be well, however, if they were kept by you in strict confidence. A telegraphic cipher is also sent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT LAKE CITY, *July 16, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The excitement is fast abating; any indication of weakness or vacillation on my part would precipitate trouble. The presence of the provost guard was simply the excuse for the development of the innate and persistent disloyalty of the church leaders, who seek to force me into some position which will secure my removal and a consequent overthrow of my policy in Utah. The removal of the provost guard under the circumstances would be disastrous in the extreme. My opinion is decided that a firm front presented to their armed demonstrations will alone secure peace and counteract the machinations of the traitor leaders of this fanatical and deluded people.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP AT THE WESTERN BASE
OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
110 Miles east of Fort Klamath, July 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Yesterday the petty chief and two others of the band of Indians of this vicinity came into camp by my direction, and with them a party of men representing themselves to be from Owyhee and ostensibly bound for Surprise Valley and the settlements of Northern California. The Indians came unarmed and remained at camp last night. This morning, after gaining what information I could respecting their country, numbers, &c., I dismissed them and sent them from camp in company with the two Indian messengers who had brought them. Soon after their departure the messengers returned and stated that the other three had been ambushed and fired upon by four of the party of citizens who came yesterday, and they thought all were killed. I immediately dispatched a detachment of ten men in pursuit, who succeeded only in finding the body of a Mr. Burton, one of the attacking party, with all of his equipments. These were brought to camp, and subsequently two of the survivors came in, and shortly after the other arrived with a detachment which I had sent to re-enforce the first sent out. The object of the attack upon these Indians was to get possession of some horses which they were reported to have, but for which the aggressors set up no claim whatever, neither for themselves nor for anybody else. The only excuse offered in justification of the act is that about a year ago the leader of the party (the four) lost some stock on the Malheur, and, to use one of their own expressions in the premises, this was their first chance to get even. They got possession of two horses, but the unarmed Indians being joined just then by armed comrades, the result is as stated. Both of the horses, however, remained near Burton's body, and have been brought in with it. They are inferior animals and poorly repay the cost of getting them. No evidence being at hand that their ownership is not properly vested in the Indians, I shall direct their return to them. No Indian depredations are reported to have been committed in this vicinity, though the principal traveled route from Red Bluff and Fort Crook to John Day's River and vicinity passes directly through the country which these Indians occupy. Several trains with families are on the road to the southward of me, and these I have notified to hurry forward to this point. I shall halt here a few days until I can ascertain, if possible, what the result of this affair will be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,

*Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Klamath and Owyhee Expedition.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 35. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1864.*

There being probable danger of an attempt to take possession of steamers on this coast by men introducing themselves as passengers, and then rising on the officers and crew, the following regulations will be enforced:

1. Every person coming as a passenger on board of American merchant steamers plying coastwise between American ports, or between

an American port and a foreign port, or on an American vessel leaving an American port to ply between foreign ports, will be required to deliver any and every weapon in his possession to the officer of the ship who may be designated for the purpose by the master, owners, or agents thereof. This officer will effectually secure all arms so received, will give receipts for them, and will return them to their respective owners when they quit the ship at the end of their voyage.

2. That there be no evasion of this order, it is made the duty of the master of every steamer, as above designated, to cause passengers to be examined by one of the ship's officers as they come on board of the vessel, or of the lighter, boat, or tug which may carry them to it, and at the same time to cause every article of baggage which the passengers may have in their hands, or to which they have access, to be thoroughly searched. Through baggage which shall pass at once into the possession of the master of the ship, and to which passengers shall have no access during the voyage, need not be searched. Should there be an occasion for any one to visit it, it must be under the eye of one of the ship's officers, or the person so visiting it must be again examined as he quits the baggage room. Through baggage not in a baggage room, but placed on deck or elsewhere within reach of passengers, must either be searched or placed under constant guard, and no one allowed to open it except in the presence of one of the ship's officers. Passengers who may on the voyage go ashore at any intermediate ports will be subjected to the same examination when they return as when they first came on board.

3. The steamer's officers should have arms for their own protection and that of their vessel, and be on their guard that no one has an opportunity of seizing them.

4. As there are so few things so annoying as these examinations, those on whom this duty may fall are enjoined to make them with every consideration for the passengers consistent with an effective compliance with this order.

In view of the calamity which the seizure of a steamer on these distant seas would be to the nation, and the disaster it would entail on this coast, and the ruin it would prove to the unfortunate travelers on board, it is confidently hoped that all good and loyal people will, by their ready compliance therewith, be active in their support of the measures herein ordered, so that none but our covert enemies may be found denouncing, opposing, or endeavoring to evade them.

By command of Major General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 156. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1864.*

1. Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to Fort Miller and assume command of his regiment, headquarters Fort Miller. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and report to Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.—For Carleton to Coult, relating to disposition of troops and supplies in Arizona, see Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 277.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Special Orders, No. 53, from your headquarters, appointing a provost-marshal and detailing a company as a provost guard to be quartered in the city of Salt Lake. The necessity for posting a guard in the city is not apparent to the commanding general, while on the other hand much dissatisfaction may result from such a movement. If the object was to keep soldiers out of the city and return stragglers or loungers to their companies it might have been accomplished by sending a patrol from Camp Douglas daily. The order above referred to will be revoked and the guard withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 19, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Since my letter of 14th instant nothing new has transpired. The reports from Jordan Creek as regards depredations and the defeat of a party of citizens by the Indians are corroborated. They are said to be quite bold, and display themselves on the mountain in the immediate vicinity of Ruby City. I succeeded in moving Lieutenant Funk, in command of forty-seven enlisted men of the infantry and a part of the cavalry, at daylight on the 18th, a portion of the cavalry having preceded him under Lieutenant Hardenburgh as additional escort to his supply train. They are expected to join the main party as soon as they can be relieved with safety to Captain Currey's supplies. I have no reports from the expedition of the latter. Some thirty-odd mules, with aparejos, were purchased at reasonable rates and a few hired. They carried forty days' rations for seventy-five men. I understand that a party of citizens have collected with the expectation of attacking the Indians. Whether they will await the arrival of the troops I am unable to learn, but hope they may. Lieutenant Funk will reach Boonville or Ruby City on the evening of the 20th, at which place I expect to join him, accompanied by Lieutenants White and Hobart. The court of which we were members having concluded its business to-day, I hope to reach Ruby City on the night of the 21st. My course will then be determined by information I may get there and attendant circumstances. I do not think of remaining longer or after Captain Currey's return to that part of the country, but will, if deemed advisable, leave part or all of the men somewhere near the mines. Reports have been freely circulated of trouble about ten miles above Salmon Falls. I am inclined to discredit them; at all events I have not been able to obtain any direct information on the point. Reliable information is received that there are now about 300 Indians (men) on Camas

Prairie. This I learned last evening from a Mr. Purvine, who is mining on South Boise. There are as yet no indications of hostility. The larger proportion of them are said to be from the Humboldt Mountains, which is at least a suspicious circumstance. Mr. Purvine is a well-known citizen. I think the force at this post should be increased by at least one company of cavalry. It is, I presume, impossible under present circumstances, but as a sound precaution I would recommend that Captain Small's company (G) be sent here for winter, if possible to procure forage at any reasonable rate. Hay is already engaged at \$35 and \$40 (currency) per ton in considerable quantity, which is as cheap as can be expected, and no doubt more, if considered necessary, can be procured at the same figures. The quartermaster has been directed to advertise for grain and straw, the bids for which will be reported when the question of increasing the cavalry force can be determined. I think it necessary, but if grain cannot be procured at less rates than last season, it would make it very costly to maintain cavalry here in such condition as would enable them to operate efficiently at any time during the winter season. The work in all branches is progressing satisfactorily at the post. Captain Seidenstriker is left temporarily in command. Expenditures will be necessarily large, but everything that attention, with strict regard for propriety and the interests of the Government, can accomplish will be done. If anything of interest transpires during my absence I will embrace the earliest opportunity of advising the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

In answer to your letter of the 9th and telegram of 13th instant, the major-general commanding directs me to say that he does not at this day deem it expedient to interfere by military force to regulate the currency in the District of Utah.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, CAL., July 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander that the mail route between Arcata, Humboldt County, and Weaverville, Trinity County (Route No. 14849), is now considered perfectly safe for the conveyance of mails without escorts. Private citizens are continually traveling between these points without molestation, and supply trains are sent from this post to Burnt Ranch, distant about thirty miles, on route to Weaverville, without escort. I respectfully recommend that the above route be again opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, July 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to ask the attention of the major-general commanding to the case of the Mexican general, Emelio Lanberg, lately arrived at San Francisco. He has doubtless been sent here by the "council of five" for the purpose of bribing the Mexicans in our midst to pronounce in favor of the Imperial Government. I have no apprehensions that this traitor to his country will be successful in his mission, yet I would not permit him to remain in our midst, striving, as he is, to enlist the sympathies of our Mexican population on the side of usurpation and tyranny. I firmly believe that this man has been sent to California not only to bring over to the Imperial party the Mexicans residing here, but to ascertain the public feeling on this coast in relation to the occupation of Mexico by the French and to fan the spirit of disloyalty by promises of foreign aid. We must not disguise from ourselves the fact that France has an eye on California, and hence all agents sent here from Mexico should be distrusted. My sympathies from the beginning have been strongly in favor of our sister Republic, and I pray that the noble, patriotic, and thrilling responses of the generals, Vega, Uraga, and Trias, may strike deep into the heart of every Mexican and cause them to rise en masse and hurl back to the sea their ruthless invaders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, July 22, 1864.

First Lieut. Edward D. Waite, Ninth Infantry, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. George Wright. He will repair to district headquarters and report for duty. Lieutenant Waite will perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general for the district. Communications will be addressed accordingly.

G. WRIGHT,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.**SUSANVILLE, CAL., July 22, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have visited the Indian country agreeably to orders from headquarters Fort Churchill, and found no Indians but what were peaceable. I have also visited Surprise Valley. The Indians are also quiet there, and I have every reason to believe that they will give the settlers in that portion of the country no trouble. I can see no use for troops in this portion of the country. It is very expensive, as I have to pay for forage and subsistence, legal tenders being very low. If agreeable to the general commanding I should like to be ordered back to Fort Churchill. Several of my men being sick and having no physician along with me, I have been obliged to employ one. Should the general commanding deem it necessary to have troops stationed in this part of

the country I would recommend Surprise Valley as headquarters, as it is a splendid valley for animals to graze. The expense of keeping a company or two there would be but little.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WELLS,

Captain Company D, First Batt. Nevada Territory Vol. Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding District of California.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, August 4, 1864.

Referred to Major McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., for special report. Return letter of Captain Wells to this office.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC,

San Francisco, July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. Army,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, with the accompanying documents. Being at Mare Island at the time, I regret to say they did not reach me in season to forward copies to the admiral of the squadron by the steamer of yesterday, but will do so by the next steamer, and have no doubt that he will take immediate action in relation to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,

Commodore and Senior Naval Officer Present.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 24, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,

Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at the hands of Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, of your dispatch of the 16th instant, communicating to me the views of the major-general commanding the department in reference to present and future Mormon complications in Utah, and also your favor of same date inclosing a telegraphic cipher.

Last night I telegraphed you as follows:

McGarry has arrived; all quiet. The wishes of the commanding general will be strictly complied with.

With the addition of three or four companies from Fort Churchill I will be responsible for the protection of the overland mail and the peaceable solution of the Mormon question. I am aware how difficult it must be, even after the fullest exposition in writing, for one at a distance to fully comprehend the state of affairs existing in this Territory, and I feel sensible of the high honor done me by the commanding general in his expressions of reliance on my judgment and discretion. At the same time I am thankful for the very full exposition you have given me of the views of the commanding general, and take this occasion to repeat that they shall be implicitly observed by me, with the confident hope that nothing shall occur in my power to prevent which will cause him to feel that his reliance in me has been misplaced. For manifest reasons some of the acts performed by me or things done may at a distance appear a deviation from the peaceful policy which is at once my own aim and the desire of the general commanding, but I beg leave respectfully to assure you that those acts have been at times absolutely necessary to insure peace, and certainly always, in my judgment, calculated to promote it. The commanding general by this time, I presume, fully understands that in case of a foreign war the overland mail would stand in far more danger from the Mormons than from Indians or other foes, and to protect that route it is necessary that the former should understand most fully that there is not only the intention but there is also the power to hold them in check. The presence of the troops here, while giving no just cause of offense, and without infringing in the least upon the rights of any citizen, is potent to prevent difficulties and obstructions which would assuredly result in war. The exhibition of firmness and determination, accompanied by a display of force, will, I am confident, secure peace and prevent complications. Such addition to my present command as has been asked for, and which I hope is in the power of the general commanding to give, I am confident will enable me to do all that is necessary, and I have no hesitation in pledging myself to the maintenance of peace in Utah without compromising the dignity of my Government or pandering in the least to the threats or expostulations of the treasonable organization which holds so great a sway in this Territory. So long as my guns command the city as they do, and the force under my command is not too much reduced, I have no fear and will be responsible for the result. Brigham Young will not commence hostilities, I think, and I need hardly say that I will not inaugurate them so long as peace is possible without dishonor. I trust that I fully appreciate the anxiety with which the commanding general, in view of the circumstances surrounding him, regards the possibility of conflict in this Territory, and so appreciating, I need hardly add that nothing will be done by me tending to complicate the undoubtedly bad state of affairs existing here.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1864.

Governor Low,
Sacramento:

I wish to come up to see you. Will you be at home this week?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal..

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has duly considered the communication of Bishop Kavanaugh submitted by you on the 21st instant, since when he has received from him personally further explanations and statements touching his presence on this coast. From those and other sources the general is satisfied Bishop Kavanaugh is neither an emissary from the enemy nor from such organization known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South as exists in the States in rebellion, but that he came here from his place of residence in Kentucky on an invitation from church organizations already existing in this section of the country. The general places full faith in the protestations of the bishop that he has neither directly nor indirectly interfered in any way in political matters connected with the war, but has, here as at home, used his influence to soften the asperities which it has caused.

In consideration of the foregoing and of the readiness manifested by him to take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America, disclaiming and renouncing allegiance to any other Government, the general directs Bishop Kavanaugh to be released from further restraint. In doing so the general feels it opportune to call formally his attention and that of the churches to which he is now ministering to the designation they preserve of Methodist Episcopal Church South, the term South, thus used, having no significance in this extreme West, not connected with the States at war against the United States and with the cause of that war. It is, at this day, and under existing circumstances, of no practical consequence how they came to have that name other than that it was brought about, no matter how, by the same great cause which brought about the war itself, and its retention by the church in a section where that cause never existed and is never to exist has the inevitable effect to give rise to distrust on the part of large numbers of the best disposed of people who are led to suspect that it is not merely a term implying church organization, but one signifying a certain political affiliation as well. To this the bishop should attribute the origin, in a great degree, of the reports which have caused the personal inconvenience to which he has been subjected. The general was glad to be informed by him that he himself advised that their designation be changed, and that one of the articles of his church imposed the obligation on its pastors and members to be obedient to the powers that be. In these times of so much mistrust and misapprehension it is to be hoped that these facts may become more generally and publicly known, for they would go far toward removing one cause among many which threaten this peaceful department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 38. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1864.*

I. The arrest of a prominent citizen on the charge of endeavoring, among other disloyal practices, to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the Government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the U. S. military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is

made no part of the duty of the U. S. military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part, to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less to control or restrain, any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

II. No armed organization will be suffered in the department save those sanctioned by competent constituted authority.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 25, 1864.

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,

Comdg. Expedition on Canyon City Road, via Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inquire whether you have had any communication as yet with Captain Drake. If not, he thinks it would be advisable for you to do so, and desires you to give him all the information in your power as to the hiding places of the Indians, and any other information which you deem of service. For this purpose you are authorized to employ an expressman, or a small party of your own men, as you may think advisable. If you consider that you have very little of importance to communicate, write to Captain Drake by Fort Dalles. The general had hoped that Captain Currey's command would have met you. The general thinks Camp Maury is about fifty miles south of you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 26, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

We have here but three small companies of artillery. I want to mount one of them as soon as possible, for there is not a field battery in the department, and I ask authority to raise a regiment of volunteer artillery for the defense in part of the fortifications of this harbor and city, they being now more exposed than the present state of the country justifies.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN,

Second Artillery, No. 143 Fifth Avenue, New York:

It is designed to raise a regiment of artillery for the defense of this coast. Should it be done, the Governor has promised to let me name the officer. Will you accept the place of colonel and come as my chief of artillery?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 162. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Company F, Ninth Infantry (Capt. Charles O. Wood), will proceed to and take post at Alcatraz. As soon as convenient after its arrival Capt. William A. Winder, Third Artillery, will be relieved, according to his own request, and will proceed with his company to and take post at Point San José (Black Point). Lieut. George F. Hunting, of Capt. Winder's company, will remain on duty at Alcatraz as instructor of artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The occasion is taken to commend both captains Winder and Mears (now commanding at Point San José) for the zeal and activity they have shown whilst in command of their respective posts.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 49. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 26, 1864.*

1. In order to protect travel, clear the road of thieving, troublesome Indians, and complying with directions of the commanding general, Capt. John C. Cremony's company (B), Second California Cavalry, is hereby detailed to patrol the Fort Mojave road between Camp Cady, on the Mojave River, and Rock Spring.

* * * * *

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN JOSÉ, July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON:

DEAR SIR: Having been favored by Bishop Kavanaugh with a perusal of your note, officially releasing him from restraint, and also the inclosed order* of Major General McDowell concerning the matter, it occurs to me that it would be productive of good to the State in its present agitated condition, and but justice to all concerned, to publish the said note and order. Much of the suspicion and excitement existing arises, as General McDowell suggests, from a misapprehension of facts. Many are ignorant of the facts in Bishop Kavanaugh's case. Many, too, know the bare circumstance of his arrest, but are unapprised of his considerate treatment by the officers to whom the matter was committed, and his subsequent release, indicating a disposition on the part of the military authorities to do justice and observe that scrupulous regard for truth and honor characteristic of the true soldier. From an expression in General McDowell's communication, I infer that he may not be unwilling that it should be published. If I am correct in this supposition, I would respectfully beg of you for the favor of a line to that effect. If General McDowell should be willing for the publication, he may have a choice as to the channel through which the publication shall be made. If so, his wishes in the matter will be followed, if indicated. I make

* See Haven to Mason, July 25, p. 918.

this request from a sincere desire to remove causes of misapprehension, to promote peace in California, where I have lived nearly ten years, and tried to perform every duty of a citizen who loves his country, and where all my earthly interests are staked. I am certain that the publication will do good, and will be an act of justice alike to Bishop Kavanaugh and General McDowell.

If you favor me with an answer, address me at San José.

I am, very respectfully,

O. P. FITZGERALD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 59. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,*
Near Great Salt Lake City, July 26, 1864.

Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Connor, Utah Ter., and assume command of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineer Corps, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I took occasion a few days since to make, in company with some of the principal U. S. officers, civil and military, and citizens of this city, an inspection of the fortifications and armament of this harbor. I did this before I had heard of the appropriation by Congress for the land defenses of this city, and with the view of impressing on the company the necessity for such defenses, with the ultimate object of obtaining the necessary means from the State or city to enable me to make these land defenses myself, in case the matter could not be gotten through Congress and an emergency should arise for their immediate construction. Our excursion had an effect I was not calculating upon. It materially weakened the confidence which, to a certain extent, had heretofore been enjoyed by the residents here in the sufficiency of water defenses themselves. This as much, if not more, on account of the guns and ammunition as of the works which they were intended to arm. The charts of the harbor will show you the islands, the width of the channel, and depth of the water, but will not inform you of the prevailing winds which blow from the sea right into the gate; nor of the fogs which for a large part of the year enable vessels (as was the case when I arrived) to get quite inside before being seen. The Golden Gate is about as wide as the Narrows at New York, but the gate here opens right at once upon the broad ocean and not into a lower bay. On account of the width of the channel at the Golden Gate and the deep water at Lime Point, the work at Fort Point, about the size and kind of Fort Richmond, would be no barrier against steam vessels. Lime Point is a cliff with water at its base so deep and so swift that a lead has never (Captain Elliot, engineer, says) found bottom. To blast this cliff and build up a castle-work of masonry on the shelf is the labor of years at a cost of a million. It would not meet the existing emergency to do anything with it, and I would not in the present exhausted condition of the country advise its being even

commenced. Within a few hundred yards seaward of Lime Point, between it and the light-house, is a little valley—a recess in the line of cliffs—where a water battery could be constructed in a few days, and which, if suitably armed and the overhanging heights properly occupied, would do all that could be done to give immediate strength to the first line of works. This valley is a couple of hundred yards farther off from Fort Point than is Lime Point, and should have heavy guns, some of them rifled. This should be done at once. Passing the first line, which could now be readily done by Lime Point, vessels intending to force an entrance into the bay would have to do so either between Alcatraz Island and the city, between Alcatraz and Angel Island, or north of Angel Island by what is called the Raccoon Straits. Vessels going between Alcatraz and the city would be exposed to the cross fire from the guns at Alcatraz, and on the city side from those at Point San José, or Black Point, as it is called. To go through the middle channel they would be exposed to the guns on Alcatraz and the small battery on Angel Island. This channel is very broad, and has but few large and no rifled guns bearing on it. To go through Raccoon Straits they would have the direct fire of both the batteries on Angel Island till they should be well into the straits, when they would be exposed to only those of the north battery. This battery is a small one, placed in an excavation made in a friable rocky cliff, of which the island is mainly composed, and so high above the water (which is very deep a few feet from its base) that vessels could pass close in to shore with impunity. The south battery is also at a great height above the water, and would have, from the great distance at which vessels might pass from it and the caliber and kind of guns that have been provided for it, only a plunging fire. Vessels passing these batteries have nothing to stop them going up to the navy-yard at Mare Island or around the bay to the city, in front of which they could lie undisturbed. On this account I wish that the temporary water batteries at the wharf on Angel Island be included in the system of defense; that earth-work batteries like those you have made on Staten Island and adjoining Fort Hamilton might at once be commenced on Yerba Buena Island and at the base of Rincon Hill, the former to aid in defending Raccoon Channel, and the latter to make it impossible for a fleet to remain if it should get within the lower lines of defense. In this harbor where large caliber and rifle guns, one or the other, or both, are especially applicable, there are but two 15-inch guns and no rifle guns whatever, and the allowance of such guns, as fixed (according to General Ramsay's report) by the Secretary of War, is for this harbor six 15-inch guns and twelve 7-inch rifle guns. In case of difficulties with a foreign maritime power (concerning which the people here are sensitive) we could get nothing from the Eastern States except with great risk. We have no establishments for casting guns. It would be impossible to send us those of the proper caliber and kind overland, and we would have to get along with those we might have on hand or which might escape hostile fleets. For this reason this coast ought to be well supplied at once and in advance of the other coasts. I do not know how far the Engineer Department have this matter (of fixing the armament) in charge, but to the extent it may have I wish some of the same enlightened judgment in this matter which gave us such a number of heavy guns for our Eastern works may do the same for the harbors of the Pacific Coast, where they are more needed than on the Atlantic. In the matter of the land batteries on Yerba Buena and at the foot of Rincon Hill in front of the Marine Hospital, and in respect to the land defenses for which recent

appropriations have been made, I trust that as far as possible such direction may be given as will enable them to be commenced at once, require them to be carried on with as much dispatch, consequently as little reference back to Washington as possible, and with regard to the uneasy state of feeling here, our distance from home, and the present unsettled state of the political world. I trust you still recollect our conversation in New York on the subject of land defenses here and of the objects they should fulfill.

Yours, very sincerely and truly,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 50. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 27, 1864.*

I. In compliance with directions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, of date 14th instant, Company H (Cass'), Fourth California Infantry, including twenty-five men of Company C (West's), same regiment, temporarily attached, is hereby detached from its post and will take up its line of march on 2d of August proximo for the town of San Luis Obispo, where it will encamp until further orders. Its route of march will be the sea-coast road via Santa Barbara.

* * * * *

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,

Second Lieut., Fourth California Inftry., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,

Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City:

The general is willing a small police guard (less than a company) shall be kept in the city of Great Salt Lake for police purposes, connected with the troops, to prevent them committing any disorders or being absent without authority, but let it have nothing to do with the Mormon question. The companies of Third Infantry at Ruby will be relieved by a company from Fort Churchill, and you can draw them in as soon as relieved. The four companies of cavalry now at Fort Churchill will be sent to replace the troops at Camp Douglas who are mustered out. Two of these companies will come to you dismounted and will be mounted and equipped by you from the horses and equipments of the men of Second Cavalry as they are mustered out.

RICHD. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 39. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1864.*

As soon as the necessary transportation can be procured the following movements of troops will be carried into effect in the order in which they are numbered:

1. Company A, Nevada Territory infantry, will proceed to the Smoke Creek country and relieve the company of cavalry now operating there. When relieved the latter will return to Fort Churchill, preparatory to marching to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

2. Company B, Nevada Territory infantry, will proceed to and take post at Camp Ruby. As soon after its arrival as practicable Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Third Infantry California Volunteers, with the two companies (B and E) of his regiment, will take up the line of march for Camp Douglas.

3. Companies C, D, E, and F, Nevada Territory Cavalry, will proceed by squadron to Camp Douglas, the dismounted companies marching first and some days in advance of the mounted squadron. The dismounted companies will be mounted and equipped in Utah from the horses and equipments of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers as the men of the latter regiment are mustered out of the service.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War does not approve of raising troops for special or local purposes. Volunteers in the Department of the Pacific can be raised through the Governor, under authority already given, and infantry which will be available elsewhere can be instructed at artillery firing in the forts. Volunteer regiments of artillery here have been nearly all converted into infantry, and no more such regiments will be raised.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Napa City, July 29, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: I am certain that you will consider the statements which I now make as prompted by no unreasonable fear, and at the same time will look upon them as the result of a very long and careful consideration of affairs as they now exist in this county.

May I beg your attention to the statements which follow: This county is known as "for the Union," but there is but a small majority against the party called "Democratic," and which, at least in this locality, are the most open-mouthed secessionists and enemies of the Government. In ordinary times we should consider ourselves perfectly able to maintain our position as loyal men, and indeed may be able to do so now, but still think it best to report to you, sir, as the commandant of this department, the following facts within our knowledge: 1. The majority of the population outside of town are, as we believe, thoroughly secessionized, and there may be counted among their numbers some of the most rabid and determined enemies of the Government. 2. We have here three volunteer companies, one of infantry, one of artillery, and one (just organized) of cavalry. This force, small as it is, might give us some assurance of safety were it not that the armory of the infantry company is in a building owned and held by a rabid secessionist, so that the arms, &c., would be at the mercy of any gang that might choose to take them, especially if an attack should be made at night. The pieces belonging to the artillery, although in a building

owned by a sound Union man, are exposed to the same danger, as no guard is kept over the premises. It is, of course, impossible for us to say whether authority exists in your department to render these munitions of war more secure, but upon the presumption that such authority exists, we beg to ask your attention to the facts as stated. It is undoubtedly true that great mischief might arise from a sudden attempt on the part of the disloyal element to create a disturbance.

If it shall seem to you that these representations do not require present attention, at least a duty will have been discharged in stating the facts of the case.

Very respectfully, sir, yours,

RICHARD T. MONTGOMERY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 30, 1864.

Hon. Mr. WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: The major general commanding would be pleased to see you at this office on Monday morning next, with reference to affairs pertaining to the Indian Department on this coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

It is officially reported that photographic views of the interior and exterior of the batteries on Alcatraz Island have been taken by permission of Captain Winder, commanding, and that their publication has been sanctioned by Colonel De Russy. The Secretary of War directs that you take measures to suppress such publication, and that you report to the Adjutant General whether or not Colonel De Russy and Captain Winder gave their sanction and permission, as above stated.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the embarrassment existing in the department in consequence of the depreciation of Treasury notes, now worth only 40 cents on the dollar. As a circulating medium Treasury notes are not used on this coast, consequently when an officer draws his pay the first thing to be done is to convert his notes into specie, and if the proceeds are sufficient to enable him to pay his mess bill he will be very fortunate. For example, all my pay and allowances for last month barely sufficed to

pay for the board of myself and Mrs. Wright. The subject is one of grave consideration. Our officers are patriotic and devoted to the Union; they give their services freely to the Government. Many of them have families to support, and unless they happen to have means independent of their pay it is absolutely impossible for them to get along. Some time since an order was sent from Washington directing that the troops in this department should be paid one-half in specie, but the authority was revoked on the following day. If authority was given for half pay and the commutation for quarters and fuel for officers stationed in cities to be paid in specie it would relieve us exceedingly. It is with extreme reluctance that I make this appeal to our Government, knowing as I do the embarrassment under which it is laboring to meet the demands against it. General McDowell, having served long in the Eastern States, will comprehend our difficulties here, and I most earnestly request the general to use his influence to relieve us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill:

The four companies of Nevada cavalry are ordered to Salt Lake. One company of Nevada infantry relieves the cavalry company in Smoke Creek region, and one company goes to Camp Ruby; the other remains at Fort Churchill.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 27. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 1, 1864.

I. Capt. E. R. Theller, Second Infantry California Volunteers, having been relieved by Capt. D. M. Greene, Sixth Infantry California, as assistant commissary of musters, District of Humboldt, will proceed without delay to Light-House Point, Humboldt Bay, Cal., and assume command of the troops at that place.

* * * * *

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I would respectfully suggest to the major-general commanding that if the Secretary of War would call Colonel Black to Washington after his arrival at West Point and refer the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner to him for information concerning matters

in the northern part of this State that much valuable information might be gained and many of the complications which have heretofore locked the Indian and military departments would no doubt be satisfactorily disposed of.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have no doubt Colonel Black could give valuable information to the Department of the Interior, and suggest this communication be referred to that Department, that, if the Secretary should approve, he may be directed to communicate it in person.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 168. }	<i>San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1864.</i>
* * *	* * *

4. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of California having reported that there were no longer any Indians in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, that post will be abandoned, and the troops garrisoning it will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks with the last train carrying Government property. Measures will be taken at once by the proper staff departments to remove to the Wilmington depot in the most economical way all the movable public property.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., Los Angeles County, August 4, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate for the information of the major-general commanding that a few weeks since the secession population of this county was unusually busy in overhauling and repairing its fire-arms—private property. That those localities having secession majorities were visited by two strangers traveling from the northward, who evidently were emissaries of the Confederacy, and whose business was to advise and assist in having their friends armed. That this activity extended beyond the limits of the county I am not advised. The information is considered worthy of communicating, as indicating prearranged plans having their origin beyond this vicinity. During the month of May last I dispatched Captain Sanchez, then commanding a company of native California cavalry at this post, to Lower California in order to obtain information of the number of Americans located across the boundary of the United States in Mexican territory. The

captain crossed the line near San Diego and successfully accomplished his errand, reporting upon his return having seen some fifty men, mostly with families, who had recently emigrated from this State, as they said, "to avoid a draft." They were settled at three different points a few miles south of the line, and were employed in raising crops of grain. Although their number has not been materially augmented since that time, I have reason to believe it would be in event of a draft, or the immediate prospect of one for military purposes. The locality offers many facilities for a rendezvous of secessionists. More rain has fallen there than in any portion of Southern California, and the grazing is comparatively abundant, while all of this district is suffering terribly from drought. The undersigned observes no indications of intended hostilities or of combined opposition to law within this district. There are many points, however, where hostilities would be provoked and where loyal people could not live were it not for the controlling influence exercised by the presence of troops. During the months of September and October next a very large proportion of the three-year volunteers serving in this district will be discharged by expiration of enlistments. It is considered essential to the peace and quiet of the country that their places be promptly supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I received and answered yesterday the telegram of 2d instant from Captain Haven, saying that you would sail on the 17th, &c. I wrote immediately to the collector at Port Angeles, copying said telegram, and asking him to be good enough to reply promptly, so that I might, if possible, be able to telegraph to you the same before the 17th. It is doubtful if I can get any reply by that date. If you should fail to get the Shubrick, you would probably have no trouble in getting the Eliza Anderson (steamer which runs on the sound) to stop for you at San Juan Island. I recommend to you to read, general, the article on the San Juan question in the Edinburgh Review for April, 1864. It gives the British side of the question. You will notice (p. 233) that he says that the Canal de Haro Passage was not used until recently. This has been studiously asserted; Governor Douglas once at Victoria said so to me. I instantly reminded him that Wilkes' voyage and exploration was in 1843. His chart of Puget Sound was out some years before the treaty of 1846 giving with minuteness the soundings (or rather, such is the depth, the no sounding, the no bottom) of the Haro Passage. Since I have been in command several tangled questions between the residents on San Juan have arisen. Our civil authorities in the county were disposed to raise questions. I appealed to their patriotism to await the conclusion of the war before urging their claims imperatively upon our Government. My course concerning San Juan, with the concurrence of General Wright, has been to administer opiates and stave off puzzling questions growing out of the joint occupation. I recommend to you to get the Shubrick to take you into Port Discovery (some of the naval gentlemen have spoken of Port Discovery as a naval depot,

but I think that the anchorage is too deep, so it is said), a fine harbor on our side; also to show you Point Defiance, twelve miles north of Fort Steilacoom. They should probably some day both be fortified, especially the latter. Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, were declared a military reservation in 1860, and surveyed by Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineers, by order of General Wright. It is a point which should at once be fortified if we wish to defend the sound. I have met with such poor encouragement in reference to the mouth of the Columbia, the temporary fortifications being begun, and the few ordnance being sent only after long and incessant importunities, that I have not been encouraged to say much about Point Defiance. The Coast Survey map of 1854, entitled "Reconnaissance of Canal de Haro and Strait of Rosario and Approaches," you will find to be admirable on the whole. General Totten recommended for the Columbia River a heavily armored battery and ram, and I have made several unavailing efforts to get one. I shall invite your aid in the matter. I shall be happy to see you here, and have thus cursorily hinted some of the topics I may call to your notice. I shall be pleased to welcome you to my quarters on your arrival.

I remain, general, very truly and respectfully, yours,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 5, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

In compliance with the orders communicated by Major-General Halleck by telegraph on the 2d instant, I have to report having suppressed the publication of the photographic views of the batteries of Alcatraz Island. The provost-marshal-general has all the negatives and all the copies, except those Captain Elliot sent to the Engineer Department. Captain Winder reports, in answer to the inquiry directed to be made, that the pictures were taken in compliance with circular orders from the Quartermaster-General, and that to save expense he gave permission to sell some of the detached views as would be of no particular use in the hands of improper persons; that the proofs were all submitted to Colonel De Russy before this permission was given. Colonel De Russy reports that some small photographs of different parts of the works on Alcatraz Island were sent to him by Captain Winder, then commanding at Alcatraz, to know whether any objections could be made to printing them, and that on examination he said there was no impropriety in those he saw being printed.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineer Corps:

I am struck by the fact that at this time, in this distant port and in the present unsettled and delicate state of our affairs, there are now lying English, French, and Russian men-of-war covering the shipping and town completely, and that we have not a single gun, either ashore

or afloat, bearing or that can be brought to bear on them, to require them to leave should we wish them to go. I think we need earth batteries on Yerba Buena and at foot of Rincon Hill to control the harbor should vessels pass the lower lines. Have written more in full by mail.*

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

I am convinced your department has not provided enough heavy and rifled guns for this coast, and beg that something be done to increase the number and place us here at an early day in a better state of defense. There are now some heavy rifled guns at the navy-yard at Mare Island, in this harbor. Can you not get authority for their transfer to the land service at this place?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, August 5, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed letters from different parties relative to organizations existing in this State in hostility to the Government of the United States. I have in the last week or two received many official letters from militia officers asking for ball cartridges for their companies, and in every instance they state that they have reason to believe and do believe that there are armed organizations in their respective counties ready at a moment's warning to resist the execution of the Federal laws, and particularly in case of a draft. I have, or the State has, no ball cartridges on hand, so of course I have furnished none, and the militia of the State are entirely without ammunition, not even having bullet molds. The writers of the communications from Sonora I know personally; they are both good citizens, loyal men, and of good character and standing in the community. I therefore thought it my duty under the circumstances, the Governor being absent from the State and likely to be so for some week or ten days to come, to transmit those letters for the consideration of the general commanding the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General State of California.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

General G. S. EVANS,
Sacramento:

SONORA, July 28, 1864.

DEAR GEORGE: From various reliable sources in different portions of the county I learn that organizations are being formed for the purpose of resisting by force any draft or other order of the Government.

* See July 27, p. 921.

They are styled Democratic clubs, and propose to arm and be prepared for any emergency. The members are generally Copperheads, the secessionists being rather inclined to keep aloof from any active participation in the movement. The Sonora club had a meeting on Saturday night last, and was addressed by District Attorney Brewer in a speech full of treason and hostility to the Government. Among other suggestions he advised all his Democratic friends to arm and be wholly prepared to repel any attempt to enforce any unpalatable measure. The entire speech is said to have been a rehash of Weller's, and in the same strain of invectives. It would seem as if the chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee had distributed the programme of opposition throughout the State. Of the existence of the club or its purposes no secret is made. The design is to resist, and the power is openly avowed. Under these circumstances it has been suggested to me to address you on the subject, with a view of enlisting your aid and influence in getting a company of soldiers stationed here. You know how inefficient and unreliable the military companies in the county would be in the event of an outbreak, and as for the civil authorities, nothing could be expected from them. In a political point of view, the presence of a military force would be advantageous in this, that it would intimidate and choke off the Italian vote, at least one hundred strong, in the county, which, as you know, has been for years illegally cast for the opposition. This, however, is a minor consideration compared with other advantages that might be derived from the proposed measure. Will you at your earliest convenience give me your views on the subject, together with suggestions as to the best mode of representing the matter to the proper authorities. Redmond continues to exercise the functions of notary public, because, as he says, his successor has not been appointed and qualified. How is this? Several have spoken about it. How is your stock? Doc. Brown is elated with the prospect of the claim, and hopes you will make a fortune of your stock. Everybody is well so far as I know, and the weather awfully hot.

Yours, truly,

McW.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SONORA, *July 30, 1861.*

General EVANS:

DEAR SIR: Believing the time has come when it is necessary that the Government should have some troops in this county to preserve the peace and enforce the rightful laws of the land, and knowing you as a loyal citizen, equally with myself interested in preserving the peace of our county, I have thought it proper that I should communicate with you in relation to having a company of cavalry stationed here, believing you can assist us in obtaining the same. That the secesh portion of the Democracy are arming and have secret organizations throughout the county, there is not a reasonable doubt. You know the men who are the leaders of the Democracy in this county. They are unscrupulous, and I verily believe that they have fully determined on carrying out the same programme that their party have organized in Missouri. I believe a company of cavalry located here would have a good influence in giving us a nucleus to rally around in case of necessity, and may be the means of preserving our county from strife and bloodshed. I am informed that the secesh have a secret organization in every precinct in our county, that they are armed, and it is the general opinion among well-informed Union men that unless we have troops here ready

to move at a moment's notice we shall have trouble. Please answer, and inform me how we shall proceed to get a company of cavalry stationed here.

I remain, yours,

CH. SUNT,
Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Have the Indian troubles east of Salt Lake been settled?

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 6th.)

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All settled before I left Bridger last Saturday. Do not apprehend any further trouble from Indians.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 6, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Order No. 39 received. Company C, Nevada infantry, have returned. Company A will leave for Smoke Creek on Tuesday, 9th instant. Other companies will leave as per orders as soon as transportation arrives. Will quartermaster turn over to Company A, infantry, six horses.

C. McDERMIT,
Commanding Post.

CAMP WATSON, *August 6, 1864.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 25, received on the 4th instant. I communicated with Captain Drake before leaving Fort Dalles, giving him all the information I possessed. Captain Currey returned to Camp Maury from here on the 25th ultimo in full possession of my views and plans, and at any time I deem it necessary I shall send to Captain Drake. Lieutenant Olney will start in that direction in about ten days, and will see Captain Drake before he returns. I have nothing to report of importance. Lieutenant Olney will go next week to Yreka Valley north of John Day's. His movement has been delayed awaiting the arrival of pack animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CALDWELL,
Capt., First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Canyon City Road Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1864.

Hon. Mr. WILEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco :

SIR: The commanding general desires to be informed at your earliest convenience whether there are any Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Yuma of a sufficiently hostile character requiring the presence of troops at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 8, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith return Captain Wells' letter of July 22, 1864.* I would respectfully report for the information of the general commanding district that some trouble has recently taken place between the whites and Indians of Surprise Valley; to what extent I am unable at this time to state, but expect a report from Captain Wells in a few days, he having gone with a part of his company to the point where the disturbance took place. When I hear from him I will report at once to district headquarters. The Indians inhabiting Surprise Valley and that vicinity are of the Bannock and Pitt River tribes; also a few renegades from the Pi-Utes, and in order to prevent future troubles in this section of the country I am of the opinion it will be necessary to have some troops stationed in or near Surprise Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with the recommendation that the infantry company ordered to the Smoke Creek country by General Orders, No. 39, current series, be kept there for the present.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., August 8, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Although nothing of sufficient importance has occurred at this post or information received from the scene of operations of the several expeditions in the field since the departure of Colonel Maury with his

* See p. 915.

command to form the subject of a special communication, yet, knowing the interest which will be felt by the general commanding the district and his desire to be in receipt of frequent advices, whether of great moment or otherwise, I have deemed it proper to address this communication, however unimportant it may appear, giving a brief statement of events which have transpired, of rumors circulated, and such other information as has come to my knowledge. Nothing official has been received from any of the expeditions since the date of Colonel Maury's departure, and the only information received from his command, as brought by a citizen, was to the effect that on the 22d ultimo he was about sixty miles from Ruby City, making his way up the Owyhee, where reports (from the same source) indicate that he will come up with the main body of the Indians, and it is generally believed that they will offer battle, as they are reported to be in strength and favorably posted. You have doubtless learned ere this that a party of citizens from Boonville, Ruby City, &c., have had another engagement with the savages, in which 2 of the citizens and 35 or 40 of the Indians were killed. A private letter received by me from a party at Boonville states that there were but two warriors among the slain, the remainder being women and children. All accounts agree as to the number killed, but do not exactly concur in determining the age or sex. From all I can learn from other sources, and taking into consideration the chorographical descriptions of the country and the well-known tactics of the Indians in the matter of scattering their forces and occupying the most inaccessible positions from which they can inflict damage upon an attacking force with comparatively little danger or loss to themselves, induces the unwelcome belief that much difficulty will be encountered in the attempt to inflict the proper chastisement upon them. To a person who is not familiar with the face of the country to be traversed by troops in the region which is now the theater of all the Indian troubles it is quite impossible to form an adequate conception of the almost incredible difficulties and obstacles which are to be overcome. It is said to be, and I believe generally acknowledged, by those who are competent to judge from actual observation that the region of country indicated is, in the nature of its peculiar formation, as difficult of penetration (excepting along the few Indian trails which traverse the country) as any country in the world. Cañons and fissures and yawning abysses of unknown depths and perpendicular walls frequently put an abrupt termination to a march when least expected, involving the necessity of making wide detours and perhaps protracting an already extended journey, with sometimes the desired haven close in view, but unapproachable. Abrupt and precipitous ranges of rough and broken hills and mountains form another feature of this wild and inhospitable region, and present impediments at times which are absolutely insurmountable. Extensive and arid sage plains, destitute of water and other vegetation than the inevitable sage bush, are quite common, and as much to be dreaded and avoided as any other of the obstacles named. Then, again, the scarcity of water, wood, and grass, except in certain localities, the impracticability of trails for transportation of supplies, and the consequent necessity for following the main traveled trails, together with the almost total absence of anything like a correct geographical knowledge of the country, almost entirely precludes the possibility of penetrating into the region occupied by the Indians, and where they invariably take refuge upon the first symptoms of alarm, and when closely pursued and overtaken it is quite certain to be in a position inaccessible to anything save footmen, and in favorite and

chosen localities, where every advantage is with them. From all the information I can gather such I believe to be the position of the enemy with which Colonel Maury has to deal, but I do not doubt for a moment that if it be possible for any one, under all the disadvantages and embarrassments of the situation, to dislodge the savages and either drive them from the country or bring them to a fair stand-up fight, he is fully equal to the task. He has got a fine body of men with him, and if it ever comes to a fair, open engagement, with anything like equality, I apprehend the villains will be taught a lesson which the survivors will remember for all time to come.

Nothing further has been heard relative to the reported outrages in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, and the Indians on Camas Prairie appear to be quiet. I am informed, however, by the agent of the stage company that from some indications on the part of Indians south and east of Snake River, they are apprehensive of having difficulty between the river and Salt Lake, and are fearful of losing their stock. The company evidently relies upon military protection to secure them an uninterrupted line of communication. A party of six men who left here some three weeks ago on a trading expedition to the plains were most foully murdered at Camas Prairie, supposed to be the work of what are generally termed in this country "road agents," or more plainly speaking, highway robbers. No clew has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of this brutal affair, but there is no doubt it was the work of fiends with white skins, as robbery appears to have been the only incentive. The Indians were the first to bring the intelligence. A party of some twelve or fifteen Indians, men, women, and children, came into the garrison a few days since from Camas Prairie, but being without subsistence of any kind, and being, as I conceived, only a feeling party sent forward to ascertain the degree of hospitality and welcome which would be extended to them, and doubtless in case of a favorable report, would have been the prelude to the entrée of the entire tribe, I promptly sent them back to the prairie, with instructions to the effect that when wanted they would be advised. I also caused to be burned up the brush houses which they occupied last winter in close proximity to the garrison, for the reason that during this hot weather the filth which naturally accumulates around an Indian camp, and had accumulated here, was offensive and unwholesome.

Roots and fish are abundant at this season of the year, and I could see no good reason for giving them encouragement in leading dissolute and vagabond lives around the garrison. There is no work to do in which they can be made serviceable, and now is the time of their harvest, which should be improved. An express arrived here one day last week from Camp Alvord (Captain Currey's depot), but brought no news from the command further than that they were supposed to be at Harney Lake. The expressman reports that no tidings had reached Camp Alvord relative to the expressman who left this post on the 20th ultimo for Captain Currey's command. He had a large mail, and I believe it was understood to be his intention to go via Camp Alvord, as he had considerable mail matter for Captain Barry's command at that place; and, moreover, it was not positively certain but that he would there meet with Captain Currey, or at all events ascertain his whereabouts. We shall, doubtless, be in receipt of another express from Captain Currey before many days, when the fate of this man will be determined. Sergeant Little, of Company A, and Private Lockman, of Company D, accompanied him on their way to join their companies. The immigration is beginning to arrive and looks well. They appear to be well

provided and equipped, and the stock generally looks well. Some of them have already been employed by the quartermaster and others are settling down in the valley. The great majority, however, are making their way direct to the mines. Everything is progressing favorably at the post in the way of building, under the vigorous management of Lieutenant Robinson, detailed reports of all which operations you are doubtless furnished by him. Should anything important occur at the post or any news reach here from the field of operations in the Indian country the general commanding can rely upon being promptly advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,

Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have become satisfied that I misunderstood Sergeant Mallmsbery (the expressman from Camp Alvord) in his statement with regard to the expressman who left here for Captain Currey's command on the 20th of July. He had arrived at Camp Alvord en route for Captain Currey's headquarters, but had not yet returned, and hence the cause of their unnecessary anxiety at that camp and the original misunderstanding and apparent mystery involved in the case.

F. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

August 9, 1864.

Lient. WILLIAM L. KNIGHT,

Friday's Station, near Lake Tahoe:

Mr. McLane thinks there is no necessity for your remaining. Return to Camp Union with your party.

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that since the general orders directing the movements of troops from Fort Churchill have been issued, the commanding general has directed the chief quartermaster at these headquarters to mount the two companies of Nevada cavalry previous to the commencement of the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 5th instant suggesting that earth-works be constructed at Yerba Buena Island and at foot of Rincon

Hill, to control the harbor of San Francisco, is received. The effect of building and arming these batteries would be to bring a certain portion of the bay under fire which is not now under fire. But the vessels could find many other places to anchor, and still be out of reach of any batteries we might establish. A board of engineers has within a year considered the subject of additional defenses at San Francisco, and has come to the conclusion that it is best to bring a certain belt, or part of the harbor, through which all vessels entering it from sea must pass, under as heavy fire as practicable at the earliest day, in the first place, and after this is effected the subject of covering other portions of the bay with fire is to be undertaken in connection with floating defenses. This appears to me to be a prudent policy, and the most that we can undertake while our supply of ordnance suitable for these purposes is so very limited. I think your best remedy at present might be to procure a general harbor regulation from the proper authority (say the State Department) requiring all foreign warships to anchor only within certain defined limits, which you shall prescribe, where they will be subject to the fire of existing forts and batteries, a common practice with Europeans. A due proportion of such ordnance as we have been able to obtain has heretofore been allotted to San Francisco, and, upon notice just received from the Ordnance Department that there are now some guns available for distribution, I shall ask to have sent to San Francisco the following: Three 15-inch guns, ten 100-pounder rifles, two 200-pounder rifles. In response to your request for General McPherson's reports, I have asked Colonel De Russy by telegraph to place those papers in your hands for examination. Please to regard them as strictly confidential, and return them to him as soon as you are done with them. I will request Colonel De Russy to put you in possession of all information he may have on the subject of the defenses of San Francisco and California generally. A board of engineers has just been ordered to make and devise plans for covering the rear of the works at Fort Point against a land attack, as also the heights still farther in rear to cover the approaches to the rear of Fort Point, and at the same time protect the city. I calculate the labors of this Board will meet your views on this subject. The amount appropriated for these land defenses is \$177,000.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 40. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1864.*

I. Owing to the great scarcity and high price of hay and grain in this department, costing the Government in certain places as high, respectively, as $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, the greatest economy consistent with efficiency must be enforced.

Where companies of cavalry are at their posts or camps and not engaged in active duty only half rations of grain will be fed the public animals. When what is called oat hay (oats cut green when the grain is in the milk) is supplied, but quarter rations of grain will be allowed. Commanding officers of cavalry companies will report monthly to department headquarters the amount and kind of forage they have used, and officers of the quartermaster's department will make similar

monthly reports to their chief at department headquarters of the amount and kind they have used.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 174. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. The company of Native California Cavalry mustered into service at Santa Barbara will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal., is hereby detached from the district of Southern California and transferred to the District of California (headquarters Sacramento, Cal.).

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of my investigations of the secret work of the association called "The Knights of the Columbian Star," through Hiram Potter, one of their number. This has been a very tedious and slow business, for the reason that the whole system is so cloaked and guarded that but few of the members really know anything about it. The organization, as near as I can now determine, is as follows: There is a governor-general for the State, and a lieutenant-governor-general for each locality, who has a deputy lieutenant-governor-general to assist him. There are no large meetings held of the order in their capacity as an association, but a few only of the officers and trusted members get together to initiate new members and devise the work which is to be carried out. Potter has only lately learned that there is a third degree, which he has not yet obtained, but it is proposed to give it to him soon. I may here remark that it is one of the cardinal principles of the order that no member of an inferior degree knows of a higher until he is prepared and expected to receive it. In the first degree, which is called thirty-three defenders, the candidate is first examined and [if] found to be a suitable person for their use, he is then sworn in a solemn and imposing manner. The substance of the obligation is that he will not support in any election or employ in business an abolitionist if any other person can be had; that he will obey his officers in all things; that he will resist the enforcement of any and all unconstitutional laws by the Administration, his officers being the judges of the unconstitutionality of the laws; that he will furnish himself with a rifle or double-barrel shotgun if possible, and positively to furnish a revolver pistol and bowie knife, and always to keep on hand a supply of ammunition for a three-days' hunt. After taking this obligation they are

invested with the signs, password, and grip, to enable them to recognize their brothers and make themselves known, which are: First, to attract attention of any brother present, take hold of the breast of the coat or about the third button, carrying the hands about an inch out from the body and back twice, as if in the act of fitting the coat to your body. The answer to this sign is to throw the left hand to the small of the back carelessly. This satisfies the party that they are recognized, but they will have no communication until they have been further proved. After selecting a proper place the challenger proceeds to prove his brother as follows: Q. "Do you know Jones?" A. "What Jones?" Q. "Preacher Jones." A. "Yes." Q. "Have you the password?" A. "I have." Q. "Will you give it to me?" A. "That is not the way I obtained it." Q. "What will you do with it?" A. "I will divide it with you." Q. "Well, you divide it, and begin." A. "No; you begin." Q. "No, you begin; the word is yours." A. "Death." Q. "To." A. "All." Q. "Traitors." They then take hands, giving the grip, which is given by inserting the little finger between the little finger and the next one and then clasping the hands, the questioner giving one shake and saying "Right," the answering man another shake and saying "Brother." This completes the proof of each belonging to the thirty-third or first degree, and any communication between them is proper. So far neither man is supposed to know that any other or higher degree exists. But for the purpose of explanation we will suppose that they both have the second degree, or what is called the fifty-seventh degree, meaning "constitution." The first hailing sign in this degree is made by taking off the hat with the left hand, bringing it down to the side of the head, and placing the right hand on the top of the head in an easy, careless manner; this is answered by taking off the hat with the left hand in the same manner. Test sign follows: The thumb and forefinger of left hand rub the under lip; the answer is made by touching the pit of the stomach with the thumb and forefinger of right hand, as in the act of holding a pen. This having been properly answered the question may be asked: "Have you the password?" Upon the reply in the affirmative the password is given with the same ceremony as before, being divided. The word is "Andalusia," being divided An¹-da²-lu³-sia⁴. The questioner then asks, "Have you the sacred password?" and upon an affirmative answer the same process of getting is observed, with this difference, that this word is lettered. The word is "Eloi." After this the grip is given. The right hand of each is placed together and thrust up until each grasps the wrist of the other, and the questioner gives one shake, saying "Right;" the other party then reaches with the left hand and takes the left hand of the questioner in the same manner, giving it one shake, and says "Brother." This completes the proof of membership in the second degree. There are some other signs for special occasions. Sign of caution or danger: Place the left hand upon the breast and raise the right vertically, the elbow as high as the shoulders. Sign of distress: Clasp the hands together, unlocking the fingers; raise them to the chin, saying, "Santa Maria." Sign of recognition on horseback: Grasping the left breast of the coat with left hand, giving two moves of the hand and coat about two inches and back, the party answering salutes with right hand. There is a night sign, made by clasping the hands and calling out "Ho!" which is answered by saying "Hi!" Before being invested with these signs the candidate is carefully examined as to his age, occupation, residence, former place of residence, birthplace, what military service he has done, his opinions upon the

political views of the day, State rights, slavery, the right to resist unconstitutional laws, &c. If this examination is satisfactory, he is sworn. The oath is very long and elaborate. The substance only can be given, which is to resist the election of Lincoln for President by all possible means, including the force of arms; to adhere to and obey the call of the governor-general of the State or the lieutenant-governor-general of your district in all cases and at all times; that you will resist any and all unconstitutional laws by the Administration; that you will adhere to and support the old State rights doctrines and the right of each State to govern itself; that you will support the right of each State to protect itself, and assist it to carry out the right to maintain slavery or any other domestic institution to which it is entitled, by force of arms if necessary; that you will resist with arms any attempt upon the part of the U. S. authorities to execute any unconstitutional law of any kind or character, your officers being the judges of the unconstitutionality. In addition to this, Potter says he has ascertained that there is a third degree, and has the promise of having it conferred upon him. Beriah Brown, editor of the Press in San Francisco, is the present governor-general of the State; C. L. Weller, who has lately been arrested, is lieutenant-governor-general of the State, or of the district of San Francisco; not certain as to the extent of his jurisdiction. It is contemplated to elect a governor-general of the Pacific Coast, including Nevada Territory and Idaho, who shall have the general supervision of the order. Joseph P. Hoge, of San Francisco, is talked of for that position. This will not be done until after the nomination at the Chicago Convention, when a meeting of the governors and lieutenant-governors is to be held at some point not yet known. Each member of the order pays money into its treasury, and when parties cannot get arms for themselves they are to be furnished by the society, the intention being that every man who is with them shall be armed for instant service when required by his officers. They only make one member of the fifty-seventh degree for from three to seven of the thirty-third degree, and it may well be imagined that the third degree is still less in number than the second and still more dangerous, all the power resting in a small council or single governor. The officers in the Sacramento district are: General J. L. English, lieutenant-governor-general; J. C. Goods, deputy; Thomas Edwards, secretary, and A. A. Bennett, treasurer. Ex-Governor John Bigler is a prominent member, and has lately left as a delegate to the Chicago Convention; he is reported as having carried \$160 in money to be delivered to the rebel sanitary fund; the money was sent from here to Maggie Perry, in San Francisco, to be delivered to Bigler there. John R. Ridge, at present of Nevada City, was a traveling agent of the order, and is now an officer in the Nevada district. Doctor Fox, of San Francisco, is one of the most active agents of the order in the State. He estimates that there are 24,000 men at present in the order and reliable for their purposes, and that this order, with the Knights of the Golden Circle and the men they can control, will reach 50,000. The actual number is very hard to arrive at by any one below the head of the order, or a general agent, as the utmost secrecy prevails between all its parts, and all are subject to the power of an officer whom they do not know. Amongst themselves it is freely talked of that there will be war in California; they expect it and are all the time providing for it. General J. L. English here talks peace, and the other officers and prominent men say he is an old fogey and afraid he will lose his property. Whenever they feel strong enough to make resistance to the laws they intend to do it.

This seems to be the tendency of all the circumstances that come to my knowledge, and their conversation reported by Potter will bear no other construction. There is also a regular system of raising money to be transmitted East under pretense of giving to the rebel sanitary for rebel prisoners. Since I reported to you that trouble was expected in San Francisco at the time of the meeting an order has been issued by Governor Brown (as is reported) that all Democrats cease to carry arms until further orders, but to have them always ready where they can find them. In relation to the arms heretofore spoken of, the only further information we have been able to gain is that the muskets, "about 1,000," were under the control of Don Juan de Dias, a Mexican, who disappeared about two weeks since, and whether the arms went with him or not cannot be ascertained. The result of my observation is that the secret political organization is very powerful and very dangerous. Second, that the moving power which controls it is in sympathy with and acting for the benefit of the Southern rebellion. Third, that it is most important now to ascertain exactly who they are and what they are doing. Fourth, that more men should be employed in this service unknown to each other, so that their information may be compared. Almost any man who takes upon himself these obligations is more or less unreliable to us, and I do not feel safe in relying altogether upon one man, more especially as I have some reason to believe that he does not push his inquiries as fast as he might, or else keeps back something that he ought to inform us of.

I submit, then, this matter to you, in addition to what I have heretofore reported, for your consideration and advice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 10, 1864.

Lient. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a message received from Governor J. W. Nye at 3 p. m. on yesterday. Major George, Major Purdy, and Captain Calder, with fifty men of his company (F), First Nevada Cavalry, proceeded at once to Dayton. When they arrived there the excitement had partially subsided, and this morning when the command left Dayton the mob had dispersed and everything was perfectly quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

(Same to Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, San Francisco, Cal.)

[Inclosure.]

CARSON CITY, *August 9, 1864.*

Major McDERMIT,

Fort Churchill:

Send immediately fifty men to Dayton. A vigilance committee has hung one man, and more are in danger. Come yourself, if possible. I will meet you there.

JAS. W. NYE.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 10, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Fort Churchill:

What is the occasion of sending a company of cavalry to Dayton?
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 10, 1864—4 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

By request of Governor J. W. Nye to suppress a mob. All is quiet now at Dayton, and the troops have returned.

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Commanding.

CAMP BIDWELL,
Near Chico, Cal., August 10, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that since I arrived with my company at this post, on the 18th of July last, I have made two expeditions in the mountains in the vicinity of this post for the purpose of gaining information in regard to the nature and number of the Indians in this section of the country. I left this post on the 26th of last July with twenty-one men, and marched to Cherokee Flat, twenty-five miles, passing through the section of country that the Indians have committed the depredations in heretofore. On making inquiries of the citizens in the vicinity of Chico what tribe usually committed the depredations, they informed me that they are the Deer Creek Indians, which are composed of renegades from all other tribes in this section of country, and number about twenty or twenty-five warriors, and have a roving disposition, but they are generally on Deer, Mill, and Butte Creeks, an area of fifty miles square, which is a mountainous country, covered with brush and rocks, and traversed by ravines, and is about fifty miles from this place. However, on making inquiries concerning them of the people of Mesilla Valley and Cherokee Flat, I find that they blame another tribe of Indians for committing the depredations in the foot-hills between here and Cherokee Flat. The Indians referred to above number about 300 all told, and are located between the North and Middle Forks of Feather River, in the vicinity of Bald Rock and Berry Creek, and about fifty miles to the eastward from here. From the Cherokee Flat I marched twenty miles northwest, passing up in the vicinity and parallel with the West Branch of Feather River, through Dogtown to Nimshew, which is near the forks of Butte Creek and Helltown. From Helltown I marched down Butte to Centerville and Diamondville; from there to this camp, arriving on the 29th of July, having marched sixty-five miles. On the 1st day of August I had a detail of twenty-one men, and proceeded up the Chico and Humboldt road in a northeast direction, between Butte Creek on the south and Chico Creek on the north, to Butte Creek, sixty miles from here, over a mountainous country, but a splendid road. At Butte Creek I left the Chico and Humboldt road and marched to Deer Creek Meadows, with the intention of procuring the services of Capt. Hiram Good, who is well known here as one of the best Indian hunters in the country, and a man who knows the geography of the country in which

the Deer Creek Indians range, and to take the old Lassen road down to the valley between Deer and Mill Creeks, for the purpose of finding the Deer Creek Indians, but when I arrived at the Deer Creek Meadows I found that Captain Good had left for the valley, and that the Lassen road was almost obliterated. I gave up that route for the present and returned to Butte Creek, and from there I went to Lassen, or Big Meadows, some twelve miles northeast of Butte Creek, and from there I returned, taking what is known as the Dogtown road, passing through Humbug Valley, between Butte Creek on the north and the West Branch of Feather River on the south, to Inskip's, where I took fourteen men and crossed the West Branch of Feather River, sending seven men with my team down the Dogtown road to Pentz's ranch, and proceeded down between that stream and the North Fork of the Feather River, on the south side, in a southwesterly direction some thirty miles, passing Balsom Hill, Crain Valley, KimsheW, Flea and Concord Valleys, to Yankee Hill; there I crossed the West Branch of Feather River to Pentz's ranch, in Mesilla Valley, and from there to this post, where I arrived on the 9th instant, having marched 160 miles. I have not gained enough information to know what Indians it is that have committed the depredations. I will send out another expedition in a few days, when I am in hopes of gaining more knowledge of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOUGHTY,

Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, August 12, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: I have received the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, dated at Surprise Valley, July 23, referred to me from your office. I would recommend that the lieutenant-colonel be directed to return to Fort Klamath with his command forthwith, as I desire to have a thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the expedition made at an early date. The letter from John Tool, a citizen, dated San Francisco, July 15, indorsed by Captain Mellen, the commander of Fort Crook, I have also received, and recommend that Tool be held in custody of the military authority at Alcatraz Island for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, August 13, 1864.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,

Fourth Cal. Vol. Infy., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California :

SIR: The commanding general desires you to withdraw the company stationed at Santa Catalina Island to Drum Barracks as soon as possible. All the property and material on the island belonging to the Government will be sent to the Wilmington depot, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 179. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 15, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Capt. James T. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will forthwith relieve Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, from his duties in this city.

3. Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, will proceed by the first opportunity to Fort Boisé and retake charge of the quartermaster's department at that place. He will take immediate measures to reduce the expenses and finish the buildings in the most economical manner for temporary occupancy. The chief quartermaster will give such special instructions as may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

4. Capt. William F. Swasey, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, at Benicia, and Capt. William G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, at Wilmington Depot, will relieve each other under such instructions as they may receive from the chief quartermaster at department headquarters.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
 No. 51. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., August 15, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. The detachment from this post encamped at El Monte under command of Major Hancock, Fourth California Infantry, will break camp on 19th instant and return to its post.

3. Captain Sherman's company (F), Fourth California Infantry, will break camp at Camp Lincoln, near La Paz, Ariz. Ter., and return to its post, the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Yuma furnishing necessary transportation.

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
August 15, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Respectfully transmitted.

A report made by Captain Sherman, commanding at La Paz, to these headquarters, of date 5th instant, states that the civil authority of Arizona Territory was represented at La Paz; that the Indian Department had a sub-agent located there; that the white population is not increasing, and that the place is rather diminishing in importance. No further necessity exists for the presence of troops there, and the command is ordered into Yuma.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 15, 1864—1 p. m.*

(Received 11 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

At this particular time it is of great importance that we should have on the Pacific Coast not only good military commanders, but men who will give satisfaction to the people. From what I learn unofficially, we lack this both in the selection of a commander for the department and for the District of Oregon and Washington. I know Alvord well. I do not think he is fit for the command, and he ought to be called East. He is a good man in his intentions and would do well to place on any kind of a board, but I know of no other duty he is eminently suited for. McDowell, if I am not wrongly informed, is likely to do more harm than good where he is. I am in favor of Halleck for that department. He is acquainted with the people and can combine civil with military administration, which is required in that department. McDowell is only a soldier and has never been anything else. It would not be necessary to send any one to relieve Alvord at present—simply to order him East would be sufficient. If Halleck cannot be spared from where he is, then to restore Wright would do. Have you any information from the Pacific Coast leading you to the same conclusion as to the necessity for a change?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1864.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL, *Commanding*:

Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster, Department of the Pacific, with the rank of colonel.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 41. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1864.*

I. Paragraph 5, of General Orders, No. 29, current series, from these headquarters, announcing Lieut. Col. Robert A. Wainwright, Ordnance Department, chief of ordnance on the department staff, and all general and special orders appointing acting ordnance officers for the several districts in this department, are hereby revoked.

II. The following telegram from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned.*

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., August 16, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Since my letter to your headquarters of date 4th instant, wherein it was stated that the secession population of this county had

* See next, *ante*.

been employed in arming itself, I have been on the alert to ascertain the objects which such a move might have contemplated. Rumors have since reached me from different sources that an organization of secession sympathizers with hostile purposes was being effected and there are grounds for belief that such is contemplated, if not already in progress, both in this county and San Bernardino, but so quietly and secretly are their movements conducted that our efforts to obtain accurate information have thus far been baffled. Other portions of the State are connected in this move, and it is by no means sure that any hostile gathering or demonstration would be first made in Southern California. In this connection I would suggest respectfully for the consideration of the commanding general the propriety of supplying the post with a section of a field battery, say 6-pounder or 12-pounder brass guns with team harness complete, and a supply of canister and round shot. One 12-pounder gun at Catalina Island is the only piece of artillery nearer than Fort Yuma, where a few pieces are well placed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 16, 1864.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,

Ninth U. S. Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops,

San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Major-General McDowell leaves San Francisco on the 17th instant to visit some of the military posts in this district. The revenue cutter Shubrick will meet him at Esquimalt. He will probably visit your post before he makes the tour of the sound.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We ask for authority to have one of the rifled field batteries now at Benicia Arsenal turned over to the State of California to arm a uniformed militia company of artillery.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

FRED. F. LOW,

Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 17, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The term of service of most of the volunteer regiments raised in California will soon expire. Most of the officers are from their experience better than new ones would be. Some recruits have from time to time been made, whose terms of service extend beyond that of the

organizations to which they belong, but not enough to make, under existing orders, any regiment a veteran regiment. Enlistments in the regiments raised on this coast having been made as in the regular service. The troops are widely scattered, and are frequently in small detachments, and the existing orders for mustering out and mustering in hardly apply. Under these circumstances, and in view of the current and prospective wants of the service, we request the following authority be granted: First, to make such consolidation of the old regiments, and to retain such officers thereof as the Governor of the State and general commanding the department may find best for the interest of the service. Second, to raise successively such new regiments as shall make the total number from California amount to eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, in addition to the four companies of Native Cavalry and the six companies of Mountaineers.

FREDK. F. LOW,

Governor of California.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, August 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report as follows concerning the state of the department for the month of July: In the District of Oregon there have been some small parties of troops sent out to guard emigrant routes, and there is a difficulty existing with the Quilliate tribe of Indians, who refuse to surrender the murderers of Cook. The district commander proposes to send an expedition to force them to do so. In the District of Humboldt Indian difficulties are now quieted, and the superintendent of Indian affairs has gone up to make arrangements for establishing an Indian reservation on the Trinity River at Fort Gaston. It was the intention of my predecessor to remove the Indians in this section to Catalina Island, and he had for this purpose taken possession of the island. But the Indian Department has refused to have the Indians removed, and requires them to be kept in the section in which they now live. In the expeditions made after hostile Indians many are taken as prisoners, and as in the case in the Humboldt District, sometimes several hundred have to be fed from the military supplies. The Commissary Department at Washington refuses to allow their officers to issue subsistence to Indians, save in small quantities when visiting military posts, and refuses to permit any regular daily or periodical issues. This they urge is the duty of the Indian Department. On the other hand the Indian Department decide that they cannot feed Indians who are prisoners in the hands of the military; that the military have always fed their own prisoners; that they cannot refund money disbursed by officers over whom they have no control; that if Indians are turned over to them at their reservations they will be provided for, &c. These clashing routine decisions of these departments tend to embarrass the service, which requires a course not provided for by the Regulations. We have now several hundred Indians in our custody. Some were brought in; some came in and surrendered.

Their country has been scoured by our military parties and their food destroyed and no Indian agent present. We have been obliged to feed them till the Indian Department receives them. To refuse to do so would drive them to the necessity of committing fresh depredations, and thus reopen the war. Having fed refugees from slavery and prisoners of war in the East, I am at a loss to see any reason for not doing the same to the red man in the West in cases where we have taken him from his country and destroyed his means of subsisting and there is no agent at hand with food to keep him from starving, or from fighting that he may not starve. The officer of the commissary department at this station and the Indian superintendent here are doing all they can to soften these impracticable rules and save the frontier from the fresh outbreak which a compliance with them would unquestionably produce.

In the District of Utah matters have been in a very delicate state with the Mormons. On the 1st of July Brigadier-General Connor, who is stationed near Great Salt Lake City, telegraphed me that the Mormons were arming to drive him out of the city; that they had 1,000 men under arms, and were still gathering; that he could hold his position till re-enforced from neighboring Territories. I transmit herewith (marked A, B, C, D, E, F) the correspondence had with him in the matter.* General Connor bears the reputation of being a good soldier, and his last letter shows he deserves the reputation.

In the District of California the sympathizers and friends, more or less active of the rebels from time to time, give evidences of a desire, if not a design, to embarrass, if not openly oppose, the Government. On the evening of Thursday, July 21, Mr. C. L. Weller, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, addressed a public meeting in such terms as to make me judge the public safety would be best guarded by taking prompt and decided measures. I, accordingly, ordered him arrested and confined on Alcatraz Island, which was done. Efforts were made by his friends to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, but thus far without success, the feeling of the courts being in accord with the law suspending the writ in such cases. I send herewith the papers bearing on the case (marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H).† At the instance of many citizens, and on the assurance that Mr. Weller would be faithful to his oath, if he took it, and believing that all the good had resulted from his arrest that was expected, I have to-day ordered his release on his taking the oath and giving bonds together with three loyal citizens for \$25,000. A few other arrests of persons of minor importance have been made, and the persons released on the same terms (except as to amount of bond) as Mr. Weller.

In the District of Southern California, the secession element is reported to be greater in proportion than elsewhere, and it is in that quarter that principally an outbreak is looked for. No open hostile movements have as yet been made.

I have, in compliance with "general orders," seized a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, which were being taken out of the country, nominally to go to the Colorado River, but in reality to go to Mexico. They have been ordered for safe-keeping to Benicia Arsenal. Part of them were seized in Half Moon Bay after they had eluded the custom-house officers. A French ship of war has been in this harbor for the last six weeks. She is said to be taking in supplies for the French fleet at Acapulco. At the request of the collector, made at my instance,

* See July 2, 13, 15, 16 (two), and 24, pp. 889, 901, 904, 909, 910, 916.

† For inclosure G, see General Orders, No. 38, July 25, p. 918. The other inclosures pertain exclusively to Series II.

I have seized and hold a war vessel just built, said to be for the Peruvian Government. There were, the collector states, suspicious circumstances connected with her. The Peruvian consul states that she is built for his Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 18, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Frequent complaints have reached the Department in respect to General Alvord and I had determined to supersede him as soon as a good officer could be spared. But as you think his presence not indispensable he shall be relieved at once. No complaint from any source has been made against General McDowell to the Department and I had not heard that his administration was objectionable to any one. He appears to be acting in entire harmony with the Governor of California. There had been frequent applications for the removal of General Wright, but as his administration was acceptable to the Department they were for a long time resisted. McDowell has been in command for a very short period. He is believed to be an officer of good administrative faculty, although unfortunate in the field, and to be rigidly honest. To make a change so soon ought to require some very good reason for its justification. You know as I do that no man can please all sides in any department, much less in California. But in this as in all other matters relating to military affairs it is the desire of the Department to conform to your judgment. In respect to General Halleck it would be extremely difficult to spare him since Canby has gone.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the consolidation of regiments and the raising of new troops, as proposed in yesterday's telegram of yourself and Governor Low.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 183. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1864.*

* * * * *

6. Company G (Ropes'), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal., the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT CHURCHILL:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department instructs me to inform you that the provost guard at Virginia City will consist of twenty-five enlisted men, selected from one of the Nevada Territory cavalry companies under the command of a subaltern. The men and officers selected as above directed will not accompany the movement directed in General Orders, No. 39, current series, from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WRIGHT,
Round Valley, Cal., August 18, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Captain Lawson, of the Lawson Rangers, has this day communicated matters to me which I deem of the utmost importance, and deem it my duty to report it directly to the general commanding for his information and consideration. The captain reports that, from what he has been able to learn in this and surrounding valleys and mountains, that the disloyal men of these counties and valleys have a well-organized party for the sole purpose of attacking, and, if possible, capturing this post, arms, ammunition, and stores, together with the stores on the Indian reservation; that he is satisfied that such an attempt will be made in case of any trouble or appearance of trouble in the State, and that this party number some hundreds in its organization at present. He has not been able to learn the names of any of the leaders or members, but will use all possible efforts to do so. On the night of the 12th instant two men (brothers-in-law) named Hornbrook and Gamble, in the presence of Captain Lawson and Edward Smith, made use of the following language: "That if any trouble would arise anywhere in this State between the Government and the Southern party, the Government would be out the small force at Fort Wright, with their arms, ammunition, and stores; that they expected and felt quite sure such trouble would soon come." It is my object at present to avoid exciting the suspicion of these men as to the extent of my knowledge in regard to their sayings and doings, consequently I deemed it best not to arrest Hornbrook and Gamble until the pleasure of the commanding general was known in the matter. They can be arrested any time if deemed necessary by the department commander. I feel confident that an attempt will be made to capture this post just as soon as a similar attempt is made at any other point in the State, and I know that they can organize a party in these valleys strong enough to capture the post with its present very small garrison and which will be much smaller by November unless it be re-enforced. I therefore respectfully and earnestly request that if at all practicable a re-enforcement of one company be sent here before the November election comes off, for if an attempt to capture this or any other post be intended by these disloyal men, it will be attempted about that time. This post is near to the county lines of four counties, which four counties are intensely disloyal. The isolated position of this post and the large amount of supplies at the post and at the Indian reservation make it a very desirable point for a rendezvous for a party of guerrillas, and

a much larger force than my small command is absolutely necessary to defend the post and reservation in case such attempt is made. It is for the department commander to determine whether there is or there is not a probability of a civil war or trouble of that nature taking place in this State. I am fully satisfied that the disloyal element in these counties and valleys are confidently expecting that an attempt will be made this fall to plunge this State in conflict with the General Government, and that they are only waiting the approach of the November election and a signal from their leaders to inaugurate a guerrilla warfare in these valleys and mountains. I have taken all the precaution possible to guard against surprise without exciting their suspicion.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wright for his information and action.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters. Measures will be taken to suppress any attempt at violence or unlawful proceeding by any parties within the District of California.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VANCOUVER, August 18, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

I am pleased to announce that the telegraph is completed to this place, crossing the Columbia by submarine cable.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CITY POINT, August 20, 1864—12 m.

(Received 9 p. m.)

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I know nothing officially of any dissatisfaction with McDowell's administration in California, but, as stated in my previous dispatch, have heard that he was not liked. I know that the Pacific Coast requires a commanding officer of firmness enough to do his duty in spite of opposition, but without interference with civil rights and without trying to enforce his own peculiar opinions upon the community. I am not well enough acquainted with General McDowell to judge how he will do, and therefore do not ask his removal unless there is something known at your office demanding it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CAMP ALVORD, OREG., *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Not wishing to make any suggestions in my official letter to you, I hope you will not deem me intrusive if, as an officer anxious to secure the permanent peace of this border, I shall make a recommendation that troops be kept in this region during the coming winter for the following reasons: First. I think experience among the Indians amounts almost to a demonstration that the winter is the most effectual time to operate against them. Second. A small force stationed here will have the effect of fostering a permanent settlement, for within sight of my camp more than 100 first-class farms can be selected. These would all be located within sixty days from the announcement of a cantonment establishment here or near this point. Third. Thirty-five miles to my south a few miners have begun a mining camp (called the Pueblo Mines) working for silver, and from the best information I can gather, with a little assistance by way of protection a rich mining region will soon be developed in a country now regarded as the haunt of Indians. The military advantage of a settlement here is apparent. Fourth. I see no evidences of severe winter here, and so abundant is the wild grass in this valley that a responsible citizen now employed as pack master of my train offers to cut hay within a short distance of any point selected in this valley at \$25 legal tender per ton. With plenty of hay and a small lot of grain for extra storms, horses and mules can be wintered here and kept serviceable all winter, I think. Fifth. By returning from the country in the fall the labor of the summer will in a great measure be lost, however successful the latter part of the campaign may be. Authority granted within three weeks from this I can make both men and animals comfortable for the winter. I think at least one half of my command whose term of service expires during the early part of the winter would be as well satisfied to receive their discharge here as to go into settlement, as many of them are desirous of locating land claims out here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OREGON CAVALRY,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 20, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In regard to the subject-matter of your letter, referring to the collecting and settling upon reservations of the roving bands of Indians occupying the country embraced within the limits hereinafter named, I have deferred reporting until by further observation and inquiry I could do so with better understanding. In the first place, I presume it will be advisable both for the Government and the Indians themselves that all the Indians not treated with or provided with reservations east of the Cascades and west of Fort Hall, numbering perhaps 1,500 souls (this, I think, will approximate the number, though I have no data beyond the impressions formed during the last two years), should be collected or settled upon one reserve. Although occupying different tracts of country, they speak the same language and intermix freely,

their separation into small bands, as I imagine, being purely the result of compulsion, rendered necessary to sustain themselves. The reservation will be necessarily large, and should be located with the least possible chance of collision or interference with our citizens. For some years provision would have to be made for their partial support, game being remarkably scarce and daily becoming more so. It should embrace extensive salmon fisheries and as much camas ground as possible. These requisites would discard the idea of locating in the Harney Lake country. Of that country I do not know enough, except as regards fishing, to judge of its adaptation in other respects. Besides, its proximity to the Warm Springs and Klamath Lake reserves might be found inconvenient, and would also involve the erection of a military post near it. The Owyhee country and Snake River country being best calculated for self-support, will, I think, be found most advantageous to both parties. A reserve embracing the Jordan Creek Valley, with Jordan Creek and the Owyhee River for fishing, would be a good selection. Some objections with substantial reasons can be urged against this, among them its closeness to the mines and the necessity to the miners of having that valley for agricultural purposes, such lands on the eastern watershed of the Owyhee being remarkably scarce. In fact, so far as I have been able to judge, the Jordan Creek and Reynolds' Creek Valleys are the only tracts that can be relied upon. The latter is much more limited than the former. Again, a thoroughfare from California to this country would necessarily pass through the reserve. I do not think that mines would ever be discovered on a reserve having the head of Jordan Creek Valley for its eastern line and the Owyhee River for its western, and extending any reasonable distance north and south. The reserve, if established here, would, I think, be in Oregon. For a reservation in the Snake River country, which offers more advantages with less objection than any other that I am aware of, I would take Salmon Falls as a center, with the Malade River from its principal western source to a point where it leaves the Camas Prairie; thence across Snake River some miles above Salmon Falls to the foot-hills, say ten or twelve miles west; thence north across Middle or Bruneau River; thence east to waters of Malade. Salmon and camas are abundant. It would contain a few very small valleys, that of Bruneau being the largest and most likely to be the largest and best camp for them. There is arable land enough for its use if the Indians should in course of time be brought to its cultivation, none of which is wanted or occupied yet by our citizens, except for station purposes on the Salt Lake road, via the falls. It is, from the nature of the country, very improbable that it contains any mines, or that there will be any discovered near enough to make the lands desirable. Fort Boise is in controlling distance. It would not interfere with the settlements of Camas Prairie, most of the good land being on the opposite side of the valley. This would be in Idaho Territory.

At the time I expressed the opinion that it was practicable to collect these Indians I relied for support of the opinion upon the effect to be produced by the general approach of our settlements upon their hunting grounds and fisheries; the travel and prospecting over all parts of the country by our citizens, formerly roamed by them without fear or molestation; the various military expeditions then in course of organization to traverse their country. All these circumstances I thought would force upon them the conviction that for self-preservation they must submit and depend upon the charity and humanity of the Government for existence. The opinion then entertained has not been

changed by any subsequent events; on the contrary, it is strengthened. To pursue and exterminate them is certainly within our power, but it will require time, much money, and corresponding loss of life. No effort to settle them that I am aware of since the settlement of the country by our citizens commenced (1862) has been made; any made, if there was, previous to that time, they could not see as plainly as now the necessity of yielding to. With their experience of the past, I do not think it unreasonable to suppose success. From Green River to Powder River and the Payette Valleys, and to the lakes east of the Cascades, they were not disturbed by settlements, and only saw our people passing farther west. Now they are pressed from every direction by our settlements, and see daily the continuous approach of permanent occupation, as well as unsettled parties of more or less strength seeking location in the midst of their last hiding place. Forced by actual occupation or visits too often to allow the collection of food from their hunting grounds and fisheries, experience shows that these changes must have the usual effect upon the wild and defiant disposition that possesses them on first contact with our race. I may be mistaken in these opinions, but the effort to reduce them to practical results would not cost much. My plan would be to get a good interpreter here, then procure five or six Indians of the same tribe and send them to the different bands, with full explanation as to what might be depended upon. If desired, the latter part of October would be a suitable time to try the experiment. The possibility of collision with the band of Indians from which I would expect to get messengers might prevent the effort being made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have been received to issue to the State of California one complete battery of six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with such ammunition as General McDowell may direct.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *August 22, 1864.*
Lient. A. W. HANNA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 26, I marched at 8 a. m. 16th with six men and seven days' rations up Redwood and camped on a small creek fifty yards off the river; then with one man reconnoitered around the crossing of Redwood trail and saw fresh Indian sign leading up the river. Returned to camp at 6.30 p. m.; took three men, went back to the trail, and secreted ourselves until 9.30 p. m.; then moved our camp about fifty yards above the trail and camped for the night. August 17, at 4 a. m. posted two men on the east side of the

river and one on the west side in thick chaparral, expecting the Indians would cross after some lumber they had stood up on end against some trees; 7 p. m. heard a gunshot up the river. August 18, at 5 a. m. hid our blankets and rations, then started up the river with my whole command; struck signs two miles above camp; followed three miles to where they had commenced constructing a dam to catch fish. They then divided into two parties, one went in the direction of Hoopa, and the rest up the river two miles and a half farther, where they turned off in the same direction. I then lost their tracks; then returned to camp at 7.30 p. m. August 19, at 5 a. m. posted two men on a large rock on the east side of the river and one on the west side until dark. August 20, at 6.30 a. m. started up the mountain to reconnoiter some small prairies on the west side; saw where some squaws had been gathering hay seed; went back to camp 5.30 p. m. August 21, at 7.30 a. m. moved camp up the mountain on the east side; camped on the Pardee ranch at 11 a. m.; went up on the ridge and saw signs leading south about three days old; followed them five miles to where they turned off down the mountain, where we lost their tracks, then went back to camp 8 p. m. August 22, at 8 a. m. started for Camp Anderson; arrived 10.30 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HILLIS.

*Sergt., Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Detachment.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 23, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your favor informing me of an affirmative response by the War Department to the two telegrams sent by General McDowell and myself jointly. Nothing definite can be done about the volunteers until the general returns, I suppose, and as to the battery, I desire that that matter remain in abeyance for a few days, or until I see you personally.

Yours, very truly,

F. F. LOW.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., *August 25, 1864.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to my expedition to San Luis Obispo, Cal.: Upon my arrival at this place I found everything quiet. The American flag was flying, and as I marched through the town a salute was fired, which was evidence to me that there was some loyalty existing in San Luis Obispo. I have conversed with the writers of both the letters referred to in my instructions, and also with Mr. Woodward, the gentleman shot by a secessionist at Warm Springs. I am unable to ascertain that any armed organization exists in this county, but I am convinced that an organization does exist here known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. I have no doubt that the loyal people here have been frequently insulted by persons of disloyal sentiment residing hereabouts, and believe that the presence of troops here

has produced a change for the better. I am informed and believe that the Warm Springs, situated in this county, about thirty miles distant from San Luis Obispo, on the overland mail road, is a strong secession locality, and I would respectfully recommend that I may be allowed to send Lieut. John Smith, of my company, with a detachment of my command to that place to remain for a few days, believing it would produce a beneficial effect upon the disloyal people of that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CASS,

Captain, Fourth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Expedition.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco:

SIR: Potter informs me that Frazier leaves here to-day for San Francisco. He hails from Mazatlan; has some cotton interest there, which he is fond of talking about; is a great talker. Says a lawyer from San Francisco passed through Mazatlan some time since on his way to Richmond to obtain two letters of marque to commission vessels on this coast; that he thinks one commission is here now. This man Frazier is about five feet ten, weighs 175 or 180, about fifty-five years of age, a little stoop shouldered; tells Potter he has been captain of a company of guerrillas in Texas for many months. It would be well to watch his movements. He is going to San José, and will be at San Francisco during the fair. I will send a more perfect description to-morrow, as I shall see the man when the boat leaves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,

Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 25, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Having just arrived at district headquarters from Fort Gaston, I have the honor to report the condition of Indian affairs in that section. On the 3d instant Hon. A. Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, arrived at this place, and he accompanied me to Fort Gaston. After making his observations Mr. Wiley determined to establish an Indian reservation in Hoopa Valley, and took the preliminary steps therefor. Before committing the Government to this course, however, the Indian superintendent required that the Indians should deliver up their fire-arms, or a sufficient portion of them to prove their sincerity in a desire for peace. This condition I made known to the Indians, and for several days devoted myself, acting conjointly with Mr. Wiley, to have it complied with. The demand for the fire-arms of the Indians created considerable excitement amongst them, and it was doubtful for a time if they could be induced to give them up. The result was, however, satisfactory, as they brought in most of the guns known to be in their possession. Undoubtedly they

have guns and pistols yet hid out in the mountains, but by judicious management they may all be obtained in time. The fire-arms recovered by the Indians are now in charge of the officer commanding Fort Gaston; but as many of them will be identified as the property of citizens and the balance to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, I have deemed it best that they be subject to the order of the superintendent of Indian affairs. Instruction upon this point is respectfully requested. All present indications lead to the belief that the main Indian troubles of this district are in a fair way of settlement. The Indians have been deceived so often they are yet very suspicious and watchful, but as they see the promises which have been made them are kept in good faith by the officers of the Indian Department, they will gradually acquire full confidence in the humane intentions of Government. There are still a few small bands of savages in the mountains which must be hunted out and destroyed, and for this purpose it will be necessary to keep scouting parties in the field. It affords me pleasure to state that the superintendent of Indian affairs evinces discretion and zeal in the discharge of his duties and a desire to courteously co-operate with the military authorities in the management of the Indians in this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 25, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,

Governor of State of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: If there is any truth in the telegraphic announcement of Indian trouble at Santiam, it is proper that I should say to you that I think it will be best for the militia of the vicinity to take care of the Indians. All the troops which could be spared from Fort Hoskins are absent with Indian Agent Simpson and Lieutenant Rathbun in the direction of Upper Coquille, Rogue River, and Coos Bay, looking after runaway and marauding Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SUISUN, August 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

U. S. Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: Circumstances have led certain Union men here to believe that one James Gibson, formerly a colonel in the rebel service in Missouri and a somewhat notorious guerrilla and desperado (and who is now known to be concealed among his relatives near Vacaville in this county), is engaged in organizing and drilling men, for purposes unknown, in the northern part of Solano County. They have also reason to believe that one Columbus Reeves, formerly a captain in the rebel service, and probably paroled by the authorities of the United States, and who lives in this place, is assisting in the same business. It is believed that the former of these men was recently held as a prisoner in Missouri and has escaped. I was requested at a recent meeting of the Union League to address you upon this subject, as you would be better able to judge as to whether it was worth while to attend to the matter. The only way

in which the truth can probably be ascertained is to set some spy upon their track, a thing which, if attempted by us or by the local authorities, would fail of bringing much to light. We know that the secessionists have been unusually active in purchasing shotguns, &c., recently; that powder in small kegs is constantly arriving, directed to noted secessionists, who make the excuse that they want it for hunting purposes. We wish to create no alarm or to magnify anything, but so many suspicious movements have recently been noticed that those who have the best chance to know are under the belief that some rebel plot is hatching; whether to form a company to leave for the East, whether to be prepared to resist a draft, whether to interfere with the coming election, or for what purpose none can say. It was thought, however, best to give you this information, that you might act as you thought best, if you thought it best to act at all.

Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. DOUGHTY,
*President of Suisun Union League and
District Attorney of Solano County.*

P. S.—Gibson was connected with Price's army when that general was in command in Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 65. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, August 27, 1864.*

Captain Price's company (M), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Monday next to Camp Connor, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., August 27, 1864.
First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
*First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: For the information of the general commanding the district I have the honor to forward herewith copy of Post Orders, No. 105, and also of letter of instructions to Lieutenant Hobart.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 105. } *Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., August 25, 1864.*

I. First Lieut. Charles Hobart, with twenty-two men of the detachment of First Oregon Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Charles F. West, with twenty-six men of the First Washington Territory Infantry, will hold themselves in readiness to march from this post on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1864.

II. Two privates are hereby detailed from Company D, First Washington Territory Infantry, for the expedition, and will be temporarily attached to Company I, First Washington Territory Infantry.

III. The command will take with them one mountain howitzer with the necessary ammunition and 100 rounds per man of ammunition for small-arms, with field allowance only of baggage, together with forty days' rations, commencing the 1st of September, 1864. Further instructions will be given by the commanding officer of this post.

IV. The regimental quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation for the execution of this order.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,

First Lieut. and Adjutant First Oregon Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. CHARLES HOBART,

First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against Snake Indians:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed with your command to Salmon Falls, making such examination of the country en route as you may deem necessary to determine the presence or movements of any hostile Indians. On arriving at the falls or vicinity you will camp Lieutenant West with most of the infantry, with directions to make examinations of the cañons of the river above and below the falls, and generally as far in all directions as the character of his force will admit, the object of the camp being specially to prevent the possibility of any interference with the overland travel. With this view your conduct will be generally regulated. It is left to yourself to determine on arrival at the falls and obtaining the necessary information the best course to adopt, reports of depredations in that vicinity making it probable that you may find Indians in out-of-the-way places, with the intention of preying upon the rear of the immigration. In view of Captain Currey's operations to the west of the Owyhee, it is suggested that if there should not be necessity for your remaining, it will be very desirable to prevent any parties flying from him, from finding hiding places and shelter on the east of that river, and to effect this a scouting party to the west of Salmon Falls, extending to the headwaters of the Owyhee, thence down that stream to a point opposite Bruneau, would most likely accomplish the object. The size of your party makes great vigilance and caution necessary. As regards the treatment of Indians you may find, your conduct must be governed by the fact that they are generally hostile and especially anxious at this time to find hiding places remote from the scene of their depredations and the operations of the different military expeditions in the country west of Snake River. The Indians who have been at and in the vicinity of this post, unless by observation satisfactory evidence of evil disposition should be discovered, will be an exception to the punishment which should be inflicted upon the Snake Indians generally. Frequent advices as to your acts and movements will be expected. It has been reported that parties were on the road with the Confederate flag flying. This emblem of treason will not be permitted to flaunt its iniquities in the face of a loyal population. If you should find any such cases you will tear down the flag and arrest the parties, sending them under guard to this post. You will make such notes of your route as will enable you to compile a sketch or map of the same upon your return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 189. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Maj. Milo George, Nevada cavalry, will proceed with the last company of his regiment leaving Fort Churchill to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 30, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,

Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Bidwell, Cal. :

CAPTAIN: Herewith inclosed is a copy of a letter* from General John Bidwell to General McDowell, dated the 13th of August, 1864, inclosing one from Mr. Havens, of Susanville, dated the 7th of August. The general commanding directs that you take half of your company with a wagon and thirty days' provisions and make an exploration of Surprise Valley. This examination is to be made with a view of ascertaining if there is any necessity for a military post in that quarter. Your report will be full and complete as to the extent of the valley, its distance and direction from Susanville, number of inhabitants, character and number of the Indians living in or visiting the valley, character of the country, wood, and water, and what resources may be relied on for subsisting men and animals, and the best point for locating a military post should it be deemed advisable to establish one; also the character of the roads leading to the valley. It is not expected that you will be absent from Camp Bidwell later than the 30th of September, unless some urgent necessity should render it necessary for you to remain longer in the valley, in which case you will send an express to Chico, reporting the facts. You will leave your lieutenant in charge of Camp Bidwell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 35. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 30, 1864.*

I. Captain Pico's company (A), Battalion Native California Cavalry, will proceed on the morning of September 1, 1864, to and take post at Fort Humboldt, and report to the commanding officer of same for duty.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *August 24 [30th], 1864.*

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 27, I left Camp Anderson at 5.30 p. m. with eight men and six days' rations; went up the east side of Redwood to what is called the Pardee Ranch; camped at 10 p. m. August 25, at 7 a. m. took five men and reconnoitered the Hoopa trail as far as the South Fork, or what is called the Trinity trail, five miles; then followed the Trinity trail four miles south; then took down the ridge and reconnoitered around until 7 p. m.; camped for the night. August 26, at 5 a. m. posted two men on a high mound on the ridge, where they could have a good view of both trails and the surrounding country for miles. August 27, at 6 a. m. moved camp down four miles above the crossing of Redwood; reconnoitered some small prairies on the west side; saw Indian signs about five days old; went back to camp 7 p. m. August 28, at 4.30 a. m. (one man sick, left him and one more in camp), started up the river with the balance, six; went about twenty miles; saw old signs about a month old; camped at 7 p. m. August 29, at 4 a. m. went down the east side of the mountain; saw old signs leading in the direction of Hoopa. August 30, at 7 a. m. started for Camp Anderson; arrived at 11.30 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HILLIS,

*Sergt., Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Detachment.*

VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *August 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

I beg to ask for the same authority for continuing, consolidating, mustering in, and mustering out volunteer regiments or companies in the State of Oregon and the Territories in the Department of the Pacific, as has been given in your telegram of August 18 for California. The troops, old and new, for Oregon and Nevada not to exceed in all for each a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. The troops for Washington Territory not to exceed a regiment of infantry. Those for Idaho and Utah not to exceed four companies of cavalry or infantry in each, as the state of the service from time to time may require.

I. McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

I concur in the above.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon.

MARKLEEVILLE, *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Alpine County, desire to communicate to you as the commanding officer of the Department of the Pacific a few facts which we are sure should be in your possession, and which will before long affect our State and Nation seriously. We

will be as brief as possible, knowing that your time must be to some extent taken up with communications from the interior. You must be aware ere this of a secret organization, ramified throughout the State, which has for its object a system of guerrilla warfare and wholesale plundering. All this (learned through a detective whom we have had at work and through Governor Nye, of Nevada Territory,) is to be ushered in by a general uprising of the secesh forces. We have had our eyes upon that branch of that organization here in our place, and have taken such precautionary measures that they have become alarmed and they are now stealing away by ones and twos to the place of rendezvous, which we learn is in the neighborhood of San Fernando Mission, Lower California, and from what we glean from detective source, we are satisfied that there they are now congregating, ostensibly to mine but really to raid, and have a good supply of arms and ammunition and provisions. We are no alarmists and we confide to you, as our commanding officer, what we believe to be true from the evidence before us. The programme is to rendezvous there, and when the time of rising comes to sound the tocsin of war on our coast, aided by the French in Mexico, the Mormons and Indians on our east, and the secesh among us, by a bold stroke take the State out of the Union and erect a Pacific republic. We learn that on the 7th of September a steamer will leave San Francisco for Lower California, and we write this to-day so that you may be able to take advantage of that steamer to send a spy there to ascertain the correctness of this statement. We have written Governor Low before of this organization; also to Governor Nye, but these matters have so impressed us here that we felt it our duty to lay them before you. There is a military company here, but at present unarmed, which company hereby, through its commanding officer, tenders its services to move at once when ordered. That a great day is coming upon the people of this coast we feel satisfied and we may as well realize it first as last; for our part we expect it and we are ready. These forces are organizing and drop off for the rendezvous in small squads, the hard times favoring this emigration movement. One Stepfield, who we feel sure has a commission from Jeff. Davis, is the grand sanhedrim here, and he has a man by the name of Edwards with him in the capacity of a spy. They have gone and the men are following one at a time. We have abundant testimony here obtained from men who belonged to the organization, but drew out when they found out the real object. This testimony we do not like to commit to paper, but you can have it when you deem it necessary. We will not trust more to paper now. Should you at any time need our services either here or elsewhere, command us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

D. C. MITCHELL,
Captain Alpine Rifles.
O. F. THORNTON,
Of Mount Bullion.
G. W. MAULL.
W. I. JOHNSTON,
County Treasurer.

P. S.—This was written for General McDowell, but since it was written we learn that you are in command in San Francisco and we direct to you.

Respectfully,

D. C. MITCHELL.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, September 4, 1864.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters. Came addressed to me and receipt acknowledged to Captain Mitchell.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP No. 12,*In the Field, August 31, 1864.*

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,

*Adj. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,**A. A. A. G., Humboldt Military Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal. :*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of scout by a detachment of twenty-one men of Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, under my command: Marched from Camp Grant July 19, 1864, and arrived in the Indians' country on the 12th day of August, after having marched about 100 miles, having spent a portion of the intervening time in prospecting the country for Indians. My camp is about twenty-five miles northeast of Round Valley, near the Yallo Balley Mountains, and in the midst of the Indian country, which is very rough, being one continuation of mountains and ravines, interspersed with dense thickets of timber and brush, which afford excellent hiding for Indians and render it almost inaccessible to white men; hence the difficulty of subduing by warfare. On the 12th day of August I succeeded in capturing five Indians, to whom I explained the object of the expedition, assuring them that all who came in and surrendered themselves would be well treated and provided for and those who refused to come in would be hunted and killed by the troops. I then instructed them to go out and find all the Indians they could and bring them to camp, since which time they have continued to come in slowly up to the present date. There are sixty-eight Indians in camp at present and the prospect is fair for many more. They appear well satisfied to be taken to the reservation, and from present appearances there will be but little difficulty in gathering them together if the business is properly conducted. From what information can be gained of the numbers of Indians in this vicinity there are probably 400 or 500 inhabiting a space of country about 150 miles in circumference, principally on the headwaters of the Eel River and lying between Round Valley on the west and Sacramento Valley on the east. The Indians appear to be in almost a destitute condition as to supplies of provisions for the coming winter, only being able to barely subsist themselves through the summer and fall months; consequently when winter commences they will be entirely destitute of subsistence and will necessarily be compelled to resort to plunder for a living.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMPSON,

*Captain, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Company E.*

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., August 31, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY,

Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report: In obedience to instructions from the post commander I left Camp Iaqua on the 22d

instant with one corporal and thirteen privates of the Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, with seven days' rations; marched to Lawrence Creek, a distance of nine miles, and camped. August 23, sent Corporal Jones and four men up Booth's Run to look for Indian sign. He returned at 2 p. m. and reported having seen none. I with four men proceeded down Lawrence Creek some five miles; saw no Indian sign; returned to camp at 3 p. m. August 24, proceeded to Mad River by the north side of Iaquia Buttes, and traveling toward the east side, reached the river at 1 p. m., at a point opposite the Lone Cabin ranch; saw some old Indian signs on a small prairie north of the Buttes; traveled down Mad River to Bremer's ranch and camped. Distance marched this day, twenty-five miles. August 25, proceeded down Mad River to the mouth of Boulder Creek; saw some old Indian signs occasionally on the route. Camped on Boulder Creek, having marched about twenty miles this day. The woods and prairies in this vicinity are on fire, or have been burned in every direction. August 26, proceeded to Boynton's Prairie, a distance of ten miles, and camped. Saw no Indian signs to-day. August 27, proceeded to Kneeland's Prairie, a distance of seven miles, and camped. Saw no Indian sign. August 28, proceeded to the west side of Humboldt Ridge; thence to the southern point of Kneeland's Prairie; then to Lawrence Creek, and camped. Saw some old Indian sign, such as a deserted camp, &c., which had the appearance of not having been used for some months. Distance traveled this day, fifteen miles. August 29, returned to Camp Iaquia, Cal., a distance of nine miles, arriving at 11 a. m. Total number of miles traveled during the above scout, eighty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMORY WING,

First Sergeant Company C, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The three companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers commanded by Captain Gibbs, Captain Theller, and Lieutenant Gounisson are not, in my opinion, any longer required for service against the Indians in the Humboldt Military District. If no change should be made in the location of these companies soon, I beg to request that none of Company H, now stationed at Fort Gaston, Cal., be mustered out of service at that post. The welfare of the Indians there renders it pertinent for me to make this request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

SUSANVILLE, LASSEN COUNTY,
September 1, 1864.

General MASON,

Provost-Marshal, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: The signs of the times in this section of our State are indicative of approaching danger to the interests of the cause of our Union. The unguarded expressions of disloyalty given utterance to by

many of our citizens, the fact of the existence of secret organizations in our midst among men known to be unfriendly to the country, the knowledge that a design upon the part of the Democratic party to interfere with our approaching elections is contemplated, and, we verily believe, will be attempted, the fact that we are a border county where deeds of political atrocity may be perpetrated with more of impunity than other sections of our State because of the many chances of escape of offenders, and the many occurrences coming almost every day within our own observation of activity and energy upon the part of those whom we know to design the destruction of our Government, the almost daily appearance of strangers in our midst of secession proclivity, holding close and earnest communion with secessionists dwelling here, have excited in our minds an intense anxiety and fear of impending evil. We would most respectfully represent to you that in view of this state of affairs we, as Union men, are making all preparations within our power to meet whatever emergency may require at our hands. We have organized a military company composed exclusively of staunch Union men, only needing a sufficient number of arms to render them efficient in time of danger and for which we have made application to the State, representing that nearly all of the available arms of this county have been secured by secessionists. We have a league of Union hearts, solemnly pledged to the defense of the country whenever necessity requires. We have Union clubs and a universal disposition manifest upon the part of the Union element to do and suffer all things for our own safety and that of our State and country. Believing, in view, then, of this condition of things, that the appointment of a deputy provost-marshal would have a happy tendency to keep down these insurrectionary movements threatened us and would the better enable us to preserve the peace and maintain the dignity and safety of this State, we would respectfully and earnestly pray you the appointment of Frank Drake deputy provost-marshal for Lassen County.

We remain, respectfully, your humble servants,

JNO. S. WARD,
WIT DE HAVEN,
T. E. WARD,
E. R. NICOLAS,
J. R. LOCKWOOD,
[AND 16 OTHERS.]

CAMP MATTOLE, *September 1, 1864.*

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,

Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following report: August 16, sent prisoner Private Francis, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, to Camp Grant, as I could not keep him here and scout, having no guard-house; also same day I left camp with ten men, with thirteen days' rations, to scout in the Upper Mattole country; sent Corporal Smith and three men up on the south side of the river, with orders to meet the train at Rosse's Valley, on the Mattole River, a distance of twenty-five miles from this camp; camped at the Upper Crossing, having marched fifteen miles. August 17, reached Rosse's Valley, a distance of ten miles. August 18 and 19, staid in camp, waiting for Corporal Smith to join me. August 19, Corporal Smith arrived in camp and reported having found Indian signs, which he followed two days, the trail leading in the direction of the

head of Mattole River. August 20, sent out two scouting parties, Corporal Smith and three men going in the direction of Redwood Creek (a tributary of South Eel River); the other party, consisting of four men, followed the Indian sign found by Corporal Smith. August 25, Corporal Smith and party returned to camp and reported as having seen no fresh Indian sign. August 26, the other scouting party returned to camp and reported that they followed the Indians up to the headwaters of Mattole River, where the Indians crossed the divide to Usal Creek, near the headwaters of which one of them (Stephen Shannon) was wounded in the leg, and the party were obliged to return to camp. There were, as near as could be ascertained, fifteen in the party—men, women, and children. August 27, started for this camp, where I arrived on the 28th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

*First Lieut. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Detachment at Mattole.*

CAMP DOUGLAS, September 1, 1864.

(Received 10 a. m. 2d.)

Col. R. C. DRUM:

All quiet. I assumed command of Camp Douglas to-day. The furnaces in Rush Valley are a decided success. Much rejoicing among miners. Brigham left for a six weeks' trip to the southern settlements this morning to subdue the growing spirit of resistance to his authority. The tocsin of his downfall is sounding.

P. EDWARD CONNOR.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FREY,

Provost-Marshal-General United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report from Capt. Robert Robinson relative to a secret organization in this State, inimical to the Government.* From facts obtained from Captain Jackson, provost-marshal of Southern District, and from an entirely different source, I am certain that there is really a large number in the first degree. Believing it to be very important to know fully the extent and objects of this organization, I have authorized a second detective for service with Captain Robinson, and also sent one to Visalia, and authorized Captain Jackson to send one to Los Angeles. I do not think there will be any danger here until after the election, when if their party is defeated, it is highly probable that they may declare for a Pacific republic; at least, it is talked of in many parts of the State. A resistance to the draft is one of the objects of the organization. Another fact connected with the organization is that great activity prevails throughout the State amongst Copperheads in getting arms repaired and obtaining supplies of powder, &c. These reports reach me daily from all parts of the State. I think we will be able to learn enough about them to be able to thwart them, whatever their intentions may be. I will report to you so soon as I obtain any further

* See August 25, p. 956.

reliable information. On the 24th instant I telegraphed you with reference to printing the enrollment lists as required by Circular, No. 101, of 1863. I asked for instructions on this point on January 13 by telegraph, again on March 29, and also by letter of January 30. I did not authorize the printing of the lists here from the fact that the cost of printing would be very great, and I did not see how the corrections of the lists could be made satisfactorily. In the first place the districts are very large. The population of the State and of the different districts is constantly changing; the discovery of new mines, or the failure of old ones, the abundance of rain or the dryness of different localities causes the change of whole communities. A town will be in full operation one day and deserted the next. The difficulty of obtaining reliable enrolling officers at any price, and of getting any at all at present rates, the difficulty of traveling in the thinly settled districts, and in fact, a thousand difficulties are in the way of making the enrollment correct. I have thought that it was not intended to draft in this State. I do not think it would prove efficient, as it would take more men to bring in the deserters than we have force. Men can be obtained without a draft, and the great probabilities are that it could not be enforced, consequently I have thought it would be better not to expend large sums in making a careful correction as it would be better to hear causes of exemption after notification of draft, if one should take place, and if not, make such corrections as we may be able to do from the limited means at our disposal, and only rely on the new enrollment next year for a more complete list. You will oblige me by giving full instructions with reference to this coast. I think the number of deputies should be increased to at least four for each district. That authority should be given for payments to be made on contracts, &c., on their approval here, instead of having to wait until we hear from Washington, keeping parties out of their money for at least sixty days. That all contracts, salaries, &c., should be at fixed rates in gold, payments to be made in legal tenders, taking their market value on the day payment is made.

Since writing the above I have received your telegrams with reference to printing, &c., and will carry out the instructions as fully as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, California and Nevada.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STOCKTON, *September 3, 1864.*

General MASON:

DEAR SIR: I have but a moment to write before closing of mail and can only say that we have information from several different sources that there are from 60 to 100 armed men encamped on the west side of

the San Joaquin some twenty miles or less from this place. Say they are going to hunt there till after the draft is ordered or commenced. All are mounted, have guns, pistols, and bowie knives. You can attach such importance to this as its nature justifies.

Truly, yours,

H. B. UNDERHILL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 4, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose two messages of yesterday from Governor J. W. Nye. I have this day forwarded the fifty men and two officers, Company C, Nevada cavalry, and 100 rifle-muskets, and accouterments as per his order. The Governor, provost-marshal, and several prominent citizens of this Territory have informed me that they are in possession of sufficient reliable information to induce them to believe that the secessionists are thoroughly organized in this Territory, and will attack one or more important points between the 7th and 15th of this month. The citizens (Union) are organizing home guards in all the towns of the Territory, and Governor Nye has ordered me to furnish them with arms. I cannot believe there is any serious apprehensions of an outbreak on the part of the secessionists, but the Governor and others appear to be well posted in regard to the plans of those who are opposed to the cause of our country, and therefore I am prepared for any emergency. Inclosed you will find copy of Post Orders, No. 96.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CARSON CITY, *September 3, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major McDERMIT:

Two incendiary fires at this place last night and one other attempt; fear a vigilance committee. Send me fifty men to-day, well armed, if possible. Send me 100 arms and ammunition. Answer.

JAS. W. NYE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CARSON CITY, *September 3, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major McDERMIT:

No change in affairs. Apprehensions of evil still existing. Send arms early as possible; also the men.

J. W. NYE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ORDERS, }
No. 96. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 4, 1864.

I. Company B, Nevada Infantry, is relieved from duty at this post, and will be in readiness to take up the line of march for Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., at 5 a. m. to-morrow, to take post there.

II. Capt. A. N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, will furnish the necessary transportation and twenty days' rations.

III. Company commanders will issue to the men of their respective companies twenty rounds of ball cartridges each, and will at retreat every evening have their companies to turn out with arms for inspection.

By order:

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.
WM. H. CLARK,
First Lieutenant, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily at Fort Gaston, September 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT BURNT RANCH:

SIR: Rumors have reached the district commander of a recent raid by hostile Indians upon the settlements of Hyampom and vicinity, doing considerable damage. In the absence of any official report from you on this subject the truth of the rumor is somewhat doubted. It is therefore directed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding that you submit a full account of the attack, if any there was, and the action you have taken in the affair, with any information in your possession that may be of service to the district commander. The messenger is expected to return to this post as early on Tuesday, the 6th instant, as practicable. You will therefore make no unnecessary delay in forwarding your dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

WASHINGTON, September 5, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The Secretary of War directs that salutes of 100 guns be fired from the arsenals at Benicia and Fort Vancouver on the day after the receipt of this order at these points in honor of recent victories in the harbor of Mobile, and on the day following the salute at Benicia a salute of 100 guns in San Francisco in honor of General Sherman's victories near Atlanta. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the proper date of discharge of the California volunteers whose terms of service are about to expire. Circular No. 36, of May 2, 1864, from the War Department, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, directs as follows:

First. When all the companies of a regiment were mustered in within two months of the date at which the organization commenced, the date of muster-out of the organization will be determined by reckoning the period of service from the date of muster-in of the last company.

In accordance with this, if the last company of a regiment was mustered into service on the 20th of May, 1861 (that date is considered the date of original organization and muster-in of the regiment), the period of service of the regiment will expire May 19, 1864 (expiration of original term), and at that date all the members of the regiment, except re-enlisted ones and those who have joined since date of original organization, will be discharged.

Second. When there is a difference of two months or more between the dates of muster-in of the first and last companies, the companies will be mustered out separately and the field and staff reduced proportionably, and in the inverse order in which they were mustered in under paragraph 85 of the mustering regulations.

I will state here that the men were not in the service of the United States until they were mustered in; from the time of their enrollment until their muster at the completion of their organization they were in the State service, although they received pay for the intervening period from the Federal Government. The above are the regulations in the case; but now that authority has been given the major-general commanding to modify these regulations to suit circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that you would see the general immediately on his return from Oregon, and arrange for the discharge of men whose terms have expired. It will, I am sure, lead to trouble unless the matter is promptly attended to.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily at Fort Gaston, September 7, 1864.

Capt. A. MILLER,

First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Company C:

CAPTAIN: From your report I deem it important that the Indians living in Trinity County be all taken prisoners and sent to Fort Humboldt as soon as practicable. By applying to the quartermaster at this post you will be supplied with the necessary number of mules for this service. You will [take] measures so as to secure all the Indians designated in your letters of the 28th ultimo and 6th instant, and that certain success may result I desire you to have all the troops you can use to advantage. Captain Long, commanding Fort Gaston, has been instructed to furnish you such assistance as you may signify to him you require. Be careful to be prepared for the business before moving in it, and then have an adequate force to make thorough work. It will be best to send the prisoners via the Hydesville and Trinity trail, and be sure that no prisoners escape after capture. Advise district headquarters of the probable time you will enter upon the arrest of these Indians, and immediately after the captures are made the number of prisoners taken, and when they may be expected at Fort Humboldt. Should you find it necessary, you are authorized to employ three or four reliable citizens as guides, &c., for a short time. I am just informed that all but four or five of the mules of this post are now absent at Humboldt, but they will be here and be ready for your service by the middle of next week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding the department to write you as follows in answer to your letter of the 27th of July, asking that a company of infantry be sent to your district from California to enable you to comply with the application from the Indian Department to go against the Quillute Indians because of their refusal to deliver up the murderers of Cook, who was killed in December last. It is understood, as well from the papers you submit as from the personal representations recently made at Steilacoom by Lieutenant Jester to the general commanding, that the tribe or band are willing to surrender the ringleader in the murder, but not the accomplices, it being their law and their religion to give eye for eye, tooth for tooth, life for life, and no more. In view of the employment of the troops in the department and of their rapidly diminishing numbers, it is not at this time practicable to send you the force you asked for without risk to more important interests. It is therefore thought that the best practicable solution to the question, and one that will answer substantially the ends of justice, is to accept the head murderer—said to be a man of influence—and enter a virtual *nolle prosequi* as to the accomplices. It is at this particular crisis of great national importance not to multiply any further than can possibly be avoided the work our few soldiers on this coast have to do, and it is better not to exact the uttermost farthing or the last drop called for by the bond, particularly when we are to this small tribe so strong, and they to us so weak. It is not of imperative necessity that they should be made to feel immediately this disparity; that will come soon enough for us—too soon for them. They are out of the highways of the whites and remote from their centers of population. They intend no aggression, and merely stand in the position of refusing a demand which is against their customs and the little glimmering of religion they possess. If the Indian Department can by your representations be induced in the general interests of the whole Pacific Coast to forego exacting the full and extreme measure of justice in this case, and do what is not uncommon in cases even of high crimes, punish the principal only, they will do a patriotic, just, and most commendable act. There are so many complaints from officers of that department of the unpunished murders of Indians by white men that the general feels a repugnance to exact the extreme penalty of our law on the red man, when the white murderer goes so constantly unwhipped of justice.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon, and

Lieutenant-Colonel ENGLISH,

Assistant Provost-Marshal of Oregon, &c.:

Brigadier-General Alvord informs me there is a good prospect of obtaining a company of volunteers in the vicinity of Auburn, Oreg. If

the authority exists, as I understand it does, to complete the Oregon regiment of cavalry, I wish a company may be raised as the general suggests. The company to rendezvous at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864.
(Received 2.20 p. m. 8th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

MY DEAR SIR: Washington Territory this day sends her first telegraphic dispatch, greeting yourself, Washington City, and the whole United States with our sincere prayer to Almighty God that His richest blessings, spiritual and temporal, may rest upon and perpetuate the whole of our beloved country; that His omnipotent power may bless her and defend the President of the United States, our brave Army and Navy, our Congress, and every department of the National Government forever.

In behalf of Washington Territory:

WM. PICKERING,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 113. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864.*

I. Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, having reported for duty agreeably to War Department Special Orders, No. 232, of July 9, 1864, he will repair to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of his regiment and of the post.

II. Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Steilacoom and assume command of that post.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: On his recent visit to the island of San Juan the attention of the major-general commanding the department was called to the existing instructions to the commanding officer of the post at that place, and since his arrival here he has carefully considered the various papers you have submitted to him on the subject of the joint occupation of the island by the United States and British forces, and the question of the exercise of civil jurisdiction by officers of Washington Territory over American inhabitants residing or sojourning thereon. The general now instructs me to write to you as follows: Pending the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain concerning their

respective claims to the sovereignty of the island, questions as to the kind and extent of jurisdiction to be maintained by the two parties are to be decided in conformity with the temporary arrangement (settlement) first proposed substantially by Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, of Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, to Captain Pickett, August 3, 1859, concurred in by the President of the United States, as seen in War Department dispatch from Mr. Drinkard to Lieutenant-General Scott of September 16, 1859, and established by Lieutenant-General Scott in October and November, 1859, and at the time partially, and since fully, agreed to by the British authorities. That arrangement, or "temporary settlement," was on the basis of a joint and exclusively military occupation of the island by land forces of the two powers. You will observe that the question of joint civil jurisdiction was fully discussed at the time, it being urged by Governor Douglas and resisted and rejected by Lieutenant-General Scott. The latter, in his letter to the former of November 2, 1859, says as follows:

You submit for (my) consideration that for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island there should be a joint civil occupation composed of the present resident stipendiary magistrates, with such assistants as may be necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn. It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis, that if a magistrate (judge or justice of the peace) could be legally (except by treaty between sovereign powers) established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officer of the U. S. Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American Territorial Governor claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not to be considered as a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations.

For this and the terms of the "temporary settlement" as established, the entire police of the island was, as to American citizens, exclusively with the U. S. military forces, and as to British subjects exclusively with the British forces. The major-general commanding observes in the subsequent instructions and orders of the U. S. military authorities having the matter in charge, a deviation from the status thus established, growing out of the action of the civil authority of Washington Territory relative to the projected imposition and collection of taxes on the American residents on the island, and he directs they be, by whomsoever given, so far modified as to conform to the arrangement made by Lieutenant-General Scott before cited. In the instructions to you from department headquarters of March 9 and August 31, 1863, as embodied in your letter to Captain Bissell, of September 26, 1863, the general notices the following:

The general commanding the department has no objection to the civil authority exercising their proper functions on the part of the island over which the military commandant of our Government exercises control, but they must not in the present state of affairs attempt to exercise authority over the northern half, that under charge of the English commandant. The residents in the southern half of the island must behave themselves, and not make it a nest for gamblers and drinking shops.

The instructions of General Wright, dated the 9th of March last, said, "You can say to the American settlers on the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States that they will not be interfered with by the military authorities in any manner whatever. The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions."

It is a mistake to speak of our exercising authority over the southern half and of the British exercising authority over the northern half, as if the island were in fact divided between them, separated by some undefined line, and to give warning to the inhabitants in the southern half, as if they and none others were all under our jurisdiction. The

authority to be exercised is not as to territory, for that is the matter at issue, but as to individuals, and on the part of each military commander, so far as his countrymen are concerned, extends over the whole island. In the southern part of the island south of the U. S. military post is a farm of the Hudson Bay Company, and American citizens live in the northern part of the island. The instructions above quoted would place American citizens under British authority and British subjects under American authority, which of course was not and is not intended by either party. The major-general commanding was accompanied on his visit to San Juan by His Excellency Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, and the subject of the occupation of the island was discussed between them, the Governor concurring fully in the plan of General Scott, and saying he would appoint no justice of the peace for the island. If the inhabitants wish to vote or to pay taxes, and any civil officer of the Territory should come over for the purpose of receiving their votes or their money, you will instruct the commanding officer to afford him every facility possible for the purpose; but no authority, except such as the inhabitants may voluntarily submit to, must be exercised on the island pending the negotiations, save by or through military officers in command. Everything is at present quiet on the island, and it is not known that there is any further intention to raise questions likely to disturb that quiet. These instructions are therefore not so much with reference to the present as to the future, and are intended to guard against a state of affairs which might prove dangerous to the peace of the country. It is not necessary, it is thought, that they should be made known to any other than the commanding officer of the post until some occasion arises for their being enforced. The general trusts that when it does you will, by such appeals to the forbearance and patriotism of our people as you so well know how to make, induce them to yield a further acquiescence in the anomalous state of affairs existing on the island till the country is at leisure and better able than now to adjust it, not doubting that every right of every American citizen will be fully maintained.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1864.*

Governor PICKERING,
Olympia, Wash. Ter. :

Your patriotic dispatch of yesterday received, and will be published.
A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal. :

The authority asked for in your dispatch of the 31st of August from Vancouver is granted by the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT TEJON,
September 10, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

The secessionists are arming at Tehachapi, sixty miles from this post, led by Harpending, one of the Chapman pirate crew, latterly of Keyville.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

General McDowell desires you to act in all things relative to affairs in your district as may seem to you for the best interests of the service.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., September 10, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I made a demand on the chiefs of the Hot Creeks to deliver up a renegade Indian named Cayote Dick, charged with robbery. He was surrendered by them on the 3d instant. On investigation I found that he had been engaged in the murder of three white men some years ago, and had committed two robberies within the past three months, and was considered so desperate a character by the tribe that they would not allow him to live with them, fearing that by his acts he would get them into trouble. Considering that it would be unsafe to allow him to be at liberty, I ordered him to be shot, which was done on the 7th instant. The tribe express themselves as satisfied with the justice of the sentence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 11, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 7th instant with inclosed communication from a few of the citizens of Susanville, Lassen County, have been laid before the general commanding the district, who desires you to assure the citizens of Lassen that they need not entertain any apprehensions that their peace and quiet will be disturbed either by Indians or secessionists. A company of cavalry under Captain Doughty is now on its march through the northeastern counties of the State, and will make a reconnaissance of Surprise Valley, having in view the establishment of a post in that quarter should it be deemed necessary. The general

desires that you require frequent reports from Captain Hassett in relation to status of the country he is operating in, and that you communicate freely with these headquarters on the subject.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 117. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1864.*

I. On the arrival of Captain Currey's command at the mouth of the Owyhee the detachment of Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, at Fort Boisé, under command of First Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry, will rejoin its company, in the command of Captain Currey, and accompany it to Fort Walla Walla.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 13, 1864.

Lient. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in which the general commanding wishes to know what special reason Governor Nye had in asking for the issue of arms to the home guards. For the last two months the Governor, provost-marshal, and other prominent citizens in this Territory have been in possession of such information that induces them to believe that as soon as the troops leave this post the secessionists intend giving trouble, and therefore the loyal citizens have formed themselves into organized companies styled the home guards for their own protection, and have called on the Governor to furnish them arms. I have issued 380 muskets and accouterments on the Governor's order, but when he made the last demand for 200 I requested him to get an order from you for me to make the issue, as I did not wish to do so without authority from you to do so. Inclosed you will find invoices of arms and equipments which the Governor informed me he procured from the Secretary of War for the use of the Territory when he was at Washington in 1863, and he believes these arms are at Benicia Arsenal awaiting transportation to this post. We have remaining on hand at this post 240 muskets and accouterments, 108 percussion rifles, 85 Starr pistols, and 120,000 ball cartridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 118. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 13, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to orders of this date from headquarters Department of the Pacific, Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Capt. H. C. Small, will repair to Camp Watson, on Rock Creek, Oreg., and hut themselves for the winter.

II. On the arrival of Captain Small at Camp Watson he will relieve Captain Caldwell of the command of the detachments under Lieut. Nathan Olney and Second Lieut. W. Wood, and he (Captain Caldwell) will proceed with the men of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

* * * * *

V. Camp Watson is not to be a permanent station, and the command will be considered in the field. Captain Small will cause the utmost economy to be practiced in every branch of the public service.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *September 15, 1864.*

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
*Adjutant First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Fort Humboldt, Cal. :*

SIR: Pursuant to Post Orders, No. 32, September 6, 1864, I took a detachment of nine men of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and proceeded down Redwood Creek eight miles and camped for the night. On the next day scouted down the creek ten or twelve miles without discovering any Indian sign. On the morning of the 8th proceeded to Bald Hills; saw four Indians at a distance going toward Klamath River, but was unable to overtake them. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th scouted around through the Bald Hill country; discovered considerable Indian sign, apparently about a month old. On the 12th instant returned to this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE CREIGHTON,
Sergeant, Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., September 15, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 113, headquarters District of Oregon, dated Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864, I have this day taken command of the First Regiment Washington Territory Infantry and of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry. -

(Same to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., September 15, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

SIR: Letters to the 9th instant have been received from Lieutenant Hobart. He was then in the vicinity of Salmon Falls and expected to

go west by way of Bruneau River and return by way of Salmon Falls Creek, being induced to do so from the fact that if any Indians were on the former they would most likely leave on hearing that he had crossed to the Owyhee. No Indians were at the falls, and none had been found on the river. Some recent depredations have been committed, however, near the falls, apparently by small parties, one of which he succeeded in tracking to their hiding place, where they were attacked and dispersed, three being killed and some stock recovered. The lieutenant reports excellent behavior of the men engaged. The party was in charge of Sergeant Wood. I anticipate a good account from this detachment. The immigration continues to arrive, much of it being in very reduced circumstances. I have been compelled in a few instances to supply a small number of rations. It is estimated that the rear will not reach this place before the 1st of November. It is generally very late, and I fear much suffering if we should have an early winter. The work and business generally of the post is progressing satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a letter this day received from Major McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill.* I know nothing about the understanding between Governor Nye and the Secretary of War. The Governor appears to have gained the impression from the Secretary that the arms were sent out to be turned over to the Territory, but no such intention was communicated to me. They were sent invoiced as usual to the commanding officer. I have directed Major McDermit to report when and by what authority he issued the 380 stand of arms and accouterments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have a communication from Captain Mellen, commanding Fort Crook, with letters from Union men in that quarter in relation to movements of certain rebel sympathizers in the northeastern counties of the State. I have directed Captain Mellen to be watchful and vigilant and to keep me fully advised on the subject, in order that I may throw troops into that quarter should the disturbances prove of a serious nature. As the November election approaches the excitement will increase. We have a powerful opposition to contend with, but with union and harmony in our ranks I have no fears of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* See McDermit to Waite, September 13, p. 976.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Capt. H. B. MELLEN,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Crook:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 10th instant, covering one from Mr. J. Root, of Susanville, and also one from Mr. T. W. Hinchman, of Red Bluff, has been laid before the general commanding. Captain Doughty, Second California Cavalry, with a detachment of his company, is now making a reconnaissance of Surprise Valley with a view to the establishment of a military post in that section should it be deemed necessary, and Lieutenant Close, First Nevada Territory Infantry, is also on a scout with thirty men from Camp Susan, near Susanville, where Captain Hassett, same regiment, is stationed with his company. The general desires that he may be kept fully advised of any further suspicious movements of the parties mentioned in your letter, or any others, and that you exercise watchfulness and vigilance in thwarting any intents hostile to the Government.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: By a letter from General McDowell he expresses the desire to have a company of cavalry raised in the vicinity of Auburn.* I suppose he must refer to the proposition of Colonel Maury sent some time ago. I made an appointment. Will not the same still do? I know of no other person liable to act. If the papers then made out will answer, I desire to have them sent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

AUSTIN, September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, loyal citizens of this Government, believing in the supremacy of Federal laws, the perpetuity of the Union, and the defeat of traitors and the suppression of the rebellion both in words and acts, beg leave to represent the necessity of having a proper military force in this place. Copperheadism and secession are rampant in this city, and as it is the first place of any consequence reached by the emigrants, the numerical force of those opposed to our Government promises to be in the ascendant, which element will be kept in subjection by the presence of Federal soldiers. The approaching election increases the necessity, and as forage and accommodations here are abundant and as cavalry troops are soon expected in our midst we earnestly request that you will take such measures to give us a sufficient force (military) until the November election as will protect Union interests, humble rebels, and defend the true interests of the

* See McDowell to Gibbs, September 7, p. 971.

Government. This step we deem necessary for the cause of our country and the success of our political canvass, and without your aid we may be defeated in spite of our patriotic efforts and purposes. There is no time to be lost, and by your immediate attention and compliance with our request you will accomplish much good to a cause to which our lives are devoted.

Very truly, your Union fellow-citizens,

T. A. WATTERSON.
 RICHARD BROWN.
 I. W. MORGAN.
 S. B. MOORE.
 THOMAS WREN.
 H. G. WORTHINGTON.
 D. R. ASHLEY.
 MULF. NICKERSON.
 THOS. J. TESSNANT.
 MORZ MILLER.

[First indorsement.]

AUSTIN, NEV. TER., *September 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

GENERAL: Although but a comparative stranger in Austin, having just arrived here with my company on the march to Fort Ruby, I fully indorse the foregoing statement and believe it to be entirely correct, and am satisfied that Austin and the Reese River country not only require an armed force till after the November election, but permanently.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. THURSTON,
Captain Company B, First Infantry Nevada Territory Vols.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., September 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the department commander, with the recommendation that if practicable a detachment of cavalry from Fort Churchill be stationed at or near Austin until after the November election. From my knowledge of the people of Austin and the emigration this year from the East, as well as from the character of the petitioners. I have no doubt that the interests of loyal citizens and of the Government would be subserved by such military protection as is asked for. I have at present under my command no available troops for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1864.

Governor JAMES W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

The arms requested by you when in Washington, to wit, three mountain howitzers and 1,000 Springfield muskets, were issued by the Ordnance Bureau pursuant to my order. Neither this Department nor

the Ordnance Bureau has any information showing the stoppage of the arms at Benicia, and such stoppage, if it has been made, is unauthorized. The commanding officer at Benicia has been telegraphed upon the subject, and to forward them immediately. When they arrive you are authorized to issue them to your militia as you think most expedient for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
 } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,*
No. 69. } *Near Great Salt Lake City, September 19, 1864.*

I. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with the headquarters and companies of his regiment stationed at Camp Connor, Utah Ter., will march for this post at as early a day as practicable, and will report to the post commander for duty.

* * * * * * *
By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 19, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Iaquia, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Orders have been given Capt. A. Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company C, in the field, to capture all Indians found on the main Trinity River and South Fork, with its tributaries, including Hay Fork. It is reported that some of the Hay Fork Indians are now employed as guides by Citizen Stephen Fleming, an employé of the Government, with a detachment of troops from Camp Iaquia. It is directed by the district commander that you have all Indians from any portion of the valley of the Trinity that are at the present time with scouting parties from your command sent to this post when they can no longer be serviceable as guides.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Send Companies B, Second Infantry, and B, Second Cavalry, to Presidio Barracks on next trip of Senator, the latter leaving behind horses, horse equipments, and camp equipage. Withdraw at once Second Infantry company at Fort Yuma to Drum Barracks and send it on arrival to this city.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON, *September 21, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Can the remaining troops at Fort Churchill be detained for a few days until I can have a personal interview with you in regard to our peculiar situation? Have you received my communication sent some weeks since? Will you cause the arms at Benicia destined for this Territory to be forwarded? I have authority from War Department to distribute them.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Governor J. W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter..

Your request for temporary delay in movement of troops is granted. Shall be glad to see you, and would go at once to Carson if it were possible for me to leave here at this time. Your letter was received on my return from Oregon.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Stop all movement of troops from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake until further orders.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *September 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

The superintendent of Indian affairs recommends the abandonment of Fort Hoskins. I concur. Shall I issue the order?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 21, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 16th instant. The letter from Major-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, to which you refer, doubtless was due to an application I had made for authority to raise a company of First Oregon Cavalry at Fort Boisé. After you sent me your appointment of Mr. Holtzenhausen it appeared that authority must be obtained, &c. Governor Lyon has since given his written consent to the recruiting being carried on in Idaho Territory, credit being given to that

Territory for the number obtained there. If he had refused, the recruiting would have to be confined to Oregon, and Auburn was the best center. Mr. Holtzenhausen was a resident of La Grande, Oreg. I fear from the letters of Colonel Maury that Mr. Holtzenhausen will not undertake the experiment. There is not yet time to have heard from him since the papers went on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., September 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Information from Lieutenant West, First Washington Territory Infantry, who constitutes part of Lieutenant Hobart's command, has been received. He was then on Rock Creek, fifty miles above Salmon Falls, and was in pursuit of a party of Indians that had stolen sixteen head of work cattle from one of the mail stations in that vicinity. Small parties of Indians on the south and west of Snake River appear to be very active in stealing. The Overland Mail Company represent the necessity of troops at Fort Hall. This is an important point, where the travel from Salt Lake to the East Bannock or Beaver Head country and the east to Oregon and Washington Territory and the Boise country intersect. No complaints of Indians are made, but road agents have been depredating, and it is feared that, from the general spirit of lawlessness pervading a certain class, that the danger from this source may increase. It is my opinion that this point should have, as soon as can be, at least a temporary camp of considerable strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 22, 1864.*

His Excellency F. F. LOW,

Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

FORT POINT, *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: The battery at Point Blunt, Angel Island, has been completed for some weeks, but I find that the armament intended for this

point has been placed in position at Camp Reynolds by Major Andrews, and I have to request that if the disposition made by him of those guns is approved by you others may be sent to supply their places. The battery is designed for six 32-pounders and one 10-inch center-pintle gun. The 10-inch gun has not been mounted by Major Andrews, but he wishes an order from you before permitting its removal.

I am, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Major Andrews, Third Artillery, commanding Angel Island.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CAMP REYNOLDS, *Angel Island, Cal., October 1, 1864.*

Received to-day. The guns sent here were disposed of as follows: Three 32-pounder guns and one 10-inch howitzer (columbiad) were placed in Battery No. 1, the extreme northwest point of the island; seven 32-pounders, two 10-inch and one 8-inch gun were placed in Battery No. 2 about 400 yards south of Battery No. 1; five other 32-pounders were placed in battery near the wharf. Nobody ever said that any of these guns were sent here by accident or were intended for another post. On the contrary, I consulted with Colonel De Russy before I made the wharf battery. There are five (not six) 32-pounders in the wharf battery. I consider it a very valuable one, and hope that if a transfer of guns should be decided on that this battery be left alone and the other guns be sent to Point Blunt. The sending of these guns will, in my opinion, cause an unnecessary expense of about \$400 in gold. I may as well state that when these guns were sent here I distinctly understood from General G. Wright that I was to make the wharf battery and to arm it with guns to be sent by Captain McAllister; that Captain McAllister sent me 24-pounder front-pintle guns, which I refused as not suitable, and then made the present battery. It is my opinion as an artillery officer that the present wharf battery is very valuable, and that the same number of 32-pounder guns can be better spared from the hill batteries.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and Captain, Third Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 204. } *San Francisco, Cal., September 22, 1864.*

1. All the Second and Sixth Regiments of California Infantry serving in the District of Humboldt, except Captain Douglas' company (F), Second Infantry California Volunteers, at Round Valley, will take post as follows: The headquarters and companies of Sixth Infantry at Benicia Barracks; the companies of Second Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, there to be mustered out of service.

2. The quartermaster's department will, if possible, make arrangements to bring the troops belonging to the above-named regiments now at Camp Lincoln and Forts Humboldt and Bragg on the return trip of

the steamer leaving for those points on Friday next. The detachment of infantry at Port Oxford will be withdrawn to Camp Lincoln and from thence sent to this city.

3. The abandonment of Camp Lincoln is left discretionary with the district commander. Should such be his determination the movable property thereat will be taken to Fort Humboldt, otherwise the acting quartermaster of the post with four enlisted men, to be selected from those who have re-enlisted, will be left in charge of the Government property until properly relieved, which the district commander will immediately cause to be done by a detachment from the Mountaineer Battalion.

4. The remaining companies of the Second, except Captain Douglas', and the companies of the Sixth will be immediately marched to Fort Humboldt, prepared to embark for their destination. The district commander will give all orders necessary for carrying this into effect at the earliest moment, and will, by return of the steamer leaving this port to-morrow, report the day at which the remaining companies will be ready to embark in order that transportation may be procured accordingly.

5. The district commander will make such disposition of his battalion and of the companies of the Second Infantry and Native Cavalry as will best serve to protect the settlements and the Indian reservations.

6. The major-general commanding takes the occasion to commend the troops serving in the Humboldt District for their energy and good conduct in the service in which they have been recently engaged.

7. Company K (Ulio's), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post in this city and act as provost guard under the special orders of the provost-marshal-general for California. When relieved the men composing the present guard, as also the lieutenant in command, will be sent to their respective companies. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 22, 1864.

Lient. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,

Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The chief quartermaster at these headquarters has been directed to give special instructions to the acting quartermasters at Fort Bragg and Camp Lincoln relative to the disposition of public property at those posts should you determine to abandon the latter. The major-general commanding is desirous that the Second and Sixth Infantry should be concentrated at the points designated in special orders at the earliest day practicable, and hopes you will facilitate the movement with the means at your disposal, so that the whole of these regiments serving in your district will be sent to this city on the next two trips of the steamer. It is the general's desire that the company left at Round Valley (Douglas') should not be moved without first receiving his sanction to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 23, 1864—8 p. m.
 (Received 11 p. m. 24th.)

Major-General McDOWELL and Governor LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Major-General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Early and Breckinridge on Monday, the 19th instant, at Bunker Hill. After a hard-fought battle, lasting all day, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 6 general officers killed or wounded, 4,000 stand of arms, over 5,000 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, and 15 colors. The rebels were pursued through Winchester and Strasburg to Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg, where they made a stand in a strongly intrenched position. Yesterday at 4 p. m. Sheridan again attacked them, and achieved a most signal victory. The rebel army was completely routed, sixteen pieces of artillery were captured and a large number of prisoners. Sheridan at 11 o'clock last night reported his army still in pursuit, six miles from Woodstock, and that only darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 23, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:
 Order the abandonment of Hoskins.
 By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 121. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 23, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of this date from department headquarters, Fort Hoskins will be abandoned, a non-commissioned officer and two privates of Company D, Fourth California Volunteers, being left as a guard.

* * * * *

XI. As soon as Capt. L. S. Scott, Fourth California Volunteers, has taken the necessary steps for the execution of this order, he will proceed with Company D to Fort Yamhill and assume command of that post. Captain Scott will assemble at Fort Yamhill such of the men of his company as should be mustered out next month.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Major McDERMIT,
Commandant of Fort Churchill:

SIR: I am quite apprehensive of trouble with the Miners' League on Tuesday next—perhaps before. They have assumed a belligerent attitude, and have undertaken to coerce the employers into their measures.

It must not, it shall not, be done. When this came to my knowledge I telegraphed to General McDowell to countermand the order for the removal of the troops from the fort; hence the order. I have been here from Carson two days, and am fully impressed with the belief that the peace of the Territory depends upon the presence of the two companies of cavalry from Sunday evening till Tuesday. I hope you will send them, with a plenty of ammunition. Do so, and oblige,

Yours, truly,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Governor J. W. NYE,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting me to send the two cavalry companies to Virginia City. Inclosed you will find a telegram from headquarters Department of the Pacific of date September 5, 1864, in which you will perceive that it is out of my power to send troops as per your request, unless you obtain an order from General Wright, commanding the district, for me to do so. The troops will be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 5, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

* * * Report to General Wright condition of affairs in Nevada Territory and act on instructions received from him.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Major McDERMIT,
Commanding Post, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: In view of the request forwarded by the governor for the troops to assemble here, I would state that they had better bring with them their field and camp equipments, rations, and tents, as they can be camped on guard limits and my own grounds, and perfectly free from the populace, and without incurring extra expenses. As we are without forage, Runyon should come up and place it in quarters.

Respectfully, yours,

J. L. VAN BOKKELEN,
Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT MILLER,
Millerton:

Troops at Fort Miller have been ordered to the Presidio to be mustered out.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the 21st instant I sent to you a telegram to this effect: "The superintendent of Indians recommends the abandonment of Fort Hoskins. I concur. Shall I issue the order?" Your reply of yesterday giving assent has been received. I had a conference a few days since with J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and he agrees with me that Fort Hoskins can be abandoned. Capt. L. S. Scott's company (D), Fourth California Volunteers, is now distributed between Fort Hoskins, the Siletz block-house, and Fort Yamhill. The company will be reduced next month by the discharge of thirty-five men. The Indians are all gathered in the vicinity of Fort Yamhill and the Siletz block-house. Fort Hoskins was only useful to protect the settlements from the Indians. There is little or no danger now of any uprising of the Indians. They can be fully controlled by the other posts. I intended to have mentioned the subject to the major-general commanding when he was here, but it escaped me. I shall place Captain Scott at Fort Yamhill, and leave as usual a detachment of a subaltern and twenty or twenty-five men at the Siletz block-house, and a sergeant of the company at Fort Hoskins to look after the public property. I embrace the opportunity of ordering Surg. E. Y. Chase, U. S. Volunteers, to repair to San Francisco, as provided in Special Orders, No. 135, of 21st of June, 1864, from department headquarters. I inclose herewith Special Orders, No. 121, of the 23d instant, from these headquarters, giving the details of the arrangements made on the abandonment of Fort Hoskins.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
In the Field, near Camp Watson, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: A letter from Captain Caldwell recommends the creek near the Mountain House as the best site for the establishment of your post. The general commanding directs that you visit that place and select whatever site you shall deem the best. The general confides in your judgment, desiring that all proper care be taken in selecting a point suited to defend the Canyon City road against the incursions of

* Omitted, with the exception of paragraphs I and XI, for which see p. 986.

the Indians. Timber convenient for hutting will be an indispensable consideration. If by any accident this letter gets to you too late, after you have made a commencement at Rock Creek, you will make no change. In whatever place you establish yourself you will call it Camp Watson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

BEND CITY, September 25, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL:

RESPECTED SIR: The petition accompanying this letter was placed in my hands to be forwarded to you. From my personal observation, I am satisfied that the dangers set forth in the petition are not imaginary. Conversations with the friendly Indians have elicited facts which go to prove that offers have been made and inducements have been held out to them by the Pah-Utes and other tribes to the east of our Inyo range. Their plan appears to be to wait for a while until the valley becomes comparatively depopulated, then join tribes and make the raid of the valley, which they can easily do, knowing our weakness and their own strength.

In haste, yours, respectfully,

W. R. BLANCHARD.

[Inclosure.]

Major-General McDOWELL,

Commander of the Forces of California:

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Bend City, Owen's River Valley, would respectfully submit to your consideration the following petition, together with the facts moving us thereunto. The discovery of the precious metals, as also the agricultural and grazing lands of this valley, some three years since, brought here the American to develop the country and add to the name and wealth of California. That development so much desired has been greatly retarded by the treachery of the Indians of this region. Not quite a year since they began and waged an unprovoked warfare upon us, which cost us some valuable lives and our State a sum by no means small in the infliction of a chastisement and the removal of a portion of our Indians, most of whom have since returned. The great influx of population last spring gave us a force that warranted our safety and justified the Government in removing our soldiers, but capital having been wanting to give employment to our population, they have been compelled to leave, until our force is wholly inadequate for self-defense. Among those who remain are some thirty families, whose means and interests render it most difficult for them to get away. It is for these and for those who are laboring in our mines that we are constrained to ask protection at the hands of the Government. The conduct of our Indians has been such as to force conviction upon the minds of your petitioners that the Owen's River Indians, assisted by the Pah-Utes, intend a war upon us during the coming winter. It is to prevent this war, save our lives and property, that we most earnestly petition you to station a company of soldiers among us for the coming winter and spring. We believe one company of cavalry would be a sufficient force to co-operate with our citizens to prevent them from driving off our vast herds or murdering

our citizens. Without them we have abundant reason to fear horrid consequences. The grounds of our apprehensions are their impudent actions, the general tenor of their conversation, their efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and their general movements, together with what persons tell us of their designs, to whom years of acquaintance and a knowledge of their language gives them good opportunity to know. It is, then, from these considerations and in order to prevent the consequences named, and a total abandonment of the valley, that we, your petitioners, ask aid of our respected authorities; and for the same your petitioners will ever pray.

THOS. MAHONY,
JOHN B. HUGHES,
P. B. TRIPP,
[AND 21 OTHERS.]

CARSON CITY, *September 25, 1864.*

Major McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Received this p. m. telegram from General Wright as follows:

J. W. NYE (for Major McDermit):

Send cavalry force to Virginia City, as requested by the Governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

J. W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the approaching election, which is to be unusually exciting in this department, it is much to be desired that if possible no additional disturbing cause should be allowed to exist, and as the stoppage of the mint in this mining community, which I am informed is about to take place, will exasperate a large interest against the Government, I venture to ask your attention to the subject for such action as may be in your power to remedy the existing difficulty in that institution and if possible during the present month.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I am informed that the troops at Fort Ruby (a portion of Third Infantry California Volunteers) have not moved as yet toward Salt Lake. If such be the case, the correctness of which you can ascertain by telegraph, I would suggest and urge that, instead of those men being marched 250 miles away from home in order to reach headquarters to be discharged, that you give instructions to the post commander at Fort Ruby to retain them at that point until their time expires,

which will be in a few days, and let them be discharged and mustered out at that post in order that they may be able to return home before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires you to fire a national salute to-day, commencing at 4 p. m., in honor of General Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 207. } *San Francisco, Cal., September 26, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. Companies B, Second Infantry, and B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to San Francisco and take post at the Presidio Barracks. The latter company will turn over to the depot quartermaster at Wilmington all its horses, horse equipments, and camp equipage.

4. Company G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will march from Fort Yuma to Drum Barracks, whence it will be sent by steamer to this city to take post at the Presidio.

5. Fort Miller will be temporarily abandoned, and the troops thereat will move to the Presidio of San Francisco to be mustered out of service. The movable property at Fort Miller will be taken to Camp Babbitt under the direction of the quartermaster of the latter station.

6. The headquarters of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers is hereby established at Camp Union, to which point the officers connected therewith will repair.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: On the 13th of August I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, to return with his command to Fort Klamath. At the latest of dates from Captain Kelly, commanding the fort, I am advised that the express which was sent to Colonel Drew had then been absent twenty days, and some apprehensions were felt that it might have been cut off by the Indians. I directed Colonel Drew to advise me of his approach to the fort, in order that I might

send an officer there to investigate the transactions reported by Captain Kelly. I propose to send the officer at the same time the paymaster goes, with an escort from Fort Crook. My latest dates from Fort Klamath are September 18. Mr. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, had been at the post and had a talk with the Klamath and Modoc Indians, and will meet those Indians, together with such of the Snakes as can be induced to come in, on the 5th of October, for the purpose of making a treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: Last evening I received a telegram from Governor Nye saying that the peace of the Territory required the presence of the cavalry force now at Fort Churchill at Virginia City for two days. I directed Major McDermit to send the force as requested by the Governor. I have telegraphed Major McDermit to let me know the condition of affairs at Virginia City and full particulars by mail.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS, }
No. 106. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 26, 1864.

I. Agreeably to instructions from headquarters District of California, of date September 25, 1864, Companies D and E, Nevada Cavalry, under command of Maj. Milo George, will provide themselves with three days' rations and proceed to Virginia City, Nev. Ter., to-day at 8.30 a. m., and upon their arrival there the commanding officer will report to Governor J. W. Nye for instructions.

II. Capt. A. N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation, forage, and fuel for the command.

By order:

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 26, 1864.*

General P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Order Major McGarry with headquarters of Second Cavalry to take post at Camp Union, Sacramento.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

GENERAL: A paper from prominent citizens of Mariposa County to the commanding general, requesting military protection, was referred to Governor Low, with a request that he would indorse his opinion thereon and forward same to you for action. The major-general commanding desires a company of cavalry sent to the county above referred to, preferably Starr's, Second Cavalry, but wishes the people there to distinctly understand that the arrangement is not to be considered a permanent one. The loyal citizens of that county should endeavor to raise a volunteer company for the regiment just called for, and it is believed that a little exertion on their part would secure one from that locality. The general desires you to encourage them to this end, assuring them that the company, if raised, will remain for a time for their protection.

Very truly and respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. Low,

Governor of California, Sacramento:

GOVERNOR: Captain Starr with Company F, Second Cavalry, will move at once to Mariposa County, camping in the vicinity of Bear Valley and keeping an eye on the disaffected in that quarter, repressing any attempts at organization tending to disturb the peace and quiet of the county. I have directed Captain Starr to keep me fully advised of the condition of affairs in Mariposa, and to consult freely with the civil officers and leading Union men there.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,

Second California Cavalry:

(Through Commanding Officer, Camp Union.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding has received information that bodies of men are organizing and making preparations for hostile demonstrations on the San Joaquin and in a part of Mariposa County. The general directs that you move with your company, excepting those men whose terms of service expire in October, to Mariposa, and camp in the vicinity of Bear Valley, keeping a vigilant eye on any organizations or movements of the disaffected in that quarter, moving your command and sending out the detachments to such points as you may deem proper. Take thirty days' rations with you; consult freely with the civil officers and leading Union men in Mariposa. The general reposes

great confidence in your sound judgment and discretion, and desires you to keep him fully advised of the condition of affairs in that quarter.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 26, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal. :

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from Governor Nye, of date September 24, requesting me to send the two cavalry companies to Virginia City, Nev. Ter.,* also a copy of my reply and telegram from the Governor, including one from the general commanding the district, ordering me to send cavalry force to Virginia City as requested by the Governor.† I also inclose a copy of Post Orders, No. 106, directing the movements of the two cavalry companies.‡ The Governor's letter to me of the 24th of September will explain to the general the condition of affairs in Virginia City. I don't anticipate any serious trouble at Virginia City or any other place in this Territory at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: I have before me the petitions of the citizens of Owen's River Valley and Surprise Valley asking for military protection against hostile Indians. An exploration of Surprise Valley is now being made by Captain Doughty, Second Cavalry, and a detachment from Captain Hassett's company of Nevada infantry. I am expecting daily to receive reports which will enable me to lay before the general my views in full as to the necessity of stationing troops in the valley. As to the petition from Owen's River Valley, I do not believe it either necessary or expedient to send troops there at this time. I believe that light, movable columns, traversing through remote, sparse settlements exposed to Indian depredations at certain seasons of the year, are preferable to permanent stations and much less expensive to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 74. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,*
Near Great Salt Lake City, September 27, 1864.

I. Pursuant to orders from department headquarters, Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with the headquarters

* See p. 986.

† See p. 987.

‡ See p. 992.

of his regiment will proceed to Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal., and report to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding District of California, for duty.

* . * * *
By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
*Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant. Captain Starr, with his company, will march hence to-morrow from Mariposa. Inclosed herewith is a copy of my instructions to the captain.* The wishes of the general as conveyed to me in your letter will be attended to. Inclosed I send you two telegrams, 26th and 27th of September, from Major McDermit.† I have not granted the leave, but will do so when the condition of affairs at Virginia City will justify it. Should General McDowell determine to visit Fort Churchill and Virginia City please let me know, as I do not wish Major McDermit to be absent at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 210. } *San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1864.*

* * * * *

7. As fast as the companies of the Third California Volunteer Infantry at Utah shall be diminished by the expiration of the terms of service of the enlisted men, so as to call for it, they will be consolidated under such special instructions as shall be given by Brigadier-General Connor into such number of companies of the maximum organization as will contain all the men of that regiment who remain in service. General Connor will select the officers to command these consolidated companies, and those not so retained will be mustered out of service. The field and staff of the regiment will also be mustered out of service as it is reduced; the colonel, major, and assistant surgeon and regimental staff when the regiment is below five companies, and the lieutenant-colonel and surgeon when the number falls below three full companies.

8. No infantry recruits will be sent from California to Utah till further orders. Those now at Camp Union will be retained there.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See September 26, p. 993.

† For the 26th, see p. 994; that of the 27th is omitted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 211. } *San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. The hospitals at the Presidio of San Francisco and Benicia Barracks, heretofore known as the Wright and Barnes General Hospitals, respectively, are, upon the recommendation of the medical inspector, attached to and will form part of these posts as post hospitals, under the same control of the commanding officers as other hospitals at military posts.

* * * * *

6. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at the Presidio of San Francisco and take charge of the headquarters and companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers as they arrive at that post.

7. Company E, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to form part of the provost guard in this city. The company will come into the city on Monday next (3d proximo), the commander turning over to the quartermaster at the Presidio such of the garrison equipage as will not be required for its use in the city.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
 No. 42. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., September 30, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22 instant, Companies E, Capt. E. B. Gibbs, I, Capt. E. R. Theller, and H, Lieut. John E. Gonnisson commanding, all of the Second Regiment Infantry California Volunteers, will embark on steamer Panama, now in this harbor, and proceed to and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 1, 1864.

His Excellency, F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters of the 26th ultimo. Immediate steps were taken in the matter of the troops at Fort Ruby, as you will have seen from the copy of the order in the case which was sent you. It had been represented to me that many of the men of the Third Regiment there had acquired interests in Utah, and it was asked they might be mustered out there, and they were ordered to Great Salt Lake City, as there only could the Pay Department place a paymaster to pay them off, and then, only in Utah, was there a mustering officer.

I have promised in the best practicable way I could command to meet your views, and those of others interested in the question, and now every man of the regiment at Fort Ruby has his choice as to the place of his discharge—Utah or California.

The copy of our telegram to the Secretary of War has been sent to you, and I have given orders to the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal to furnish the ammunition you require in the way you designate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FORT POINT, October 1, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, advising me that Major Andrews had been directed to turn over to me the battery of six 32-pounder guns at Camp Reynolds and that the ordnance officer at Benicia would send others to replace them. I would respectfully suggest that if Major Andrews has not already dismounted his guns it would perhaps be better to send me the guns from Benicia direct (if six 32-pounders with circles and carriages can be had), for the reason that the circles and carriages are always more or less injured by being taken up and replaced, and it would be less expensive to send them direct from Benicia to Point Blunt.

Awaiting the action of the general on my suggestion, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

Let this be done. Send for Major Andrews, and arrange with him and the quartermaster, so that there may be harmony of action between them and between them and the ordnance and engineer departments. There are only three 32-pounders at Benicia.

I. McDOWELL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 212. } *San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1864. •*

1. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to Sacramento, Cal., for the purpose of conferring with the Governor of California relative to the reorganization of the Fourth Infantry. After the completion of this duty the colonel will return to Drum Barracks.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Department Special Orders, No. 204, of 22d ultimo, were received at this post day before yesterday (September 29). In compliance therewith Companies E, H, and I, Second Infantry California

Volunteers, embark to-day for the Presidio of San Francisco per steamer Panama. An order is also issued from these headquarters to Captain Hull, at Fort Bragg, to proceed with his company (D, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers) to the same destination and by the same conveyance. The fact that the orders were not left here on the upward trip of the steamer rendered it impracticable to communicate with Captain O'Brien, commanding Camp Lincoln, in time for the embarkation of his company. As the abandonment of Camp Lincoln is left discretionary with me, I respectfully represent to the general commanding the department that there are several hundred Indians on Smith's River Indian Reservation, some seven miles north of Camp Lincoln, and as many more in the immediate vicinity not living on the reservation. To the southward of Camp Lincoln, and distant but about twenty-five miles therefrom, the Klamath flows into the ocean. On this stream there are large numbers of Indians who visit at will the reservation at Smith's River and the settlements about Crescent City and Camp Lincoln. At the present time these Indians are all, or nearly all, apparently friendly, but they are not to be depended upon. The citizens of Del Norte County are much alarmed at hearing probably no troops would remain at Camp Lincoln. I deem it necessary to the preservation of peace that Camp Lincoln be garrisoned by one company, and shall take measures accordingly. I would most respectfully, but earnestly, call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that but few troops will remain in the District of Humboldt after the fulfillment of department orders under consideration. The aggregate strength of the Mountaineer California Volunteers does not exceed 400, which, with one company Native California Volunteers, seems but a small available force for the work to be performed. It is impossible to place the situation of affairs in this district intelligibly before the department commander in a short and hurried communication, as this is of necessity, but I feel certain that if all the circumstances were fully comprehended Department Orders, No. 204, would be so modified that but one company of the Sixth Infantry Regiment would be taken from there at present. And should this suggestion meet favorable consideration, my plan would be that one company of the Sixth (say Captain Cook's) relieve Captain O'Brien at Camp Lincoln, proceeding by steamer on next upward trip. The three companies of the Sixth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers now in the district will be at Fort Humboldt, prepared to embark one week from to-day (October 8, 1864).

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 43. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

I. Captain Hull with his company (D), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed forthwith by steamer Panama and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
*First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 44. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

Upon the departure of Companies C, D, E, H, and I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, from this district the lieutenant-colonel commanding takes pleasure in alluding to the general good conduct of these troops while serving under him—both officers and enlisted men. Their correct deportment upon all occasions and their cheerful and prompt obedience of orders have been highly praiseworthy.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *October 3, 1864—1 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Cavalry sent to Virginia City have returned to Fort Churchill. All quiet.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It is in contemplation of the secret order to call together camps of their men. The officers in authority here are expecting to receive the order every day, and have given out the password by which the men can enter the camps. It is this: When challenged by the sentinel with the words "Who comes there?" or "Who goes there?" they answer "I." The sentinel then asks, "Where are you going?"—A. "Home." The sentinel then asks, "Where is your home?"—A. "Dixie." This admits the member of the order to pass any of their sentinels, and, as they say, will admit a person into any Confederate camp here or at the South. This password has been given out so lately that I only got it this morning.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed, by direction of the major-general commanding, a copy of his letter to the Governor of Utah Territory relative to raising for service on the overland route four companies of infantry in that Territory. The general desires you to afford all facilities in your power to raise these companies in Utah, as it may be difficult to send you forces from this part of the department. The general is gratified at the announcement made in your letter of the 22d ultimo that the condition of affairs in your district is such as not to require additional forces from this side, where it is probable they may be required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 3, 1864.

His Excellency J. DUANE DOTY,
Governor of Utah, Great Salt Lake City:

SIR: I telegraphed for and have received authority to raise, to the extent the circumstances of the service may require, certain forces in the several States and Territories of this department. The Governors of California and Oregon joined with me in the application for the quota arbitrarily established for their respective States, but you were too far off to be consulted at the time, and I therefore asked in advance of doing so for authority to raise not to exceed four companies from Utah, in case they should be necessary. I have supposed it might become expedient and that it might be possible to raise that number in addition to the recruits the forces now there might be able to make in the Territory among its loyal inhabitants. Under the authority, therefore, given to that effect from the War Department, I have the honor to request that you will, in connection with the provost-marshal-general's department, raise by voluntary enlistment for the service of the United States four companies of infantry, to be mustered into service at Great Salt Lake City, or such other points as may be determined upon and shall be most convenient. As the U. S. forces in Utah are simply for the protection of the overland communications and the keeping the peace between the whites and Indians and maintaining the authority of the United States, and have no special reference to the Mormons, I have supposed the raising of these companies, if practicable to do so, would meet with no opposition from that community. Will you please write me fully on this question? If the companies can be raised I need hardly say it is of great importance that the officers to command them and the battalion should be men not only of character and education and judgment, but of unquestionable loyalty to the United States. The acting assistant provost-marshal, Brigadier-General Mason, will confer with you concerning the details of this duty, and Brigadier-General Connor, commanding District of Utah, will aid you in every way within his power to get these companies into the service at the earliest day practicable, so as to meet in part the deficiencies arising from the muster out of the principal part of the forces under his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 47. }

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 3, 1864.

I, Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Humboldt, Cal., there to await the arrival of the steamer for San Francisco, Cal.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I arrived home yesterday, but in such a badly damaged condition by being thrown from a horse as to prevent my calling upon the commanding general perhaps for some weeks. I regret this exceedingly, as I have some business of importance to confer with him about. I am prepared now to relieve the military authorities from the care and subsistence of the Indian prisoners at Humboldt Bay, providing arrangements can be made for their transportation to two different points, as there are two classes of Indians. For reasons which I will fully explain at my first interview with the general, it is of the utmost importance that Captain Douglas, Fort Wright, should be re-enforced by a detachment of cavalry at the earliest practicable day. The interests of the Government and service both render his re-enforcement necessary. If the commanding general could spare an hour of his valuable time to call on me at my residence, 638 Howard street, I could explain matters to him and so arrange affairs pertaining to the Indian service in the northern portion of the State as to leave but little for him to look after through the coming winter. Captain Hoyt will come with him if he finds time. If not, please let me know and I will correspond with him concerning the removal of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 48. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 4, 1864.

I. Lieut. Thomas Middleton, Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with twenty men of same company, will proceed to gather all the Indians who have their homes about the settlement in Trinity County and bring them to Fort Humboldt as prisoners of war, using all the dispatch possible with successful accomplishment of the work.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 125. }

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 4, 1864.

I. Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. G. B. Currey, on reaching Fort Walla Walla will repair to Fort Dalles, Oreg. Captain Currey will obtain at Fort Walla Walla such clothing for his men as they may need and which the quartermaster's department at that place can furnish.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvo.d:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Oakland, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

It is reported to me by Mr. A. T. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow in Virginia City. I am not informed as to the nature or cause of the anticipated riot, but wish, whatever may be the cause, you would take such measures as may be in your power to aid the constituted authorities to suppress it. Telegraph to Fort Churchill and Governor Nye and let me know what is done. I leave for Sacramento to-morrow evening.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Oakland, October 5, 1864.

Major McDERMIT,

Commanding Fort Churchill:

It is reported to me by Mr. A. T. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow at Virginia City. Hold your command in readiness to march to that place at a moment's notice, or march there at once if you know yourself of any necessity requiring your presence. General Wright and Governor Nye may call on you immediately. If either does, do what you can to aid the civil authorities to maintain order.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Oakland, October 5, 1864.

His Excellency Governor NYE,

Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

It is reported to me by Mr. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow at Virginia City. I am not informed as to the cause, but have telegraphed General Wright and Major McDermitt to render all assistance in their power to the constituted authorities to suppress it. Call on them for what you want that they can give.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

*Major-General, Commanding Department.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,

Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 5, 1864.

I. Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company B, will proceed with his company (except Lieutenant Hale and twenty enlisted men, who will remain at Camp Anderson) to and take post at Camp Curtis. Lieut. William I. Reed, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,

*First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SALEM, OREG., *October 5, 1864.*Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Mr. Gilmore. He has been a member of the Legislature and is a reliable man. I have received other letters from the same section—Canyon City—expressing fears of an outbreak on election day. I do not feel like making any recommendation in the premises, but think I ought to let you know what I hear in relation to these matters. There is considerable talk of passing a law giving \$150 bounty for recruits, but when they consider that it will run the State in debt \$150,000 to raise 1,000 men it seems to make them hesitate, and I can't tell what will be done; I fear nothing. If a call is made for more men I hope it will be made before the adjournment, so that the question will be fairly presented. Owing to the fair, business has progressed slowly. The "review" here was a decided success, old Thornton and the Copperheads to the contrary notwithstanding. All the officers of the society excepting Thornton repudiated the resolutions. They were presented by Thornton just before a horse race, while the roughs and Copperheads surrounded the stand; none other voted for them, and they do not express the sentiment of the officers nor a majority of the persons present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PORTLAND, *October 3, 1864.*

Governor GIBBS:

DEAR SIR: When I was at Canyon City, about the 20th of August, I attended the council meeting, at which I learned that there were serious apprehensions among Union men there that if they should insist on the enforcement of the election law there would be danger of a serious difficulty. There are many disunionists and violent Copperheads that should be made to take the oath prescribed in the election law or kept from voting, as they are, without doubt, enemies to the country—which the Union men think would not be safe to undertake without a company of soldiers could happen to camp in the neighborhood about election time, which they suppose you could cause to be done without creating a great deal of alarm or ill-feeling among the Coppers of that part of the country. I promised them to see you and have a personal interview on the subject, but have not had the opportunity, so I expect to leave on this morning's boat for Canyon City, and as the friends will be anxious to hear from me, I hope you will write me immediately on receipt of this and send it to Canyon City, and it will reach there perhaps by the time I get there.

I understand you have received their communication, which I have no doubt you have responded to before now. They wish also to have some good speaker or speakers sent up before the election, which subject I promised to lay before the grand council, but there has been no meeting of that body since my return, without it was on the first evening of my return, at which I could not attend, having found one of my family very sick on my return. They were very desirous to establish two subordinate councils in the neighborhood, but I think it is too late to accomplish much now, but I hope you will be able to send the boys around that way about the 1st of November, and send some good speakers that way before the election, as the Coppers had it all their own way before the June election. I shall leave this letter at Portland, in hopes

you will get it in a day or two, but if you should not get it by the 6th you need not write, as it will be too late, but I hope you will write to some one else there.

Yours, in haste,

S. M. GILMORE.

P. S.—The people are very anxious to have a county organized in that country.

S. M. G.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Copy of the "resolutions" above referred to.]

The following resolutions have been handed us for publication:

Resolved by the members of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, in mass meeting assembled, on the State Fair Grounds, September 29, 1864, That the board of managers are instructed that they do not, during this fair, or at any fair to be held hereafter, either invite or permit any military company to come within the inclosure of the fair grounds during the time of an annual fair, a painful experience having convinced us that military parades very materially interfere with the only legitimate object of a fair. (2) That there can be no reasonable objection to the use of our grounds being tendered to volunteer companies for the purposes of an encampment and for military training, at any other time than during the fair. (3) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Stephen Coffin, requesting that he will immediately withdraw the troops from our grounds. (4) That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of the State, and also in the pamphlet edition of the printed proceedings of this fair.

J. QUINN THORNTON,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 5, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition in the Field:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to acknowledge the reception of your various reports of scouts made during the last month, and to say that he approves your action in these matters, and is highly pleased with the energy and activity with which your explorations have been pushed in that country during the summer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, October 6, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco:

I telegraphed at 10 last night to Governor Nye and Major McDermit. No answer at this hour. Telegraph from Major McDermit at 10 last night says: "Captain Wells' cavalry company will be in Virginia City by daylight to-morrow."

10.25 A. M.—Governor Nye telegraphs me from Virginia City and says there is apprehension of difficulty. He will attend to it in person and advise me in case of danger.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VIRGINIA, *October 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have been on guard all night. The peace of the community shall be preserved. The troops have arrived from the fort. I will take command of the forces myself. I want the troops to remain until this trouble is over. I will keep you advised and will see you at San Francisco within four days.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 127. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 6, 1864.*

I. On the arrival of Captain Drake's command at Fort Dalles, Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, will proceed by water to Fort Vancouver.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 7, 1864.

Capt. F. HAVEN,

Aide-de-Camp, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Your note of 5th instant, informing me that Major-General McDowell desired my opinion as to the probabilities of Indian hostilities in the Humboldt Military District, reached me late this afternoon. In reply I have to state that at no time within the past five years have the prospects for a permanent peace in that district been so flattering as at present. In Humboldt County, which has been the principal theater of hostilities, and where most of the murdering and plundering had been done, I feel sanguine that there is no fear to be apprehended of an outbreak during the coming winter, unless it be precipitated by white men or occasioned by a want of food among the Hoopa and Redwood Indians. I feel satisfied that Colonel Whipple will judiciously guard the former, while I shall do my best to prevent the latter emergency. It is asserted, and confidently believed, that, in the vicinity of Mattole, Bear River, Yager Creek, Mad River, Redwood, Grouse Creek, South Fork of Trinity, and other portions of Humboldt which have suffered fearfully in years gone by, there are now but few if any Indians left. The Redwoods, which have been the most bloodthirsty of all, are now in Hoopa Valley, and surrendered their guns to me at the same time and under the same conditions as the Hoopas. If Government confirms my action in the location of a reservation at Hoopa I believe that I can keep those Indians quiet, but owing to their close proximity to the Klamaths it will be necessary to keep as strong a military force there as the nature of the case will require and the good of the service admit. There is in my judgment scarcely any danger to be apprehended from other Indians than those with whom I recently made a treaty, and they, having surrendered their arms, will not be in a condition to take to the mountains during the coming winter. Moreover, they have been in such a state of excitement all summer that they have laid in no winter food; the mountains have all been burned over; there are but few acorns, no fish dams to catch salmon, but

little stock in the vicinity upon which they could prey, and chances generally for living in the mountains next winter are bad. If they remain, as I think they will, peaceable through the winter, I will endeavor to raise enough for them to eat next summer, unless prevented by some blunder on the part of my superiors, which is always likely to occur. Notwithstanding the flattering prospects of a permanent peace which are now presented, it must be borne in mind that should an outbreak occur the nature of the country is such that a very small band of Indians could commit innumerable outrages before troops from a distance could be brought to bear upon them. It must also be borne in mind that to such a fearful extent have the people of Humboldt suffered, that the population is sorely depleted and the means for self-defense far short of what they should be to compete with so desperate a foe as those Indians have proven themselves to be.

Trusting and believing that we shall have no more Indian massacres in that district, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 8, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,

First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 28th ultimo, and to say in reply the general is much gratified at the valuable and efficient services performed by Lieutenants Hobart and West. Your letter containing a request that Company G be sent to Fort Boise was received. The power of granting this was placed beyond the control of the general commanding the district by the department commander, who ordered Captain Small with his company to the Canyon City road to hnt themselves for the winter. General Orders, No. 44, current series, from Department of the Pacific, causes all volunteers to be mustered out at Fort Vancouver whose time expires in this district. The detachment of Company A will have to come to this post to be mustered out, and the order from this office bringing it to Fort Walla Walla is but sending it a stage on its road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In compliance with your indorsement October 5, 1864, on the communication of Major-General Halleck August 11, 1864, and addressed to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, I have the honor to report that during all the period of Captain Winder's command of Alcatraz Island I had never a doubt of his reliability as a faithful officer. In the summer of 1862 there was considerable talk in the city of San Francisco in relation to Captain Winder, growing out of the fact, I apprehend, that the captain's father was

in the rebel army; and as I wished to increase the force on the island, I sent Captain Black with his company of the Ninth Infantry, as Captain Black ranked Captain Winder. I did this with a view of quieting the public mind. In all the communications I ever received from Captain Winder, as well as frequent conversations with him, I was fully convinced of his perfect reliability and loyalty to the Government. At the frequent inspections I made of Alcatraz Island during his command I always found everything in the most satisfactory condition. His system of alarm signals to prevent surprise and general preparations to meet any emergency evinced a thorough knowledge of his duty and responsibility as commander of the most important defense of the harbor of San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., October 8, 1864.

Governor JAMES W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

I am here on my way to Nevada. Will be in Virginia City Tuesday afternoon or evening.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Let cavalry remain in Virginia. General McDowell leaves Sacramento to-day for that place.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 52. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 8, 1864.*

1. First Lieut. R. F. Herrick, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with detachments of Companies A and D, same battalion, will proceed forthwith to Camp Iaqua and relieve Captain Buckley in the command of that post.

* * * * *

3. Upon being relieved by Lieutenant Herrick, Captain Buckley will proceed without delay with his company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Humboldt and report to the district commander.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
*First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 9, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco:

A party of rebels at Havana have undertaken to seize a steamer running between San Francisco and Idaho. There are fifteen of them, and ten had started in two or three squads before October 1. They are to rendezvous at Idaho November 15, and embark as passengers. Their captain is Thomas E. Hogg, alias Edgerton, alias Esson. His executive officer is named Bradshaw; purser is William Black, of New Orleans; midshipman, Edward Swain, New Orleans; engineers, John Smith, alias Hiddle, Mobile; Timothy O'Grady, New York; George Murch, New York, for some time a resident of Mobile; Thomas Grattan, New Orleans. Hogg, Black, and Smith were to leave Havana, via Saint Thomas, on 5th or 6th instant.

C. A. DANA.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG., October 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the Department of the Pacific that in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 121, headquarters District of Oregon, September 22, 1864, Fort Hoskins, Oreg., was evacuated on the 7th instant, the command moving to and taking post at Fort Yamhill, Oreg. I would also most respectfully inform you that I have this day assumed command at this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. SCOTT,

Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

(Same to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon.)

[OCTOBER 9, 1864.—For Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas, relating to the reorganization of California volunteers, &c., see Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 743.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Agreeably to your request I send herewith a copy of so much of a former report as gives the work of the two degrees of the order. I do this because the work was first learned as it was given and used in Nevada Territory. I give in this the modifications as the work is now used here and as I suppose it is used over there, as I am informed that the same instructions have been sent over. First modification: The password of thirty-third degree is curtailed by leaving out the word "all," and thus given as before, "Death to traitors." Second modification: The password, "Andalusia," which was used as a test password in the second degree or fifty-seventh degree, is now used as a password to enter the meetings of the thirty-third, and is given as

follows: The person wishing to enter gives one distinct rap. Q. "Who is there?" A. "Friend." Q. "Have you the password?" A. "I have." Q. "Give it." A. "Andalusia." Addition by new instructions: To enter a military or other camp of the order, to the usual hail of "Who goes there?" A. "I." Q. "Where are you going?" A. "I am going home." Q. "Where is your home?" A. "Home in Dixie." This will admit to any of their camps either here or in the Confederate Army. If a fifty-seventh is in trouble and desires to find a brother of that degree, he will clasp his hands together, bring them up to his chin and lower them down again, walking and repeating the sign until he is noticed by a brother. I may add that at the approaching election there is to be a lieutenant in each election precinct who may call as many assistants as he wants to keep order and assert the rights of the party. The word to bring them to the rescue will be "Santa Maria." After dark the signal will be made by clapping the hands thus: Two claps, a pause; two claps, a pause; then two claps—that is, three couplets of claps of the hands.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *October 10, 1864.*

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

The Oregon Legislature adjourns on the 22d instant. If a call is made from Oregon it should be at once, as it will stimulate the passage of bounties. The Governor writes to that effect. I recommend a call to complete First Oregon Cavalry, also for four companies of infantry. See my letter of 11th of July.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
 } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,*
 No. 79. } *Near Great Salt Lake City, October 11, 1864.*

I. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, in the command of that post.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams will, upon being relieved, proceed to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 53. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 11, 1864.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22, 1864, Capt. M. O'Brien, with Company C, Second

Infantry California Volunteers (excepting the acting assistant quartermaster and four re-enlisted men, who will remain at Camp Lincoln in charge of the Government property until further orders), will proceed by steamer Panama to and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 11, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have heard from various sources, among others from Colonel McCracken, of Portland, that the assemblage of the military of your State at the State fair last month was exceedingly creditable and encouraging. I have been very much gratified to hear of it, as it is very auspicious for the future and a matter of vital importance to Oregon. No man can say how soon they may not be called upon to defend all that we hold dear. If by surprising good fortune and the blessings of Divine Providence we shall escape domestic convulsions, there is still sufficient reason to suppose that we may be plunged into foreign war growing out of events now in progress. It was thus pleasing to me to hear General Coffin say that the number paraded at the next State fair would double those recently mustered at Salem. I received your kind invitation, as also your polite telegram, asking me to accompany you to Salem. I should have been much gratified no doubt to have been present. I should perhaps earlier have acknowledged your courtesy in the invitation. I had previous to getting it written you a note expressing my regret at not being able to attend. I had a great deal of business on my hands accumulated by a previous absence with General McDowell to the mouth of the river. But if I had not a year ago attended your gathering and evinced my deep sympathy and interest in the undertaking I should doubtless have gone to this last fair. I feel, Governor, that the State of Oregon owes you a debt of gratitude for your hearty, unsparing, and persevering efforts to stimulate the military spirit of the people, and you are certainly entitled to my acknowledgment of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Virginia City, October 13, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that I have received authority from the War Department to call on you, from time to time, as the circumstances of the service may require, for, not to exceed in all at any one time, one regiment of volunteer infantry and one regiment of volunteer cavalry, to be mustered into the service of the United States as other volunteer regiments under existing laws and regulations. Under this authority I have to request you will please raise as soon as possible enough companies of infantry to complete, with those already

in service from Nevada, a full regiment of infantry. Brigadier-General Mason will confer with you, and give all the information necessary as to details for this service.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, near Great Salt Lake City, October 14, 1864.
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:
(Through Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask from the honorable Secretary of War leave of absence from my district for sixty days in order to enable me to visit New York City on important private business. In preferring this request at this time I beg leave respectfully to represent that I have since my manhood been nine years in the military service of the United States, for the last two years stationed in this district, and during all that time have not received a leave of absence from my post of duty. I deem it proper also to add that the policy inaugurated by me in the conduct of affairs in this district has worked so beneficially and its results are now so apparent, that I am satisfied that the granting of this request at this time would not be detrimental to the public service. Since my advent to this Territory it is the first time when I could reconcile my convictions of duty with a prolonged absence from the district. But I now feel assured that for the time mentioned as the period of my absence no danger can reasonably be apprehended from the hostility of Indians or the machinations of the foes of the government of Utah. Hence the foregoing request is preferred with the hope that it may be granted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 55. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 41, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22 ultimo, the regimental headquarters and Companies E and G, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will embark on steamer Panama and proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks.

3. Upon the departure of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers the lieutenant-colonel commanding takes pleasure in alluding to the general good conduct of the officers and men while serving in this district. Their correct deportment, obedience of orders, and activity in the field have been highly praiseworthy.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 225. } *San Francisco, Cal., October 15, 1864.*

1. In obedience to instructions from the War Department, Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, Ninth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will repair to New York City and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed to you asking your opinion as to whether or not our militia law ought to be repealed, not for the reason that I was not satisfied as to your opinion in relation to it, but for the purpose of showing it to a few members of the Legislature who were inclined to repeal it. The Copperheads are opposed to the law, and some Union men, Hon. B. F. Harding, one of our U. S. Senators, among the number. The argument used by the latter was that the powers and duties of the provost-marshal were such as to supersede the necessity of a militia law. All bosh, of course, but some did not know any better. I have shown the doubtful your telegram, and a letter from General Alvord, and they are perfectly satisfied now; and our militia organization is safe for two years to come at least. Some important amendments will be made, making the law more efficient. Eleven companies were out at our State fair and the review was a success. The military spirit is increasing among the masses. I could organize a number more companies if we had arms. We now have sixteen companies, but no more arms, and our military funds are not sufficient to allow of the purchase of any more at present. Four of our companies of cavalry have no arms excepting sabers. I hope you will order General Alvord to loan the State arms from the arsenal at Vancouver in case of danger here; also, I should be glad to obtain muskets to arm four or five companies of infantry. Of course the State would be responsible for the care and return of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ADDISON C. GIBBS.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, Oreg., October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: There are two or three thousand stand of arms in the arsenal at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. If a small part of them can be loaned to this State until the war is over I can have them placed in the hands of Union men who are members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State. There are four organized cavalry companies, but the saber is the only arm its members have. I therefore urgently recommend, if it can be done, first, that General Alvord be clothed with authority to loan this State arms for four or five companies,

at his discretion, to be used by members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State; second, that if general authority can not be given, that, in case of danger or outbreak, he be allowed to make such loan. I have been informed that the Government has to some extent armed militia companies in California, but whether by special act or by authority vested in the commander of this department, I am not advised. While there are rumors that bloodshed may be expected on election day at some points if the votes of immigrants are challenged, I see no immediate cause for the apprehension of danger, but I should like to be prepared for the worst while I am hoping for the best.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[OCTOBER 15, 1864.—For Holliday to Stanton, recommending assignment of Connor to duty of suppressing Indian depredations between Salt Lake City and Fort Kearny, see Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 903.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Give all the protection in your power to overland route between you and Fort Kearny, without regard to department lines. General Curtis' forces have been diverted by rebel raids from Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BEAR VALLEY, MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
 Headquarters District of California, Sacramento, Cal.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report since my last that I have visited Mariposa and Coulterville. I find everything quiet in and around those places at present. The arrival of troops in this valley has had a very good effect in quieting the outspoken treason that has been indulged in for some time past. Still, there is a strong undercurrent at work which only needs an occasion or excuse to bring out. The excitement a few weeks ago shows their feelings and disposition. It is estimated that there were 150 in that raid. They patrolled the town for two nights. The newspaper reports were true in most respects. But as it has turned out a hoax, gotten up by the editor of the Mariposa Press and his friends, they have lost influence with the disloyal class, as they are not disposed to be humbugged. I don't think now there is any danger of an outbreak during the coming election; still there are strong threats made that if McClellan is defeated in this State they will start a guerrilla warfare. I am confident that a large number of arms have been brought into this and adjoining counties, but as to their place of deposit up to the present time I have been unable to find any clew. I learn that they have been removed within the past four weeks. I now have a party out trying to find some trace of them. A portion of them I think have been distributed and in the

hands of disloyal persons, such as shotguns, rifles, and pistols. Coulterville I find, as a general thing, loyal. Lieutenant Smith is meeting with very good success. Has now thirty-five men enrolled; has recruiting parties at Coulterville, Bear Valley, and Mariposa. The loyal people here appear to feel the necessity of raising a company for their own protection. Mr. Olmstead, superintendent, has made a request that I should furnish a guard to escort his bullion out of the valley, as some threats have been made of robbing it on its way out. I have promised to furnish it unless otherwise ordered. My command is all in good condition. Have found so far no trouble in getting sufficient forage, but have to pay a high price, as it is brought some forty miles from here; none raised in this valley.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To render efficient the protection required, the troops between Salt Lake and Kearny, inclusive, should be subject to my orders, irrespective of department lines. Do I understand your telegram to mean that I will take from here two cavalry companies but may require others now on the eastern road?

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER., *October 17, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just received the following telegram from Washington:*

With the general commanding's permission I will send two companies Second Cavalry down the road. Only 200 men of Second Cavalry in this district. Would recommend that they be consolidated into two companies, and the officers of H and K sent to California, and [sic] of it to Salt Lake to recruit; or K could be recruited in Montana.

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 56. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 17, 1864.

* * * * *

3. Capt. Thomas Buckley, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks in command of Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Halleck to Connor, October 16, p. 1013.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commands, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes general command temporarily, as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 18, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Department Orders, No. 204, Company C, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, are embarked on the steamer Panama for the Presidio of San Francisco and Benicia Barracks. It is supposed that Company D, of the Second, will also embark at Mendocino. As the above companies are as many as can be transported by the Panama at one trip with anything like comfort, and as the departure of so many troops from this district at one time leaves me without an available force at this post, I have detained Company C, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, until the pleasure of the department commander may be known. As the several companies of the Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, are dispersed on different service, it has been impossible to concentrate them at all the points which the public service requires to be occupied. With every desire to forward the intention of the general commanding to concentrate a force near San Francisco, I still feel it my duty to respectfully, but earnestly, urge that one company of infantry remain in this military district in addition to the Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Should this request be granted, Company A, Battalion Native California Volunteers, could be spared from the district, but except for escort service the cavalry company is no material increase to the force under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lient. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 18, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the Legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such law. The inadequacy of the pay is especially evident on this coast, where the depreciation of legal-tender notes is so discouraging to volunteering. I fear that with all the bounties offered

few volunteers will be obtained. Thus the State would have little likelihood of having any very large amount to raise. I should regret if the Legislature should adjourn without such action. For the defense of the frontier against the Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the District of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners last summer, the presence and activity of the troops in that region have been of the utmost importance in protecting the road against the Snake Indians. Under existing circumstances to keep even this small force in existence, which is really inadequate to the service, I do not see how the imposition of the draft can be avoided. I wrote to that effect on the 11th of July to my superiors in command, and see no reason now to alter my judgment in the case. I doubt not a call will soon be made upon your State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 19, 1864.

AUSTIN WILEY, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Frequent applications are made to the major-general commanding for the establishment of a military force in the vicinity of Owen's Lake by persons residing or having interest in the country drained by the Owen's River. The general desires you to inform him relative to the condition and present disposition of the Indians in the vicinity referred to at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 228. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 19, 1864.

* * * * *

2. Maj. Milo George, Nevada Territory volunteers, with the company of cavalry at Fort Churchill, will proceed to encamp for the winter at the point selected by him in the vicinity of Carson City. The major will take from Fort Churchill the necessary paulins for protecting Government stores, implements for getting out timber, and two hospital tents.

3. Capt. Alexander N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay at the point above indicated to Major George, under whose orders he will act. The quartermaster's department will furnish such additional implements as may be absolutely required for comfortably hutting the command of two companies of cavalry.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
 No. 58. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 19, 1864.*
 * * * * *

2. Capt. Robert Baird, of Company F, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will proceed with his company to Camp Lincoln, near Crescent City, and take command of that post, receipting for all Government property and funds pertaining to that post now in the hands of Second Lieut. Louis S. Lohse, Second Infantry California Volunteers. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *
 By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, October 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication relative to the condition and present disposition of the Indians of Owen's River Valley, and likewise petition of citizens there for the establishment of a military post, are before me. Not having had an opportunity to visit that section I am unable to speak correctly of the condition of the Indians or the nature of the grounds upon which the supposed hostilities are based. The petition itself, while it foreshadows hostilities on the part of the Indians, does not set forth that a scarcity of subsistence is among the causes likely to bring about a collision. You are doubtless aware that in an isolated district like Owen's River Valley, where there are any number of Indians, imaginary dangers are often magnified into real, and thus the Indians themselves become excited and likely to become troublesome. I am not prepared to say, however, that there is no occasion for alarm in that vicinity, and as there is, in my opinion, no occasion to fear serious trouble from Indians in any other portion of the State the ensuing winter, I think it would be well, if not inconsistent with the good of the service, to establish a military post there, with a small detachment of cavalry. In the meantime, as I informed the general yesterday afternoon, I will take steps to ascertain the true condition of the Indians there as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. of California and Nevada:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Gustav Brown, detective officer for the Southern District of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JONES JACKSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Southern District of California.

[Inclosure.]

SAN JOSÉ, CAL., *October 16, 1864.*

Capt. A. JONES JACKSON,

Provost-Marshal, Southern District of California:

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report as to the intentions of the Knights of the Golden Circle in the counties of San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles. San Luis has 242 members, all armed with revolvers, rifles, or shotguns. The governor is Parker; lieutenant-governor, D. Blackburn. They have a member of their order who belongs to the Union League in every league in the State, who reports to them all that is done and said at the meeting of the league. There are also three men who belong to the company of soldiers that is stationed in the town of San Luis, members of thirty-three of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Los Angeles County has 253, of which the town of Los Angeles has fifty-four; El Monte, ninety-two; the San Gabriel mines, twenty-seven; the remainder are scattered around in different places through the county. The governor is Charles Howard; lieutenant-governor, J. M. Callan. All armed with different weapons. They have picked out a place about 120 miles from Los Angeles, called Rock Creek, for a rendezvous. It is in the mountains, and has plenty of wood, water, and grass. There are but about four or five there now herding cattle. They intend to unite at this place in case of a draft being ordered and commence a guerrilla warfare. They say there are men organized in Nevada for the purpose of coming into California in case of an outbreak for the purpose of assisting the Knights. They consist mainly of the sporting class. I have tried a good many of the upper class, and but very few of them know anything about the order—that is, about Los Angeles. The most of the people in and around this place are in favor of the South. They would not like to take an active part in anything that would tend to bring about a quarrel with the Federal Government, but they are all willing to furnish the means to do it with.

The organization amongst them consists of three grades, the first thirty-three, the second fifty-four, and the third eighty-two. A party of thirty-two went into Texas on the 12th of August from here by the way of San Diego. There is a club organized in San Francisco who send men to Texas by way of Mazatlan on every steamer that goes down to Mexico. I got it from a man at the Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo County, by the name of Johnson. It is a very difficult matter to find out anything about them, unless a man has got plenty of means to work into their confidence. For the lower class, they know very little of the intentions of their leaders; if a person is only a member of thirty-three they only let them know what is to be done when the time comes for doing it. If you have any idea of sending any person whom you can put confidence in amongst them, send him to me and I will give him all the signs, grips, and passwords of the first grade correctly. It is a most essential point for to know these matters correctly. The gentleman who imparted the same to me, he not being very well posted in their order, came very near getting me into trouble on several occasions. They are very careful about giving the signs, grips, and passwords to one taking them. Their obligations are: Not to speak the name of any of their order to a stranger; to be ready at any time that the leaders order to put to death any person who may divulge any of their secrets. If you send any person you will have to provide him with money sufficient to move in the highest circles, then

he can find out all and everything, for amongst the upper class all the plots come. The lower class, they only execute them. If a person waits until he finds out anything by them it will be too late for the Government to derive any advantage from it, for by that time it is all done. What they intend, they say, is that if McClellan gets defeated at the election they will have to have recourse to something else for the purpose of compelling the Administration to make peace. This I heard from a party who seems to know a great deal about them. There are men going daily from Los Angeles by twos and threes who represent themselves as miners going to the Colorado. I learned from a man who came from the Walker's Diggings district that there was a man by the name of Woolsey who has organized a company for the purpose of fighting Indians, but his real motive is to commence a war in Arizona as soon as they can get help from Texas. At the present everything is very quiet about Los Angeles. They expect help from Nevada. I saw a man who came from there on the 24th of September and went away again on the 2d of October. When he was at Los Angeles he was all the time with Charles Howard, and one of the men who belongs to the Golden Circle told me that this man, Carter, from Nevada, has brought them good news from the upper country. He said that the order was well organized in Nevada, and better armed than what they were in California. He went up toward Visalia. There are a good many men lying around in the mountains between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, but they lie around in parties of two and three, hunting and prospecting. Most of them are on foot on account of grass being very scarce. The officers of Santa Barbara are Nidhiver and Renny. The number of men in that county I could not find out, but they are only few, as there are not a great many Americans in the county, and the natives don't trouble themselves about politics.

Yours, respectfully,

GUSTAV BROWN,
Government Detective.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram requesting a regiment of infantry has just been received. I will do all in my power to raise it, but fear I may not have as good success as desired. I recommended the Legislature, now in session, to offer bounties, but now it is but one day to the time of adjournment, and I regret to say that I fear the bill introduced for that purpose will not pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SALEM, October 20, 1864.

General B. ALVOED,
Vancouver:

Regiment of infantry ordered by McDowell. I'll see you Wednesday.
A. C. GIBBS,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Salem, October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I this day received a telegram from General McDowell, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Salem:

I have the honor to request, under special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, that a regiment of infantry be raised in the State of Oregon as soon as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

I desire to move in this matter at once and to do all in my power to raise the regiment. The Legislature is still in session. There has not been a general disposition to offer bounties, but as this call has been made I think the bill giving bounties will pass. I shall send in a special message in the morning strongly urging its passage. I intend to go to Vancouver on Wednesday and see you. In the meantime I think I shall issue a proclamation, but I do not know as I have the data here to be able to state how much bounty is paid by the General Government. If recruiting offices can be opened in the principal towns and the men kept at such places until the companies are filled, we will have much better success in raising men. In this opinion I am very decided. The recruits should be clothed and have music. I shall expect full instructions when I see you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

P. S.—Can I have Lieutenant Waymire?

A. C. G.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Salem, October 20, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my message of September 14 I called your attention to the fact that most of the members of the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry would be entitled to a discharge in a few months; that troops to take their places are needed and must be had. Under date of October 18, Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, writes to me that—

For the defense of the frontier against Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the District of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners the last summer, the presence and activity of the troops have been of the utmost importance in protecting that region against the Snake Indians.

It has been found that this small force has been inadequate, and, in spite of it, depredations have been committed, particularly on the road leading from The Dalles to Bois   Canyon City.

To induce the filling up of Captain Olney's company, which was mustered into the service for four months, the patriotic citizens of Dalles

City contributed largely from their private means. No well-informed man can truthfully say that troops are not needed "in the upper country," to say nothing of the necessity of having an adequate force to keep in check those who are disposed to bid defiance to the law and the authority of the Government. Heretofore but a small part of the quota due from Oregon has been called for. At least two regiments are due from this State.

I have this day been called upon by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of the War Department, for a regiment of infantry, consisting of 1,000 men, to be mustered into the service for three years, unless sooner discharged. This call is made for our own protection. None have been heretofore required to go east of the Rocky Mountains and none will be hereafter. Were the facts otherwise the call would have to be obeyed and the troops furnished. Troops may be raised in this State or elsewhere by volunteering or by draft. The latter is a just and proper method to be used when enough volunteers cannot be otherwise obtained, and is one to which enlightened nations not unfrequently resort. While this is so, when we take into consideration the small pay received by soldiers and the fact that their services are for the benefit of all interested in the present and future welfare of this country, I think we ought to give volunteers a liberal bounty and raise the regiment in that way. Suppose the avenues of trade are closed up by Indian highwaymen east of the Cascade Mountains, the property holders will be the greatest losers. Suppose those who are in favor of a Pacific republic or desire to unite the fortunes of the Pacific Coast with the Southern Confederacy should, for want of troops, light the torch of the incendiary and inaugurate civil strife, the tax-payers will be among the first and greatest losers.

General Alvord, in the letter before referred to, says: "I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the Legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such laws." Some States give bounties and additional pay. I therefore urgently recommend that a law be passed giving bounties to such volunteers as have been or may hereafter be called for; that one-third thereof be paid at the time of enlistment, one-third in eighteen months, and the balance at the end of three years. To provide a fund for that purpose, I recommend that State bonds be prepared, payable at some future time, say ten years, with semi-annual interest; that the State treasurer be authorized to dispose of the same under proper rules and restrictions. To bring these bonds within the reach of volunteers who may wish to receive bonds instead of money, so as to secure the interest and have good security, some of them ought to be issued of as low denomination as \$50, with coupons attached. A tax of one-half mill on the dollar will in a few years redeem these bonds.

The debt thus created and interest will be due to our own citizens, and, with the increase of population and wealth of our State, its payment by degrees within ten years cannot be injuriously felt. I respectfully call your attention to the Senate bill now before your honorable body, which proposes some important amendments to the militia law of this State, and recommend its passage. Under the present agitated condition of our country we ought not to relax our efforts to increase our force and the efficiency of the State militia. Already it is a credit to the State and a "terror to evil doers" in sympathy with the wicked

rebellion. A little money spent by way of prevention may save thousands of valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of property. I have communications from Generals McDowell and Alvord, in which they express a strong desire to have our militia organization kept up and made as efficient as possible.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 230. } *San Francisco, Cal., October 22, 1864.*
* * * * *

5. A detachment of cavalry, not to exceed ten enlisted men, will be sent, under the command of Lieut. Robert Daley, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, as an escort to the Indian agent to the Owen's River Valley country and such other points in the vicinity as the agent may desire to visit. The detachment will remain with the agent until his return to Visalia. The quartermaster's department will furnish such stores and property, in addition to that supplied by the Indian Department, as may be deemed necessary.

* * * * *
By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, October 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Captain Cooledge's company for the Seventh Regiment is full, and the commissions for the officers are issued. Will you give instructions to Captain Robinson and his surgeon to go to Jackson, Amador County, and muster them in. Captain Olmstead's company at this place is full, and is the second company entitled to precedence in muster. Captain Heninger's company at Placerville is also full, and is the third company in order for muster. It is important that all these companies should remain in their respective counties until after the 8th of November. They should be clothed and armed at once. General McDowell and Colonel Drum understand the importance of keeping the men where they are and arming them. Will you please act in concert with them in the matter, so that a perfect understanding may be had in regard to the matter, which I deem important. Will you please instruct Captain Robinson to go to Jackson, Amador County, without delay, as that company has been full and waiting action for some days.

Yours, truly,

F. F. LOW.

P. S.—Your recommendation for first lieutenant Second Infantry will receive immediate attention.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1864.

Whereas, I have received a requisition from Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of

the War Department, for one regiment of infantry, in addition to the volunteers now in the service of the United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this military district:

Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed.

Done at Salem this 24th day of October, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.]

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Attest:

SAMUEL E. MAY,
Secretary of State.

The following is hereby promulgated: The plan of recruiting and organizing the above force will be as follows until further notice:

RECRUITING.

The regiment will be known as the First Infantry Oregon Volunteers. The field, staff, and line officers will be commissioned by the Governor. The State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each district liable to do military duty. When such district has furnished its quota of men there will be no draft in the same under this call. Each district will furnish one company. Commissions will be issued by the Governor to company officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective companies and be ready to be mustered into the service within a time hereafter to be named. A company rendezvous will be established at some central point in each district, and if practicable, all recruits will be retained there until the company is filled and ready to be mustered into the service. The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of \$150 in State interest-bearing bonds, payable in gold, to each volunteer mustered into the service, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States. (See Statutes 1863-64, p. 486.) The wages of a soldier, in addition, are \$16 per month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, and allowances, furnished by the United States. (See Statutes 1863, p. 662.)

ORGANIZATION.

The proper organization and strength of a regiment of infantry is as follows: One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, and 1 hospital steward. Ten companies form a regiment.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates minimum and 82 privates maximum, besides the non-commissioned officers. Musicians may be enlisted in each company, who will be rated and paid as privates.

TO THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Other States have filled with commendable promptitude every call that has been made upon them. The people have a very natural repugnance to a draft, under which every drafted man must serve or furnish a substitute. Under it there must inevitably be some cases of severe but necessary hardship. Opportunity is now given to avoid such a draft. The men are needed promptly, and every consideration of patriotism and of State, local, and personal pride requires that you commence promptly and prosecute vigorously the business of obtaining volunteers. The officers of the State, feeling the most earnest desire that the entire State should avoid a draft, appeal to the patriotic citizens of your county, through you, who are their officers and legal and natural representatives. As guardians of their rights and of their honor, it is incumbent upon you to respond to this appeal by earnest and successful work. Call to your aid the assistance of the active and influential citizens of the county. Let every loyal citizen of the county understand, and, if possible, induce him to realize that he has an immediate and personal interest in the success of your efforts. If necessary, call meetings in your school districts and bring the matter home to every inhabitant. Funds will be needed to pay expenses not provided for by law. Let subscriptions be circulated in each county for that purpose, and preserve a record of the names of the donors among the archives of the county. In short, the Governor, upon whom the requisition is made, expects, and justly, that you will respond to this call upon you with an earnestness of purpose which shall insure success. Due notice of the districting of the State will be given as soon as it can be made.

(Oregonian, Mountaineer, Sentinel, Albany Journal, State Journal, and Gazette please insert four weeks.)

AN ACT granting bounties to the volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, for issuing bonds to provide funds for the payment of the same, and to levy a tax to pay such bonds.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years, or during the war, in any regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State under the laws of Congress and the orders of the President of the United States, during the existing rebellion, and there shall be paid out of the fund hereinafter provided for, in addition to other bounties and pay now provided for and authorized by any law of this State or of the United States, to every such enlisted soldier, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, in manner following, to wit: The sum of fifty dollars to be paid at the time of enlistment, and the sum of fifty dollars to be paid after the expiration of the first year of such service, and the sum of fifty dollars at the expiration of such term of enlistment: *Provided*, That such bounty shall in no case be paid on the order of such soldier, but shall be paid to him personally, in the same manner as soldiers in the Army of the United States are now paid, excepting only where the same shall be necessary for the support of his wife or family, or upon certificates executed by such soldier after each successive payment shall have fallen due under the provisions of

this act; such certificates to be attested by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, or post commandant of any detachment in which such soldier may be serving: *And provided further*, That in all cases where such soldier shall have a wife or family, such payments may be made to the wife, or temporary guardian, or custodian of minor child, or children, as the same shall become due, such soldier having first filed in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a power of attorney to that effect, executed before and certified by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, in which such soldier shall have been enlisted, or to which he may be attached.

SEC. 2. In case of death, or of honorable discharge from the service, when such discharge occurs from any wound, disease, or disability incurred or contracted in the service, the full amount of bounty granted by this act shall be allowed and paid to every such soldier or to his legal heirs; but if any such soldier be dishonorably discharged, or be discharged from disease or disability which existed or which followed from causes existing and concealed before enlistment, such allowance of bounty herein provided for shall cease at the date of such discharge; and in case the term of service expire by the conclusion of the war, and the quota of this State be mustered out before the end of three years, then the whole amount of such bounty remaining shall become due and payable.

SEC. 3. In computing and allowing the bounty to be paid under this act the following scale shall be adopted: All persons enlisting before the first day of January, 1865, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment on the first day of January, 1865; all persons enlisting after such first day of January, 1865, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment whenever the company in which they have enlisted shall have been mustered into the service.

SEC. 4. To carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this act the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to procure and shall provide all necessary blank muster-rolls, pay-rolls, registers, allotments, certificates, power of attorney, and such other blanks and books as may be requisite and necessary, at the expense of the State, and shall furnish the same, with suitable instructions, to the respective officers of command, whose duty it shall be to make returns of the same at proper time to the office of the adjutant-general of this State; and the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations, and issue proper instructions to such officers, as will enable the soldiers under their command effectively to obtain the benefits, and to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The payment of bounties at the time of enlistment shall be made upon the certificate of the officer mustering in the enlisted men, and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for the amount of such bounties, payable out of the soldiers' bounty fund, upon presentation to him of such certificate by the person in whose favor it is given, attested by the signature of the commanding officer of the company or regiment in which such soldier has been enlisted, countersigned by the adjutant-general of this State.

SEC. 6. The Governor, adjutant-general, and treasurer of State are hereby appointed and constituted a board of examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit, and allow all claims for payments of bounty after enlistment under the provisions of sections one, two, and four of this act in favor of the parties legally entitled thereto; and the

Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant in favor of the persons respectively to whom such allowances shall be made by such board for the sums respectively allowed, to be paid out of the soldiers' bounty fund. All demands against such fund shall be presented to the board herein constituted through the adjutant-general's office, under such rules as may be prescribed by them, and no moneys shall be drawn out of the soldiers' bounty fund except as provided in this act.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of paying the bounties hereinbefore provided for, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as hereinafter provided for, or so much thereof as may be needed shall be set apart by the treasurer of State, and constitute a separate fund, to be designated as the "soldiers' bounty fund." All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of such fund, and the treasurer of State is hereby authorized and required to pay all warrants drawn upon the soldiers' bounty fund out of the moneys at any time in such fund, and none other.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and providing for the fund created by section 7 thereof, the Secretary of State of Oregon shall, immediately after the passage of this act, cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums as hereinafter provided for, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of State on the first day of July, 1884. The said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of their issue, which interest shall be due and payable at the office of the treasurer of State on the first day of January and July of each year: *Provided*, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of July, 1865. The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary, and indorsed by the treasurer of the State, and shall have the seal of State affixed thereto; and such bonds shall be issued from time to time by order of the Governor as may be required by the provisions of this act. The expense of preparing such bonds shall be paid out of the general fund of the State.

SEC. 9. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered, and signed by the treasurer of State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of State each to keep a separate record of all such bonds as may be issued, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

SEC. 10. On production of certificate as prescribed in sections three and four and five of this act the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for the amount of such bounties on the treasurer of the State; and the treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and required to issue on delivery to him of such warrant a bond of the amount due such claimant, payable to the recipient or order.

SEC. 11. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act there shall be levied and collected annually until the final payment or redemption of the same, and in the same manner as other revenue is or may be directed by law to be levied and collected, upon all real and personal property taxable in this State, a tax of one mill on the dollar of valuation of such property in addition to the taxes for general State purposes, and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for and the final redemption of the principal of

said bonds, and the faith of the State of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act and the interest thereon, and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means for the payment thereof.

SEC. 12. Whenever on the first day of January or July, 1865, or upon the first day of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus after the payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more in the fund created by section seven of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to advertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas, and Jacksonville, for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the provisions of this act. He shall state in each advertisement the amount of money on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals at rates not exceeding par value as may redeem the greatest number of bonds until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 13. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of the condition of the fund collected in accordance with the provisions of this act, open at all times to the inspection of the Governor and Secretary of State and of any committee appointed by the Legislature or any branch thereof.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the event that the said interest fund should be insufficient, the said treasurer shall make up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the general fund, the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the protection of the credit of the State, and in case there should at any time be in the fund created by this act, for the payment of said interest and the redemption of said bonds, any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest and redemption of bonds, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of State to transfer such surplus moneys to the general fund of this State.

SEC. 15. Said bonds shall be redeemed and the interest paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 16. Inasmuch as there is an urgent necessity for raising volunteers in this State immediately, this law shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, October 24, 1864.

LAWS OF OREGON.—ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT for the relief of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside, to constitute a separate fund to be known as the commissioned officers' and soldiers' relief fund, for the purpose of paying a compensation to the soldiers of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property, in addition to the pay

allowed them by the United States. All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of said fund.

SEC. 2. There shall be paid out of the fund created and set apart by the first section of this act, to each and every commissioned officer and enlisted soldier of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property, from the time of their enlistment to the time of their discharge, the sum of five dollars per month.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn out of the soldiers' relief fund herein provided for except as is provided for in section four of this act.

SEC. 4. The captains or commanding officers of companies of Oregon volunteers shall, after each and every muster, file in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a complete muster-roll, duly certified, of their companies from the date of their enlistment, noting desertions, discharges, and dismissals, and stating the causes of such discharges and dismissals from the service. No non-commissioned officer or private shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not obtain an honorable discharge from the service, and no money shall be drawn from the fund hereby authorized and set apart until he has been honorably discharged the service: *Provided, however,* That the monthly amount hereby appropriated may be drawn by such enlisted married men as have families depending upon them for support, who shall have power to allot the whole or a portion of the same for the support of their families. The amount of pay thus allotted shall be paid to the person to whom the same is legally allotted, upon the following certificate of the adjutant-general of this State (with the seal of office attached) being endorsed thereon, namely:

"I hereby certify that ——— is a ——— in Company ———, Regiment ———, Oregon Volunteers ———, and that he is entitled to the benefit of the act entitled 'An act for the relief of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States,' approved October, 1864, and that allotment is made according to law."

After the term of enlistment shall have been served, or an honorable discharge granted to any commissioned officer or enlisted man, a certified copy of this final statement shall be transmitted to the adjutant-general of this State, who shall certify on the back of the same the amount due under this act to the person discharged, and the Secretary of State shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of State for the amount so certified, payable out of the fund thereby created: *Provided,* That in case a volunteer be discharged for disability that existed at the time of his enlistment, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. To enable all concerned to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, muster-out rolls of the respective companies of Oregon volunteers shall be duly filed in the adjutant-general's office of this State, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and providing for the fund created by section 1 of this act, the Secretary of State of Oregon shall cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in such sums as hereinafter provided, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of the State on the first day of July, 1875. The said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per year from the date of their issue; which interest shall be due and payable at the office of

the treasurer of the State on the first day of January and July of each year: *Provided*, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of January, 1866. The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State and endorsed by the treasurer of State and shall have the seal of State affixed thereto. And such bonds shall be issued from time to time as they may be required for use. The expenses of preparing such bonds shall be audited as a claim on the general fund of the State.

SEC. 7. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered and signed by the treasurer of State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of the State each to keep a separate record of all such bonds as may be issued, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

SEC. 8. All demands against the soldiers' relief fund shall be audited by the board of military auditors in like manner as other claims against the State are or may be directed to be audited.

SEC. 9. On expiration of the term of enlistment, the adjutant-general of the State shall certify to the amount due each man under the provisions of this act, and on production of such certificate it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to issue a bond of the State, with coupons attached, as provided for in this act, for such amount as the certificate calls for, taking his receipt for the same; said bonds shall be paid to the recipient or order.

SEC. 10. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act there shall be levied and collected annually, until the final payment or redemption of the same, and in the same manner as other State revenue is or may be directed by law to be levied and collected, a tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar for the years A. D. 1865 and 1866, and annually thereafter, of taxable property in this State, in addition to the taxes for general State purposes; and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for and the final redemption of the principal of said bonds; and the faith of the State of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act and the interest thereon; and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means for the payment thereof.

SEC. 11. Whenever, on the first day of January or July, 1866, or upon the first day of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus, after the payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more, in the fund created by the tenth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to advertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas, and Jacksonville for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the provisions of this act. He shall state in such advertisement the amount of money on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals, at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greater number of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 12. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of the condition of the funds collected, in accordance with the provisions of this act, open at all times to the inspection of the Governor and Secretary of State, and of any committee appointed by the legislature or either branch thereof.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the event that the said interest fund shall

be insufficient the said treasurer shall make up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the general fund the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the protection of the credit of the State. And in case there should at any time be in the fund created by this act for the payment of said interest and redemption of said bonds any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest or the redemption of any bonds, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of State to transfer such surplus moneys to the general fund of this State. Said bonds shall be redeemed and the interest paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States.

Approved, October 24, 1864.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1864.

Lient. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to return herewith the letter you referred to me September 30, which was addressed by Capt. William Kelly, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, commanding Fort Klamath, Oreg., to the acting assistant adjutant-general, District of California, September 8, stating that he had directed the acting commissary of subsistence of that post to sell to such of certain emigrants who had just arrived there destitute of provisions as could buy, and give to those who could not, as much as would subsist them to Rogue River Valley, "there being no other place in the valley where it could be procured," and which was indorsed September 16 by Brig. Gen. G. Wright, commanding District of California, as follows: "I recommend that the issue be approved. I shall direct Captain Kelly not to sell or give provisions to emigrants except in extreme cases. Emigrants must not expect the Government to supply them unless some great calamity has befallen them." I have indorsed upon it, October 1, the following: "Respectfully returned. There is no authority in the subsistence regulations for giving or selling subsistence stores to citizens not employed by the Government. This is the second time Captain Kelly has come to the relief of indigence at the expense of the Government without authority. I would recommend that the issue be disapproved." My indorsement is in accordance with the regulations of the present day, but it is believed that old regulations or orders authorized commanding officers in like cases to that reported by Captain Kelly to issue and sell, or at least to sell, subsistence stores to destitute emigrants when they could not otherwise procure food.

There is certainly much claim, on the score of humanity, that the discreet exercise of such authority should be permitted. Instances arise, though happily they are rare, when emigrant parties fail to supply themselves with enough food to subsist them through to their destination, or to a place where they can replenish their supply, the failure being due to an imperfect knowledge of the duration of the journey undertaken (which may be protracted by sickness) and its vicissitudes, or sometimes to the mistaken ideas of the distance from their starting-point of places where they can replenish when nearing their destination, by which they intend to save in means of transportation and in liability to loss of stores by accident on the way. Emigrant parties, too, who have started with full supplies, may be attacked or robbed by Indians of both money and provisions, or lose stores by any of the numerous

accidents they are subject to in crossing streams, &c. Others there are who are too poor to but meagerly supply themselves, and have to trust to providential circumstances against starvation before reaching their promised land. Such unfortunates as any of these should not be turned away without succor from the posts at which they appeal for it. They should be relieved by sale to those who could buy of such stores as might be needed, with or without cost of transportation added, according to their means, or limited issues to those who could not buy. The issues should be made after the sales, and care taken to prevent its being known that any provisions would be given away, lest poverty should be feigned. I would therefore recommend that authority to make sales and issues of stores to indigent emigrants be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department, with the recommendation that authority be given "to make issues and sales of commissary stores to indigent and suffering emigrants." Attention is invited to the letter of Captain Sullivan inclosed herewith. The authority now asked for has heretofore been given and exercised.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BEAR VALLEY, MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL., *October 25, 1864.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I returned yesterday from a five days' scout through the eastern part of this and Fresno County. Passed through Mariposa, Sebastopol, and a place called Hite's Cove, thirty miles from here, on the Merced River. Hite and brother are noted secessionists and he has quite a number of his stripe around him engaged in mining. During the trip could not find or hear of any organized bands, and don't think there are any in this section at present. The country passed over is mountainous, dry, and desolate. No forage to be had. It remains quiet in this valley. Have had four very large and enthusiastic Union meetings during the past week. The Union people appear to be aroused and are determined to carry this county the coming election if possible. Lieutenant Smith has now about forty-five men enrolled; headquarters, Bear Valley. Four quartermasters' teams arrived here Sunday from Sacramento with barley; three have returned, one remaining.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 22. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 25, 1864.*

The arduous services of the troops during the past season deserve the notice and commendation of the commanding general. In the field since early spring, they have won his thanks, officers and men, for

their persevering exertions in long and dreary marches, often through desert wastes, with a view to the protection of travelers, miners, and emigrants. The troops under Colonel Maury, Captains Currey, Caldwell, Drake, and Barry, and Lieutenants Hobart, Waymire, and West, have all done good service—sometimes in conflict with the Snake Indians.

Southeastern Oregon is no longer an unknown region. From the Columbia River to the Nevada and California line the whole country has been thoroughly traversed. From each temporary depot scouting parties were sent to every point of the compass. Some of the troops have traveled this season more than 2,000 miles.

During the summers of 1862 and 1863 these troops made honorable and important campaigns into the Indian country, and upon the emigrant road. If on this occasion they had no Indian wars, they had the satisfaction, by their presence, of preventing them.

It is fitting that the closing services of the greater portion of the First Oregon Cavalry have been devoted to the exploration and development of a part of Oregon heretofore marked on our maps as “unexplored,” but which can no longer receive that designation.

The regiment was raised three years ago, in the fervor of the Union sentiment of the State, and many rushed to the standard to show their readiness to put down any possible scheme of secession on this coast. They have, happily, thus far had no such duty to perform; a duty which would have been so inspiring to the volunteers. They have had little stimulus amid their privations, but they can at least reflect that they have materially aided in developing the hidden treasures of the land.

The country deplors the death of Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, First Oregon Cavalry, killed in the fight of the 18th of May, and of the other gallant men who fell with him. If a choice had been given them, they would have lost their lives in support of the glorious cause for which our troops are contending at the East. We who mourn their demise must be consoled with the reflection that they died in the defense of a suffering frontier, which will cherish the memory of their generous and patriotic services.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 26, 1864.

Col R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters San Francisco:

COLONEL: Day before yesterday I sent you a telegram I had received from Major McDermit saying that the Union people at Susanville had asked for the withdrawal of Captain Hassett's company. The company was nearly out of rations, and I recommended its withdrawal to Fort Churchill. As I did not hear from you this morning, possibly my letter did not reach you. I see no reason now for that company remaining at Susanville, and all the disposable troops beyond the mountains may be needed near Virginia.

Very respectfully,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 27, 1864.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento:

Withdraw company from Susanville to Fort Churchill as recommended.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Withdraw Hassett's company entire from Susanville to Fort Churchill.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Capt. H. C. Small's company, stationed at Camp Watson, be allowed to attend the election at Canyon City; that they go to the polls unarmed and be allowed to freely vote, if they choose so to do; that they be required to remain in the vicinity of Canyon City until after the election is over, and be ordered, if necessary, to assist the civil authorities in preserving peace and order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 27, 1864.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Camp Watson, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: If this reaches you in time before the election of Tuesday, the 8th of next month, you will proceed in command of two-thirds of your company to Canyon City, to be there on election day. The object of your repairing there is to aid the civil authority in the suppressing of violence on that day. It is alleged that if votes are challenged on that day certain evil-disposed persons threaten to refuse to submit to the challenge and to resist it by arms. The legal right to challenge is indisputable, and the subversion of the right by armed men can not be tolerated. You will not, however, use the military force except in subordination to the civil authority, and if any firing on a mob occurs, let it be from the express requisition of the civil officer. I need not say that you will not permit any interference by the military (to use the words of department General Orders, No. 38, of the 25th of July last) "to influence much less control or restrain any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases." If your own men are entitled to vote, let them go without their arms to the polls, if

you can spare them from the ranks for that purpose. If this letter chances to reach you too late for you to reach Canyon City by easy marches you will not go.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, October 28, 1864.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,

Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that Captain Hassett's company (First Nevada Territory Infantry) be withdrawn entire from the Smoke Creek country to Fort Churchill, to which effect you were telegraphed from these headquarters yesterday.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Salem, October 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Your telegram was duly received. I sent to the Legislative Assembly the inclosed message,* and a law has been passed giving a bounty of \$150 to each volunteer. Your telegram just in time. Without it, the bounty bill would not have passed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, October 29, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Upon representations of the Governor of this State, apprehending disturbance within the next two weeks and possibly an attempt of the disaffected to seize the State arsenal and treasury, I have ordered the establishment of a provost guard in this city. The guard will consist of about fifty good men, under reliable officers, and will be in position early in the coming week. Nothing has been heard from the requisition for arms and ammunition which I sent to you some days since. It is important that the articles called for should be at Camp Union next week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* See October 20, p. 1020.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 29, 1864.

Capt. ROBERT BAIRD,
*First Battalion Mountaineers California Vols.,
 Commanding Camp Lincoln, Cal.:*

CAPTAIN: The first and most important duty devolving upon you as commanding officer of Camp Lincoln is to preserve the peace between the white inhabitants of that settlement and the Indians. The district commander advises that you consult freely with the officer of the Indian Department in charge of Smith's River Reservation, and be in readiness at all times to assist him in preserving order on the reservation. It is believed that the Indians in the vicinity of Camp Lincoln, as well as those on the coast below and the Klamath, are disposed to be peaceable and friendly. This feeling should be encouraged by all means at your command. Herewith inclosed please find communications* in relation to a deserter from Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, together with his description. His apprehension is very desirable, and its accomplishment is intrusted to you. It will be necessary to act with caution and secrecy, as he will have friends among the Copperheads of Oregon, who will give him warning and assist him to escape. When caught, he should be kept securely confined or sent to this point. You are expected to keep district headquarters advised of the condition of Indian affairs in your portion of the district, and from time to time to furnish such other information as should come before the district commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 A. W. HANNA,
*First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A large number, if not all, of the members of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry are legal voters in the State of Oregon. As many of them are stationed not far from places of voting, I respectfully request that they be freely allowed to go to the polls, unarmed, and to vote for whom they please, and that thereafter they be required to remain, until election is over, at a convenient distance, with orders to assist the civil authorities, in any precinct where they may be on that day, in enforcing the laws and preserving peace and order. Many threats of violence have been made, and fears are entertained that in the absence of such force that there may be disturbance, particularly at Canyon City, Dalles, and Portland.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
 No. 65. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., October 30, 1864.*

1. The mounted portion of Company D (Bale's), Native California Cavalry, will proceed to-morrow, immediately after muster, and in

* Omitted.

command of its company officers, to the following points in this county, and in the order herein named: Pueblo, Los Angeles, San Gabriel Mission, El Monte, San José, Santa Ana, and Anaheim, reaching this post on return Friday, 4th of November next. The detachment will be armed with lances and sabers, non-commissioned officers with pistols in addition.

* * * * *

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,

First Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City,
October 30, 1864.

Lientenant-Colonel DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the 17th instant I had the honor to transmit to you a telegram, dated 16th instant, from Major-General Halleck, instructing me to render all the protection in my power to the overland route between this point and Fort Kearny. Regarding that dispatch as looking to my going down the road in person and assuming control of the troops between the points named, I deemed it proper to address General Halleck a telegram, informing him of my intention to send eastward two companies of cavalry and proceed myself in person, and also asking further instructions in the premises. In response the following telegram was received, viz:

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commands, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes general command temporarily, as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK.

In response to a telegram from me to Governor John Evans, of Colorado Territory, I have received the following dispatch, viz:

DENVER, October 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General CONNOR:

I am glad that you are coming. I have no doubt the Indians may be chastened during the winter, which they very much need. Bring all the force you can, then pursue, kill, and destroy them; until which we will have no permanent peace on the plains.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado.

In pursuance of the foregoing and the telegram which I had the honor to transmit to you on the 17th instant I propose to start two full companies of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, viz, Companies L and M, on or about the 4th proximo. The necessary arrangements for forage on the route between here and Denver have been made, at which last-named place the troops will arrive in about twenty-five days. In the meantime I design proceeding hence to Denver by stage next week, where I hope to be able to gather the necessary information, after examining the field, to guide the future movements of my troops. Should I find it practicable and advisable to make a winter's campaign, with a fair probability of severely punishing the savages, of which I now entertain little doubt, I will make such arrangements and

disposition of the troops as may be necessary, and immediately return to this post by stage. As soon thereafter as everything necessary for a vigorous campaign can be prepared I propose to return and assume personal command of the expedition, making Denver the base of operations. As my absence from the district (with which I will be in constant communication) will be but temporary, not exceeding, perhaps, a fortnight, I will retain command, leaving a competent officer here to attend to details. Should my confident expectations regarding the possibility of a winter campaign against the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes not be realized after personal examination I purpose to make immediately, my troops will go into suitable winter quarters ready for such service as may be required by the exigencies of either district. There is no doubt that until the savages eastward of Denver shall have been thoroughly defeated and severely punished no permanent peace can be hoped for; nor can their frequent raids upon the overland route be prevented by any number of troops at the disposal of the Government. I am equally clear in the opinion that the winter or early spring is the only time when Indians can be successfully pursued, punished, and brought to terms. If this be possible, as I now think it is, I need hardly add that the most vigorous measures will be taken at the earliest possible day. Your instructions in the premises have been most carefully noted and will be strictly obeyed. I trust that the movements above set forth will meet with the approbation and concurrence of the general commanding the department, to whom I will report from time to time regarding my future actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,

Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco:

SIR: Hiram Potter returned from the bay this morning. He says Major Warfield is going East, actually and really on private business of his own, but clothed with full power to purchase and send arms to this coast for the use of the Copperheads, if it is possible to get them here without our knowledge that the standard of rebellion is raised on the other side or it will be, but not without. He also reports that Warfield, Beriah Brown, Doctor Fox, and several other parties have been for some time expecting to be arrested and have prepared themselves for it by putting everything in order and secreting everything relating to the order. They believe that the order has been exposed, and suspect a man by the name of Schutz, of San Francisco, of betraying them. He also says Warfield told him that the old Order of the Golden Circle really controls the new order, and that no high officer was appointed in the new who was not of the old circle. He says further that the John S. Berry letter was discussed and it was freely stated that it contained the true programme. Now, as to the discharge of the detectives, you desire "my opinion at large." The largest opinion I can give upon the subject is that I fully approve of it. I think we have got all they know or are likely to know, and I believe you have information which they could not or would not get. If you have not

got the ritual and key you will have it soon, as J. A. Bryant, of the State central committee, has it in full and will give it to you. He will also send a copy to the Governor. I send down to-day the vouchers of both detectives, and would ask that they may be liquidated as soon as possible, so as to be certainly through with them. The Cops are very much depressed here, and I think have given up all hope of succeeding in anything, unless they can destroy ballot boxes enough in large Union precincts to change the result; but with the vigilance and activity at present manifested they will not succeed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 15th and one of the 20th ultimo. I have telegraphed to you and General Alvord to-day concerning the arms for five companies of Oregon militia, which I trust will meet the case you present. I do not recollect to have seen the militia law concerning which you telegraphed me; my impressions of it were obtained mostly in conversation with those here who knew, I have been told, it could be improved. From my conversation with you, I think it may, as you write, be difficult, if not impossible, for you to raise the regiment of infantry and even to complete the regiment of cavalry, but I wished you to have authority to do so, for in an emergency you may find it useful and may not have as many difficulties as at present.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Translation.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

A matter of the greatest importance for the national defense of America, and of the Mexican Republic in particular—a matter with which you are already acquainted—compels me to take the liberty of soliciting your attention by this note, because any action capable of saving us must depend for its initiative upon your authority. In any event, I beg you will have the kindness to give me a definite answer in writing. In the month of April of the present year I embarked at the port of Mazatlan, Mexico, for this of San Francisco, intrusted with a special mission by the Constitutional Government of that Republic, to which I have the honor to belong, having with me a chief and other staff officers appropriate to my authority, and also the funds and credentials necessary for the effectual accomplishment of my mission. Immediately upon my arrival I endeavored to see the highest authorities of this State, and with this view I addressed myself by letter, with

an introduction from Col. Don Luis A. Tostado, to His Excellency Governor F. F. Low, and to General Wright, in command at Sacramento. The latter of these gentlemen being absent, the former alone replied, cordially inviting me to visit that city. While I was getting ready to do so, that gentleman kindly anticipated me by coming to this place. I made a full and circumstantial statement to him, and had the gratification of hearing him express the most earnest desire for the safety of the Mexican nation, while he offered me his personal co-operation, and assured me that the American people were so friendly that they would more willingly volunteer to march and fight for Mexico than continue the present war in the South. Nevertheless, perceiving that the views of this magistrate were wholly foreign to the action necessary to accomplish my mission, I had recourse to the highest Federal officials present in the city. One of these was Mr. Thomas Brown, special agent of the U. S. Treasury for the Pacific Coast and secret commissioner of the Federal Government, who had the kindness to present me to the officers of his department, as also to Mr. W. B. Farwell, head of the marine office (*jefe de la oficina de marina*), and to General Edward F. Beale, Corps of Engineers, who was there under a special commission from the United States Government. To these distinguished officials I communicated with full details the object of my mission, which amounted substantially to procuring the means necessary for repelling the usurpation of Maximilian in Mexico. They then avowed themselves, in the most patriotic, enthusiastic, and decided manner, as defenders of the sovereignty of that Republic, and privately offered their aid in everything, assuring me that such was equally the sentiment of the Chief Magistrate of this great nation and of the people generally. From that time forth, in whatsoever I had to do, I consulted with the officials above referred to, particularly with Mr. Brown, on account of his more directly representing the public. That gentleman was of opinion that I should address General Beale officially, explaining my mission to him and exhibiting to him the credentials from the Mexican Government which authorized my acts, in order that he might aid me so far as practicable, representing him as the most suitable person in the State to bring my business to a successful issue through his influence and authority. This I did, quite to the satisfaction of the gentleman referred to.

I had already completed the purchase of arms and other military supplies in New York, and I had vessels ready in this State and my expedition completely organized, and was congratulating my country on the success of transactions which I assure you, general, would have been in great part its salvation. I had followed faithfully the instructions of these officials, doing everything with the utmost caution, so as not to compromise in any way their Government in its stand as a neutral power; but they were suddenly relieved from their positions. And here I ought to render them a just tribute of gratitude, because, up to the moment of their departure from this State, they constantly gave me the clearest evidences of their love of Mexico, all reiterating the offers they had made with the noble view of aiding that sister Republic, at present so infamously invaded by a tyrant from effete Europe, and of preserving forever unharmed the sacred Monroe doctrine to which every inhabitant of the American continent who has a heart and worth, must necessarily be devoted. On the arrival from Washington of Mr. Charles James, the newly appointed collector of customs at this port, I was presented to him in his office by the same Mr. Brown, who had recommended his views to me, views with which I

endeavored to become acquainted. The collector then called in his brother, Col. George F. James, who acted as his interpreter, in order to assure me of his decided attachment to Mexico, and the desire he entertained of aiding her in the present conjuncture. The next day he sent word for me to call at the Russ House, where, through the medium of his brother, he made similar declarations, repeating them a number of times in the presence of General John B. Frisbie and William Barnes, persons who had my esteem and confidence. At both conferences I was accompanied by lawyer José Aguirre de la Barrera. For all these reasons I had no doubt of a successful result, relying further upon the co-operation of C. M. Scammon, commanding the coast-guard steamer Shubrick, stationed at this port. I felt myself bound to inform the collector's brother, above-mentioned, who had offered to accompany me to Mexico and lend his services in the matter, that I already had a vessel loaded with munitions of war, and asked him to help me to get another one loaded with the rest of the material which I had on hand, and for which purpose the schooner San Diego was in readiness. He expressed himself as willing to do so; but on arriving at one of the customs warehouses which Messrs. Brown and Farwell, prior to the arrival of the present collector of customs, had easily arranged to have turned over to me, I found to my surprise that this latter gentleman refused in the most positive manner to allow it, and unpleasant discussions by word and in writing ensued between Messrs. Brown, Beale, and James. I enclose you herewith a copy of part of this correspondence.

The result of this act was incalculable injury to the defense of the continental cause, and especially that of the sovereign independence of Mexico. The matter did not rest here; for cruisers were dispatched in pursuit of the loaded vessel which had already sailed. She was overtaken and conducted to Benicia. I was informed that this was done under your orders and those of Provost-Marshal Mason and of the collector of customs. I straightway requested Mr. William Barnes to interview you, and to beg that the confiscated munitions of war be returned to me. In reply, I was told that this would be done "after a while," but it has not yet come to pass. On the contrary, two other stores belonging to me in this city were seized in accordance—so the provost-marshal said—with your orders. The number of arms thus held under your instructions amounts to 15,002 rifles and other supplies, together with 5,000 rifles more detained by the collector of customs. I leave it, general, to your judgment and sense of justice to consider my situation on seeing my every movement paralyzed by the officers of the Union and the authorities appointed by the General Government, in whom I had blindly confided, for they supported instead of condemning my actions. And it was not without reason that I relied upon this in fulfilling my mission in this country in compliance with the written orders and instructions which I hold from the Supreme Government of Mexico, and which I shall have the honor of presenting to you, having already shown them in advance to His Excellency the Governor of this State, together with the invoices, contracts, and receipts—Mr. Romualdo Pacheco, treasurer of the State, kindly serving as interpreter and translator. In regard to my whole conduct you will be satisfied that I came without disguise or dissimulation of any kind, relying upon the fact that we are defending the same institutions, and upon the sympathies so often expressed by your people and Government. Mine fully believed that this was the most suitable country for affairs of such importance, and the one from which we ought to expect the most assistance. As it was possible at first to send goods by

merely taking care that no one should be compromised, and when at a later date other articles in considerable numbers were detained at the custom-house at this port in consequence of information given by the captain of the steamer—information which the custom-house officials could not with propriety disregard—they were nevertheless placed at my disposal the next day. I gained the greatest confidence and kept on making extensive purchases for cash and on credit, only to see my goods now held without knowing when they will be released. I am informed from reliable sources that the enemy is going to blockade and invade by land the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, where I intended to land my supplies; so that when they are returned to me they may not be of so much importance as they are now.

I have been privately assured that the seizure of the arms and munitions of war was a precautionary measure to forestall a possible uprising of secessionists due to the popular excitement caused by the Presidential election, which is to take place on the 8th of next November, and that after that date you intend to return all the supplies. I should be extremely obliged to you if you would kindly tell me if the return will be made. As to the uprising referred to, I do not believe there will be such a thing; but if there were, it would only offer an additional reason why these munitions should be taken out of the country. This I solemnly promise to do, for I have had the vessels in readiness for quite a while, paying them to remain idle in the hope that at any moment they might be allowed to depart. I have paid out in this way enough money to have bought the vessels outright. Even if they never receive the cargo I shall have to pay the freight, which amounts to a considerable sum. I will not insult myself by supposing that any distrust or fear is felt that I intend to make a bad use of these munitions of war. You well know my principles and those of the Government which I defend. They are manifested by the conduct of the Mexican troops recently arrayed in battle against the Americans. The loyal Mexicans give daily proof of their adhesion to the cause of the North. Two Mexican newspapers published in this city, *La Voz de México* and *El Nuevo Mundo*, are to-day engaged in working for the Union, supporting unreservedly the candidates of the Republican party. Several persons, including Mr. J. A. Bryant, president of the Central Union Club of this State, are well aware of the active part which I have taken in influencing those of my compatriots who are entitled to vote to exercise that prerogative in favor of the Republican party, which is the party of the future and of humanity. And they know that I have advised even those who have no vote to give that party all the aid in their power. For all these reasons I feel that neither I nor my fellow-countrymen should be the objects of distrust. Mr. William Barnes, whom I engaged, as I have already said, to negotiate for the release of the munitions, not only reported that they would be returned to me, but assured me that if that was not done I should be paid the amount which they cost me. To this I replied that one rifle is worth more to Mexico now than a thousand dollars and that no amount would be an adequate compensation for their loss. But as their restitution was difficult, I delivered to the said attorney the bills of lading, contracts, &c., in order that he might collect the amount. Then, after some higgling, he informed me that it was quite a heavy sum, and that they would not pay it. At that time you suddenly left for the State of Oregon, and the same gentleman informed me that the provost-marshal had authority to attend to the business. He was spoken to about it; but although at first he offered to restore everything, yet when a formal

demand was made he returned nothing. So not being able to get even a receipt, I had no course left me but to await your return. You will remember that on your return Mr. Barnes called on you with a view to get at least a receipt. According to him, you showed the most friendly disposition, but said that it was not necessary to give a receipt, as the arms and munitions were to be returned, insisting only that the matter be conducted informally, since if formal notification were given it would be necessary to proceed accordingly. I tried hard to get a day named for the delivery, but found it impossible, the only answer being, "By and by." After so many promises and seeing nothing accomplished, I could do no less than ask a personal interview with you through the introduction of the Reverend Doctor Bellows and His Excellency the Governor, to which you kindly assented, and which took place in Sacramento. And here I cannot refrain from recalling the pleasure given me by your frankness and sincerity, and the tokens of esteem with which you honored me, explaining that your adverse action was very unpleasant to you, but being in compliance with superior orders, it was absolutely out of your power to make any change.

This, sir, naturally made a very painful impression upon me, as such assurances have only cost me time, annoyance, and money. I trust that the following will arrest your attention: The collector, Col. Charles James, sent me word through my attorney, Mr. Barnes, that he could not fail to recognize the brilliant conduct of the Mexican republicans in Mexico and in this State, and inquired if it was agreeable for me to prepare to depart. Accordingly I did get ready, although it involved sacrifices. I immediately incurred expenses, without thinking of availing myself of the offer of funds that was made to me; for if they really had been offered to me, I should have expressed my thanks, but should never have accepted them. When I informed him that everything was ready, he replied that I could dispose of only the 5,000 rifles that were in the customs warehouses on paying \$8,984.80, which he said was the amount of the duty. The data for this I have in my possession, it having been sent by him. I did not pretend to understand the grave error of not keeping the first agreement, because it was a question of money which I had to disburse; but I did understand that it was very hard that the whole was not to be turned over to me when I had paid the expenses of two vessels. Nevertheless I held my peace, lest I might give occasion for losing all. I merely remarked to him that it would be very difficult to raise the sum named, which could not be less than \$10,000, including the expenses due to the long delay, and that, to be frank, I was afraid that after getting the arms from the warehouse the military authorities might seize them, but that, notwithstanding all that, I would make this great sacrifice and pay the money, provided he would on his word of honor guarantee a successful result. He then replied that I should wait eight or ten days at the utmost, when he was going to send the revenue steamers to a distance from here, and that then I could get away in the night with safety. I had to restrain my impatience and agree to his proposition. I then went outside of the city and gave bills to raise \$10,000, so as to pay that sum and receive my munitions. The final period of ten days came to an end, and after going through a thousand troubles I presented myself to say that the money, the ships, and the wagons were ready, and to ask what night I could load the vessels, according to agreement. I was told in reply that it could be done Tuesday, October 24, to which date I was punctual. But what was my surprise and indignation, general, when I was given to understand that you and the collector had taken pains to apply by telegraph to the General Government, recommending that the

existing order relative to these war materials be modified, and that in any case it should be required that the payment be in gold; they said they would have a speedy answer, as these deposits merited the greatest consideration.

Now, here I am, with my personal credit compromised on every hand, the indorsers of my protested paper harassing me without leaving me a moment of quiet, my public career cut short, thus losing at this time the efforts of my whole life; and what is more, general, without being where I can serve my country in any way in moments so supreme and so opportune for every public man of honor. On the 13th of October I had a conference at the Cosmopolitan Hotel with Mr. J. A. Bryant, begging him to please find out from you, through the influence of Senator Conness, whether I could get the arms from the depot at Benicia, and also from the collector whether he would consent that those in the custom-house be withdrawn, and on the 19th that gentleman informed me, through Don Antonio Maucillas, editor of the *Voz de México*, that he had gone to the collector, and that, on asking the influence of Mr. Conness, the latter had informed him that he was acquainted with the subject; that he had learned from the collector that it had been settled, and that it was unnecessary to do anything more about it. Nevertheless we now see what the outcome has been. If my Government had known that these purchases were disapproved of, it would not have risked sums of such magnitude, least of all in undertakings on which depended in a great measure the salvation of a country. It was never supposed that this could be prohibited, and still less that any military orders would be violated, or revenue laws, or statutes of any kind, State or Federal, in any way disregarded—my justification throughout being that the highest authorities and officials of both Governments had knowledge of my entire proceedings. Perhaps it will be said that the precautions of which I complain have been taken in order to preserve the laws of neutrality; but that is a point which I do not see quite clearly, since vessels are sent to the French from this port weekly, loaded with provisions from various mercantile houses, and more particularly from that of Mr. Theodore Lemmen Mayer, and men registered as passengers are sent to them on the same vessels. Now, this is precisely what is needed by the French ships of war that are fighting against Mexico—men to supply the losses caused by death and desertion, and provisions, because they cannot obtain them from the interior. You will remember that when I came I called at your headquarters to show you the communication which I was sending by telegraph to the Mexican minister in Washington, the French war transport *Rhine* had been lying in this harbor for many days, taking on provisions, and you likewise saw the minister's answer, which was that he had complained to the General Government. You replied that you could take no action in the premises on account of having received no orders or instructions from your Government. I remarked that I would address you officially in writing, informing you of these abuses, and you replied that I might do so, but that you could not order any preventive measures. I several times applied to Collector James, through his brother George, the attorney, to know whether they would clear the ship from this port, and he always answered me that he was going to take action, but nothing was ever done until a large amount of supplies had been put on board, as well as a great number of French citizens, arrangements being made to keep on sending them, and she had lain a month in the bay with the knowledge and forbearance of everybody.

I consulted a noted lawyer of this city, and he assured me that this course of proceeding was in contravention of the laws of neutrality.

But is neutrality possible under such circumstances? What laws of neutrality can be observed with a body of troops that without a declaration of war, violating from the outset the most solemn engagements with a legitimately established and recognized Government, penetrates into a foreign territory by brute force alone, insults the sovereignty of a nation, hurls defiance at the whole of America, planting a Government of its own creation, and bearing on the points of its bayonets a crown bathed in the blood of thousands of brave men sacrificed to the insane ambition of an execrable tyrant? Is not that soldiery in reality a rabble of filibusters? No one can deny that this is its true name, nor can any Government in the world give it any other designation, and much less a republican Government that may deem itself fortunate in seeing that its people could never lose their dignity by maintaining neutrality toward a gang of bandits who carry at their head the banner of retrogression and treason, violating in the most shameful manner the respect due to the independence of nations. The reasons, then, which I have presented being in all particulars competent both in law and in fact, I beg of you to remove the embargo in question, most earnestly imploring it of you, general, in the name of America, and more especially of the Republic of Mexico, worthy of a better fate, and to which incalculable benefits would accrue, making your name live forever in the heart of every good Mexican. In drawing this long communication to a close, I beg that you will kindly pardon me for availing myself of this opportunity to represent to you the honor of my countrymen who reside on this soil, who are giving so many evidences of their adhesion to republican government, which they prefer, without other objects in view than the complete triumph of the institutions of the future and of progress, and their ardent desire to be distinguished from the few corrupt, benighted, imbecile beings found unfortunately in the same country, who bear the mark of Cain on their foreheads and are the dishonor and opprobrium of our venerated country. If the result is as I desire, all loyal and patriotic hearts will unite in one single benediction. If, unfortunately, it is otherwise, I shall find myself compelled to report the sad termination of my mission to the President of the Republic and the principal leaders whom I have been constantly feeding with hopes that I have been led to entertain up to the last moment when the blow fell—all the more severely because dealt by a Government which cherishes the same principles and defends the same cause.

I beg to assure you, general, of my highest esteem and respect.
Independence, liberty, and reform.

PLÁCIDO VEGA.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

November 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: By Lieutenant McCall I sent you a requisition for arms for four companies of cavalry, excepting sabers. I also have the honor to request that you send at least 10,000 ball cartridges. I may require arms for another infantry company soon, but shall probably want them here. It is important that the arms go to Salem as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 148. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 3, 1864.*

* * * * *

II. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, with his regimental adjutant, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver, at which point the headquarters of his regiment will be temporarily established.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 3, 1864.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,

First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Officer, Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: It has been reported to these headquarters that threats have been made of violence at the polls on the 8th instant, the day of the Presidential election. The following are the instructions of the general commanding the district: It is hoped that by prudence, forbearance, and good judgment all such violence may be avoided. The general will not believe that any use of the military force will be necessary. But the Governor of Oregon and other officers of the civil authority having had reason to apprehend something of the kind it is proper that your command should hold itself in readiness to act. It must act in entire subordination to the civil authority. The troops will remain at the garrison. Soldiers entitled to vote may be permitted to go in small parties unarmed to the polls. The legal right to challenge a voter is indisputable, and the subversion of the right by armed men, as is threatened, would be intolerable. Any use of the military must occur upon the request of the civil authority. The firing upon a mob will not commence except upon the express requisition of the civil officer. It is scarcely necessary to say that you or your officers will not permit any interference by the military (to use the words of Department General Orders, No. 38, of the 25th of July last) "to influence, much less to control or restrain, any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases." You will, in case of a necessity for the use of the military, which it is hoped will be avoided, place the troops which go to town under the command of Capt. G. B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry. You will remain with a suitable reserve at the post.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 21st ultimo I left this post, devolving the command upon Capt. E. Barry, First Washington Territory Infantry, for the purpose of accompanying Governor

Lyon to Camas Prairie and other points in that vicinity, with hopes of being able to collect and talk with the Indians who were there during the summer. The season was so late, however, that on our arrival we ascertained that they had all gone farther east to Lost River and Fort Hall, seeking their usual winter camps. If it could have been made some weeks sooner the trip would have been of great benefit to the Government and people. Where all last season was silence, I find on this trip permanent and prosperous settlements, busy in preparations for winter, with all the necessary surroundings of comfort. The mining camps visited (Volcano, on the south side of Big Camas Prairie, and South Boisé, on the north) exhibit evidences of great industry and prosperity. New discoveries are being constantly made. The hospitable and kind reception extended by all to the party was very gratifying. I returned to the post on the morning of the 1st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN, U. S. Army,
*Ninth Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops,
Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter.:*

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to write you that rumors exist that attempts will be made at an outbreak in some places if at the ensuing election Mr. Lincoln is re-elected. It is hoped that the uneasy spirits who entertain such sentiments will not dare to put their treasonable plots into execution. But it will be well for you to be well on your guard. The telegraph a few days since said that a vessel had been seized in San Francisco, supposed to be fitting out for piratical purposes. The general directs that you will send a guard, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and ten men, to Fort Stevens, to remain there until further orders. Please communicate with the agents of the engineer department at Fort Stevens and Astoria, so that they may be on their guard.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1864.

Mr. EDWARD DE RUSSY,
Agent of Engineer Department, Astoria, Oreg.:

SIR: I write to request you and your agent at Fort Stevens to practice every vigilance as to any hostile plots or designs of evil-disposed persons. Rumors which may not be unfounded are abroad of proposed outbreaks on this coast if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected President at the next Presidential election on the 8th instant. I notice that the telegraph says a vessel was seized in San Francisco supposed to be intended

for piratical purposes. There is no telling what plots may be concocted. I have directed Captain Jordan, commanding defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River, to send a non-commissioned officer and ten men to Fort Stevens as a guard, to remain there until further orders. Please keep up free communications with Captain Jordan and notify him of anything which requires his attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 67. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., November 5, 1864.*

1. To preserve order, to insure the loyal element in all its privileges, and as auxiliary to the civil authority of the county, detachments will proceed from Drum Barracks on morning of 6th instant, and will encamp during the Presidential election of 8th instant as follows, viz: Under command of Capt. P. Munday, at El Monte, Company K (Munday's), Fourth California Infantry; First Lieutenant Cox with forty mounted men of Company D, Native California Cavalry. Under command of Capt. B. R. West, at Los Angeles, Companies B and C, Fourth California Infantry; Captain Bale, Second Lieutenant Jimeno, and the residue of Company D, Native California Cavalry, not mentioned above. Seven days' subsistence will be taken by each detachment.

* * * * *

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,

First Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the commanding general copies of two letters from Hon. A. C. Gibbs, the Governor of Oregon, dated the 27th and 29th ultimo,* stating that at certain places in Oregon on election day violence is apprehended, and asking in certain emergencies the assistance of the military force to preserve order. I also inclose to you a copy of my instructions of the 3d instant to the commanding officer Fort Dalles.† Similar orders were sent to Capt. H. C. Small, commanding officer at Camp Watson, who was directed to proceed to the vicinity of Canyon City before election day. You will notice that my instructions were very cautiously framed. I have enjoined that the troops will act in entire subordination to the civil authority, and that no interference shall occur with the right of all persons to vote for whomsoever they choose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

* See pp. 1033, 1035.

† See p. 1045.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: There is considerable apprehension in the public mind here that there may be a riot in the city on election day. Therefore I have the honor to request that you send over on the Hunt to-morrow forty rounds of shot or canister, prepared for use in a 6-pounder. Please have it marked to the care of Capt. W. H. D. Joyce.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 242. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1864.*

* * * * *

4. The troops at Fort Point, Presidio, Point San José, Alcatraz and Angel Island, and on duty in San Francisco, will be held in readiness for service at a minute's warning from early to-morrow morning till the morning of the 9th instant. No officer or soldier will be suffered to be absent from his company or post except as hereinafter mentioned.

5. To enable those officers and soldiers who are entitled to vote to-morrow in the city and county of San Francisco to exercise their right, and at the same time to be absent as short a time as possible from their posts, the following will be observed: The commanders of posts and detachments will ascertain to-day, as soon after the receipt hereof as possible, the names of those of their command who are enlisted in San Francisco, and who claim the right to vote there. They will in no way question this right or seek to influence the exercise of it, or to ascertain for whom the soldier intends to vote. The men so claiming the right to vote as above will be held in readiness to embark early to-morrow morning on the U. S. revenue vessel Shubrick, and will be sent in her, unarmed, under a commissioned officer, who will march them to the headquarters of the provost guard. Thence the men will be sent under a non-commissioned officer to the several precincts in which they claim to have a right to vote, and when they shall have exercised their right they will be brought by the non-commissioned officer back to the headquarters of the provost guard, be marched back to the steamer by the commissioned officer in charge, to return immediately to their respective posts.

6. The officers and men from Fort Point and the Presidio will be at the Fort Point wharf by 7.30 a. m. to-morrow. Those from Angel Island and Alcatraz will be brought over after the return of the first trip.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 68. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., November 7, 1864.*

Company F (Sherman's), Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks, Cal. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Yuma will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut., Fourth California Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Hold your command in readiness to move to-morrow at a moment's notice, with ammunition. Notify troops at new post to same effect by sending copy of this telegram.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 7, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I received on the 1st instant your telegram of that day, saying that—

In case of insurrection or imminent danger not admitting of delay, the commander of the District of Oregon, at his discretion, is authorized and directed to send to the Governor of Oregon on his application arms and ammunition from the Vancouver Arsenal sufficient for five companies of Oregon organized militia.

Upon the application of the Governor of Oregon I ordered on the 3d arms and ammunition for four companies of cavalry of the Oregon militia (viz, 400 Harper's Ferry rifles, they being supplied with sabers), to be turned over by the commanding officer of Vancouver Arsenal to Governor Gibbs. This you have seen by my Special Orders, No. 147, of the 3d instant, already forwarded. This course has been rendered necessary by threats of an uprising if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected President of the United States. Throughout Oregon and Idaho Territory there are secret clubs whose members are armed and more or less organized, and I doubt not their purposes are of a treasonable character. The Union detectives have penetrated some of them. The members of one of them said they were all well armed and expecting orders. This was ten days since. It is hoped that the madness and folly of the undertaking and the misery it would entail on the country may deter the leaders from permitting such attempts. But there is a great mass of uneasy elements, especially in the immigration of this year. It may exhibit itself first east of the Cascade Mountains, where they are gathering in large numbers. I may apprise you of results by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT DALLES, OREG., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your letter making inquiries as to the propriety of locating a camp at or near Goose Lake for operations against the Snake Indians reached me at Camp No. 104, on Birch Creek. I would have replied sooner, but have been marching every day but the one I remained at

Walla Walla. I am of the opinion Goose Lake is too far west. Warner's Lake, some two days' march east of Goose Lake, in my judgment is a much more preferable place. As soon as I get my journal copied I will send it, accompanied with a rough map of that region and a letter more fully going into the details and reasons for making a camp at or near Lake Warner. I arrived here yesterday afternoon, and last night had a short conversation with Indian Agent Logan, from whom I learned the character of the country on the headwaters of the Des Chutes. As I will probably remain in the service until the 20th of March coming, and as I have no taste for garrison duty, I would take it as a great personal favor if I can be sent to the mountains. I am well convinced that, with the knowledge I gained of the Snake Indian country during the summer, that with about fifty men and a month's provisions, starting from Captain Small's winter camp, I can find and whip the Indians. I would propose to start about the 1st of February, push with forced marches by night to the south side of Harney Lake, and from thence scout around Steen's Mountain and the lakes around it. They will be forced to winter in that vicinity, and to find them in their winter camp is equivalent to destroying them. I would propose to go light—hard bread, bacon, coffee, and sugar, and trust to luck for the rest. I am willing to risk my reputation and life on the success of the move. It chafes me most intolerably to lie in winter quarters, feeling as I do a keen thirst for vengeance on the murderous heathens who have run unwhipped so long. I feel that the safety of the people and the honor of the Army imperatively demand the speedy punishment of the Snakes, and for that end I am most anxiously willing to make a winter dash after them. Eight days' (nights') march from Captain Small's camp will bring a cavalry troop to Steen's Mountain.

Hoping my request will not be looked on in the light of presumption, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The companies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry authorized by law to be organized are now full. In order to arm them properly I require 200 pistols, 300 cavalry sabers, 200 artillery sabers, 100 swords for foot artillery. The battery turned over to the State by your predecessor, General Wright, is not complete in equipments. The following articles are deficient: Eight sets lead harness, 8 halters, 8 whips, 8 leg guards, 8 nosebags, 21 saddles and bridles for non-commissioned officers. If the United States have the foregoing on hand at Benicia, I have to ask that the amounts as above may be turned over to the State. With this, in addition to what has already been issued to the State, we will have fully armed and ready for defensive purposes 140 companies of infantry, 20 companies of cavalry, 1 battery of 6 guns, 2 batteries of 4 guns each, 2 batteries of 2 guns each.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
November 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Wainwright, who will state hereon what was turned over by General Wright's order with the battery within referred to.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

BENICIA ARSENAL, November 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The following issues were made on February 4 and March 11, 1864: Six 6-pounder guns; three 12-pounder field howitzers; 9 gun carriages; 9 caissons; 18 sets wheel harness, complete; 4 sets lead harness, complete; 22 whips; 44 nosebags. I herewith inclose copy of order of Secretary of War and letters in relation to issues to the State of California.

Respectfully,

R. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that the issue of arms, &c., within asked for, be authorized by the War Department, as required by Chief of Ordnance's instructions of March 22, 1864.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have this day received a report from Captain Starr.* He was at Bear Valley, Mariposa County, and reports everything quiet, and apprehends no more trouble on election day than is usual on such occasions. The company being raised in Mariposa for the Seventh Infantry has about seventy-five men enrolled, and will be ready for organization soon. Captain Starr has about ten days' subsistence now with him. If the general thinks it necessary to keep the company there later than the 12th I will dispatch a wagon with additional rations at once. Please let me know to-morrow. I think it would be well to keep the company in Mariposa for a few days until everything quiets down after the election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* See October 25, p. 1031.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 8, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

GENERAL: I respectfully call your attention to a letter of which the following is a copy:

SALEM, OREG., *November 7, 1864.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

SIR: Things have transpired in the last few days which make it necessary as a duty to write to you. I am no alarmist, but I know of my own knowledge that there are 4,644 men that are sworn to make civil war against the loyal men of this State within ten days from this date if they can find any excuse. If not, they will oppose the draft. The mail is just closing.

Yours, as ever,

FRANK COOPER.

I know Mr. Cooper, and his reputation is fair. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written, but I hope and believe he is mistaken. That there is a secret organization in this State I have no doubt, composed of men who call themselves Democrats. This is but one of many reports in circulation, and I have called on General Alvord for and received 400 stand of arms and placed them in the hands of members of cavalry, State militia companies, who had nothing but sabers before. The election to-day has thus far passed off very quietly indeed. I fear that in some instances there may be trouble with immigrants who propose to vote, though our constitution requires six months' residence in the State. Recruiting under your call is not progressing rapidly. I made the call on the 24th ultimo. It was published that day. Blanks and posters were to be published, with instructions to recruiting officers by Col. T. C. English, assistant provost-marshal-general, &c., but no posters or instructions are distributed yet. The colonel had to telegraph to Washington, and I suppose this delay has been unavoidable; but I regret it very much. The weather has been good; the rains will soon set in, and then it will be more difficult to get around and find men. I learn to-day that posters and instructions will be ready to-morrow. I think we will raise the regiment without a draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 8, 1864.*

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have just received a letter of which the inclosed is a copy.* I know Mr. Cooper, and so far as I know he is a reliable man. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written. The election is going very quietly—275 majority for the Union ticket at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The election yesterday passed off very quietly. No disturbance of any kind. The overwhelming majority for the Union ticket

*Embodied in next, ante.

forbade any demonstrations of the disaffected. Although crushed at the polls, the opposition, writhing under their defeat, would not hesitate to inaugurate a rebellion in this State in the event of a disturbance in the East. Hence it is necessary to maintain a state of preparedness to meet any emergency which may arise. The prudential measures which have heretofore been taken on the eve of elections have had a most happy effect, and eternal vigilance only will insure a continuance of the peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

In case of insurrection can I call the militia into the service of the United States for nine months?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: Your letter of November 8, with inclosure, is received. I would recommend that all the armories throughout the State be well guarded, and all the captains of the several militia companies be ordered to hold their companies in readiness to act promptly in case their services are required. For this purpose I would recommend that circular instructions be issued for the present instead of a proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, November 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, per your request, a copy of General McDowell's letter of September 7, 1864.* It does not read just as I thought it did when I spoke to you in regard to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

* See McDowell to Gibbs, p. 971.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 10, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

The general commanding cannot foresee any case where your proposed action would be necessary as suggested in telegram yesterday.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 65.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., November 10, 1864.

I. Company A, Battalion Native Cavalry (excepting Private Bruno Avalos, who will remain at this post for the present), will proceed on Saturday, the 12th instant, at as early an hour as practicable, to and take post at Camp Wright, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for duty.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco:

You are authorized to raise four companies infantry to complete First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, and four companies cavalry to complete First Cavalry California Volunteers. Recruitment and organization to conform to existing regulations. Companies, soon as ready, to be sent General Carleton, New Mexico, at whose request this authority is granted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, requesting that the Governor of California be authorized to raise four companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry, to complete the regiments to be formed by you from such of the California volunteers in your command as shall enlist after their terms of service shall have expired. In reply thereto I have respectfully to inform you that the Governor of California has been authorized by telegram (copy herewith*) to raise the companies as requested, and to send them to report to you as soon as ready for the field.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See next, ante.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The following telegram has just been received from Col. C. A. Reed and Judge J. R. Bayley:

SALEM, November 11, 1864.

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

Mr. Stanton started with the arms for Eugene City yesterday morning. To-day I received the following:

"C. A. REED:

"Mr. Stanton has arrived here with those arms. He thinks that there is a plot to capture them. Shall he employ an escort to go through to Eugene with them? Answer immediately.

"J. R. BAYLEY,
"Corvallis."

Shall the arms be stored at Corvallis or escorted through? Answer immediately.

In reply I have ordered that Judge Bayley see that the arms go safely through. In case of trouble I will advise you by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. GIBBS.

P. S.—In reply to the Frank Cooper letter I have received the following telegram:

SALEM, November 11, 1864.

A. C. GIBBS:

Statements in letter sent have little foundation. Inform Alvord.

HUNTINGTON.

A. C. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 12, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteer infantry be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service and in process of organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 246. } San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1864.

1. Company A, Native California Cavalry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Wright, Round Valley.

* * * * *

3. Company B, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to and take post at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island.

4. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal., the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

5. Company B, Native California Cavalry, will take up the line of march for Drum Barracks, via San José, Pacheco Pass, Visalia, and Fort Tejon, as soon as the necessary transportation can be furnished by the quartermaster's department. The command will be supplied with forage to last it to Visalia, where it will draw from the acting quartermaster an amount sufficient for the balance of the march. All the company property not absolutely required on the march will be sent by water to Drum Barracks.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 12, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram of yesterday received.* Letters by mail of 7th and 9th explain. Arms sent by the Governor to Eugene City are threatened with seizure. If troubles occur the wires will be cut. I ask discretionary authority in advance to save time.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SALEM, *November 12, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of 8th instant yesterday. The marvelous disclosures of Cooper had been known here for several days previous, and had caused no little excitement. Cooper is a most unreliable person, and his statements would have attracted very little notice had they not been backed up by similar statements from one Pearson and many corroborative circumstances. After sifting all the evidence we have concluded that this much is certain: First. That a secret organization exists all over this State and California. Its numbers may or may not be as stated by Cooper. Second. The members have bound themselves to resist the draft or any military arrest. I do not think their obligations extend beyond this, though it may be that individuals among them have further and more dangerous designs. Third. The members have been diligent in accumulating arms and ammunition for some time past, and have generally tried to observe secrecy in doing so. I know of no evidence that the organization, as such, has any arms. This is all which we have learned with certainty. We think that whatever danger may have existed is now mainly passed. The news of Lincoln's triumphant election and the good sense of the Copperhead leaders themselves will combine to keep the rabble down. Had the result of the election been different and military disaster to the Federal arms occurred about the same time, we might have had a different state of things. You have seen the account of the

* Probably that of the 10th, p. 1054.

public meetings here. They were first proposed by J. S. Smith (who, by the way, made more inflammatory speeches this year than any other man in the State), and the Union men, adopting the idea, generally attended. I was not inclined to favor the measure at first, but I now think the effect has been, upon the whole, good. I cannot get a copy of the resolutions in time for this stage, but will send one to-morrow. If I learn anything additional I will send it to you immediately, and in meantime remain,

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON.

P. S.—John F. Miller has not been here for three weeks. I doubt not he will favor the preservation of order when he does come.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *November 13, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

California sends greeting. Your majority between 20,000 and 30,000. Our three Members of Congress are elected by large majorities.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 14, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have received no reply to my letter of the 8th instant in relation to the movement of Captain Starr's company, now at Bear Valley. On the 10th I dispatched wagons from this place with provisions for Starr's company up to the 25th of this month. It is presumed that the company for the Seventh Infantry, being raised in Mariposa, is ready for mustering in. If Captain Starr is to remain in that quarter later than the 20th instant I must send provisions to him at once. Please let me know at once.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the suggestions contained in your letter of the 8th instant, reporting the state of affairs in Mariposa County, are approved. The general desires you to exercise your discretion as to keeping the company of cavalry there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 14, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD:

GENERAL: I have just learned that the arms started up from Corvallis under escort from Captain Shipley's company. I have seen Frank Cooper to-day. There were grounds for his apprehensions, but the crisis has passed. Inclosed you will find a letter from Colonel Reed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OREGON MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, November 12, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this day received the following:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF MUSTERS,
San Francisco, November 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF OREGON,
Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Regiment of Cavalry Oregon Volunteers and each company thereof, are below the minimum number required by law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SEAWELL,
Commissary of Musters.

General Orders, No. 182, of June 20, 1863, rules that a regiment of cavalry reduced below the minimum number must be deprived of the colonel and one assistant surgeon and each company of one second lieutenant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS A. REED,
Adjutant-General of Oregon.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 52. } *San Francisco, November 15, 1864.*

The troops serving, respectively, in the Districts of California and Oregon, being in each equivalent to a brigade and being of mixed corps, are designated as separate brigades within the meaning and for the purpose indicated in War Department General Orders, No. 251, current series.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 15, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition to Bear Valley:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding desires that if everything is quiet in District of Mariposa, and no apprehension of any disturbance, you return with your company to Camp Union, leaving about the 20th

instant. You will consult with the leading Union men in that vicinity as to the propriety of your leaving. Should you consider that it is better for you to remain there a while longer, you will report at once and additional subsistence will be sent.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 249. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 16, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. It being intended to instruct the Eighth California Infantry in the duties of sea-coast and heavy artillery, with a view to manning the forts for the protection of the principal harbors in this department, Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will (with the view of his being made ultimately the colonel of the regiment) be relieved from his present duties and repair forthwith to Fort Point and assume command of the troops to constitute the Eighth Infantry as fast as they are received. Whilst it is now intended to use the Eighth Infantry as artillery, it is to be distinctly understood by all concerned that it will be liable at any time to be used as infantry and sent on whatever duty the interests of the service may require.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 16, 1864.

General ALVORD:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Walla Walla precinct, which shows the spirit of the opposition and what they would do if they had the power. Recruiting is not fairly under way yet. All the blanks did not leave Colonel English's office until yesterday. Please return the inclosed letter. Would it not be well to send a copy of it to General McDowell? Frank Cooper said he would go and see you.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure.]

WALLA WALLA PRECINCT, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREG.,
November 9, 1864.

His Excellency Governor GIBBS:

SIR: I have concluded to write to you and let you know how the election went off here. I was one of the clerks at this election, and Mr. Edwards was the other clerk. Mr. E. H. Lord was judge. The two above-mentioned and myself are Union men and voted for Mr. George, Mr. Gazley, and Mr. Wood. The other two judges, Mr. W. M. Moore and Mr. Chesher, are Democrats. The election went all right until I challenged an emigrant's vote; this set the Democrats in an uproar. One of them got very saucy and disputed my word—tried

to gag me down. I simply told the gentleman that what he said was false and a lie; no quicker said than the house was in an uproar. Several pistols were drawn and an attempt made to get up a fracas. Some outsiders attempted to burst down the doors at the front, while a lot of ruffians rushed in at the back door for the purpose of assassinating me; luckily I was in the corner of the room, and as my life had been threatened before by these roughts, I was armed, that is, I had a pocket pistol in my pocket. As quick as the row commenced I jumped up, ran my hand down in my pocket, took hold of pistol, but did not draw it; after they saw I was armed they did not pitch in, but cooled off. The man that I challenged voted, although I did not withdraw the challenge. The two Democratic judges let him vote anyhow, without being qualified.

I challenged another emigrant, but they paid no attention to it, and he voted without being qualified. I was now well satisfied that the two Democratic judges were determined to let any and all emigrants vote, even if they did have to trample the law under foot. I challenged no more, but acted my part as clerk and watched who were allowed to vote, and, sir, they even let emigrants vote who were moving by in wagons over to Washington Territory. I showed them the law, but they said it was no use to talk, their minds were made up to let them vote. I never saw such disregard of law before. Now, Governor Gibbs, what is to be done, are we to let this election go, or can it be thrown out? There is not a Union man here but looks upon it as a fraud. What is the proper course to be taken? I think it would be most proper to have these things set aright. Also, Mr. Crary and others are working a road over the Blue Mountains on the head of the Umatilla. Now, they have established polls up there for the purpose of election, and Mr. Craig told me to say to you that there are not over six or eight legal voters there, and he assures me that one of them was not a citizen of Oregon, had only come on the 1st of August last, and this same judge was authorized to swear in the others, and one of them only was a citizen of Oregon.

Now, sir, our laws are set at naught; these things ought not to be. Our country is filled up with a set of emigrant bushwhackers; some of them brag of it; they with others hurried at the polls for Jeff. Davis. If a draft comes here these fellows have it already made up to fight, and the leading Union men's lives will be endangered. There would have been no danger, but this year's emigration has added nothing to the virtues of Democracy. We, the Union men, want the draft made, and we want the Government prepared to enforce it when it is made, at the time, of course. If it is undertaken without proper guards, it will be sure to start a fight. I can see in their every action and movement a determination to resist, and if a rebellion starts up in the North, in the States, about the election, it will begin here as soon as they receive the news. They have been signing articles of agreement to resist the draft, and we are well satisfied they are expecting to fight; the devil seems to possess them. I do hope, Governor Gibbs, that you will prevail upon the proper authorities to have a sufficient force at this point to enforce the draft when it is made, and save us from a civil war here. If a fight does start, it would be best to have a sufficient guard at Walla Walla for the Union men to rally around and arm themselves; then we could soon master them, that is, all opposition to the Government, before the country would be ruined.

Yours,

THOS. K. MCCOY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
*San Francisco, November 17, 1864.*His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I herewith transmit copies of telegrams to the honorable Secretary of War, and the answers thereto, relative to the retention of company and regimental organizations serving in this department.* Under the authority granted in the telegrams from Washington, I have the honor to request that you will raise a regiment of cavalry for the service of the United States for another term of years by retaining in whole or in part the regimental and company organization of the present Oregon regiment of cavalry. Such of the field officers as you may recommend to be retained to be retained, the others to be mustered out of service as their terms expire, and such of the captains and subalterns as may wish to leave, or it may be for the interests of the service should not be retained, to be mustered out as their terms expire, no new officers to be mustered in till the strength of the companies or of the regiment warrants it. I shall be glad if you will please consult with General Alvord in this matter, as I am entirely disposed to be governed by your and his judgment as to persons to be retained. Lieutenant-Colonel Drew has tendered his resignation, and need not be considered in the new organization.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
*Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.*U. S. CONSULATE,
*Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 18, 1864.*Major-General McDOWELL,
Commandant Pacific Division, United States:

SIR: I beg to apprise you that a large number of Southerners (rebels) are congregating here from British Columbia and Idaho Territory. Their headquarters are in the Confederate saloon in this city. They held a meeting last night. What they did or design doing I cannot say, but it is intimated this morning that they are plotting to get a vessel. We have nothing on this part of the coast to intimidate them in any of their schemes. Governor Kennedy will do all in his power to prevent them from fitting out any vessel on this island. I write in haste, as express is closing.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALLEN FRANCIS,
U. S. Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
*Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 19, 1864.*Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I sent to you a telegram on the 9th instant, saying, "In case of insurrection can I call the militia into the service of the United

* See Low and McDowell to Stanton, August 17; Halleck to McDowell, August 18; McDowell to Halleck, August 31, and Halleck to McDowell, September 10, pp. 946, 949, 961, 974.

States for nine months?" Your reply of the 11th [10th] has been received, saying, "The general commanding cannot see any case where your proposed action would be necessary, as suggested in your telegram of yesterday." My telegram of the 12th says: "Your telegram of yesterday received. Letters by mail of 7th and 9th explain. Arms sent by the Governor to Eugene City are threatened with seizure. If troubles occur, the wires will be cut. I ask discretionary authority in advance to save time." My letters of the 7th—Governor Gibbs' letter to me of the 7th (a copy of which I forwarded on the 9th, accompanied by a copy of the letter dated Salem, of the 7th, from Mr. Frank Cooper)—have prepared you to understand the state of things in this quarter.

I now inclose herewith to you extracts from the Daily Statesman, published at Salem, Oreg., the seat of government of the State. You will notice that two public meetings were called there at the instance of the mayor of the city, Mr. I. R. Moores, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. Leading men in both political parties concurred in urging the preservation of peace. It was certainly well and timely for the leaders of the Democratic party to thus exert all their influence to restrain their followers, for doubtless there exists much disaffection among many who have been led by the war to hate our Government. The feeling is contrary to all justice, reason, or prudence. But we have been taught by the secession of the rebel States that self-interest and logic will not prevent the most suicidal acts, and that crime and passion are more apt than reason to have sway in revolutionary times.

The secret clubs exist in every part of Oregon and the adjoining Territories, and I believe that they are bound by treasonable oaths. The excuse for an outbreak was to have been the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The next excuse was to have been to resist the draft or military arrests. The members have been diligent in accumulating arms and ammunition for some time past, and have generally tried to observe secrecy in doing so. I am happy to say that Oregon has gone 1,400 majority for Mr. Lincoln, and that the election day passed quietly throughout the State. The very preparation prevented disorder. The election also having gone throughout the Union by so large a majority for Mr. Lincoln leaves no excuse for the malcontents. The apprehension has been that if there should be an outbreak in Illinois and Indiana there would be one here. You will notice that the third resolution adopted at the public meeting on the 11th instant deprecates any action here in case of intestine war in the loyal States in the East. The leaders of the opposition party have thus taken pains to disavow any wish for trouble.

At last dates the arms being sent to Eugene City, in the Upper Willamette, were being escorted thither by a company of militia from Corvallis. I think they were taken through safely. But the agents of the State at Corvallis took the locks off the guns before forwarding them from that place. I desire now to represent to the major-general commanding the department the propriety of my having the discretionary authority asked for in my telegram of the 9th instant. This with a view to the future and to any contingency which may arise. At the State fair at Salem in September, 1863, there were six or seven companies of militia paraded, and made a very respectable appearance. At the fair last September eleven or twelve companies were paraded. Four were cavalry, armed with sabers, but now have rifles, furnished as authorized by your telegram of the 1st instant. I reviewed them on the former occasion, and am assured that this year their drill and appearance were still more promising. Now, I am assured by Governor

Gibbs that on the occasion of trouble these troops are ready at a moment's call to spring to arms. They are enthusiastically devoted to our flag and Government, and would promptly aid to put down any rising here.

Having such a weapon ready and anxious to act, can it be in human nature not to use it if trouble arise? With the limited force at my command I should need it. Moreover, the time of the volunteers is fast expiring, and every month will diminish their numbers. In case of trouble the Governor would be disposed to use at once the militia, but he wishes to do it under the call of the U. S. authorities. By the fourth section of Article IV of the Constitution and by the act of Congress of 29th of July, 1861, there is ample authority for such use being made of the militia. Proclamations of the President have over and over again been issued, so that that preliminary would not be needed, as any outbreak here would only be a part of the war East by allies of the rebels in this country. Rapidity of action against any outbreak will be of the utmost importance. To place, if practicable, the iron heel of power on the incipient movements of the serpent of rebellion is the true way to deal with the evil. After the wires are cut I cannot write to you and get an answer in less than twenty days, especially in winter. In that length of time, with good fortune, we might have crushed the monster. Such delay would thus be very odious. I have said above that Governor Gibbs wishes the State troops in any emergency used on the call of the United States. In conversing on that subject the other day he especially dwelt on his desire to avoid the position once occupied by Oregon when a Territory. He referred to the Yakima Indian war of 1855 and 1856, when Governor Curry, of Oregon Territory, called out two regiments not mustered into the service of the United States. The imbroglio with General Wool followed, which General McDowell will remember. The Oregon war debt assumed by the United States (footing up some millions) was the sequel. Repudiation of half the cost of supplies actually furnished was another sequel. Finally, it has naturally bred great timidity in furnishing any supplies, especially on the call of a governor.

I was at one time armed by General Wright (under date of the 20th of April, 1863) with like discretionary authority. I believe that it was of great value to me to have such authority. In the summers of 1863 and 1864 I had occasion to make a good use of it—I mean to make a good use of the mere power without exercising it. For during the summers when the troops were in the field against the Indians, I have been compelled to hold out the existence of this power to deter those disposed to make trouble. Having but few troops, I had to use stout words, which the possession of that authority enabled me to use. As an example of this, I ask the general to read the extract marked in my address at the State fair of Oregon in September, 1863, a copy of which I have just sent him by mail. I also request that he will please read my letters to you of the 13th and 27th of June last, just before he assumed command of this department. Previous to the election of June 8 there were many mutterings of trouble, which happily passed away. In my letter of June 13 I have described my conference with one of the leaders of the opposition, when I used to great effect the possession of the authority spoken of. It was rescinded on the 15th of June, at the time of my call for troops upon the Canyon City road. I append some of the correspondence on that occasion. On the 27th of June I promised to request a renewal of the authority so wisely given me on the

29th of April, 1863. I respectfully submit that the considerations I have herein presented exhibit the propriety of my receiving the discretionary authority alluded to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

I do not think it necessary or expedient to grant the power asked even if I have the right.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

Extracts from Oregon newspapers.

From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oreg., Thursday evening, November 10, 1864.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The mayor of this city has called a meeting to-night for the purpose of conferring in relation to the apprehension, which is generally diffused, of an armed outbreak. It has been thought best by men of all political organizations that such a meeting should be held, and it is hoped that everybody who attends will do so in a fair, candid, and calm spirit, so that the uneasiness now prevalent may be effectually removed and public confidence fully restored. All reflecting persons will see the good policy of resolving, now and for all time, to avoid, if possible, civil commotion in this State.

From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oreg., Friday evening, November 11, 1864.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At the call of the mayor a very large assemblage of people came together at the court-house. Very little excitement, though a deep interest in the objects of the meeting, prevailed. Addresses were made by J. S. Smith, esq., Judge Boise, and Mr. J. L. Parrish. The speakers warmly deprecated all conduct and talk calculated to inflame the public mind and endanger the peace of the community. If anybody of any party contemplated violence they should be discouraged and discountenanced. We could only destroy ourselves by civil commotions without in any manner helping any party or cause in the East in case of civil war. Whatever may happen among the people or to the Government, resulting from a Northern rebellion instigated by any party, our paramount interest would lie in the preservation of peace among ourselves. The speakers, while they acknowledged the prevalence of apprehensions, were nevertheless confident that the cool, sober second thought of every man would prompt him to say and do nothing calculated to promote civil strife. Men of reflection could but deprecate and fear the results of violence, knowing that by civil war we had everything to lose certainly and nothing positively to gain. We think the effect of the speeches was conciliatory and pacifying to the almost fierce spirit engendered by the late Presidential contest, and we can but heartily commend the conduct of those men who have contributed thus toward a better state of feeling and a stronger sense of security in the community. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. S. Smith, N. T. Caton, R. P. Boise, C. G. Curl, and J. C. Peebles, was appointed to draft resolutions to be reported at another meeting at the same place to-night.

From the Oregonian.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SALEM—FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK—ARMS
BEING TAKEN INTO THE COUNTRY—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

SALEM, OREG., *November 11.*—A notice appeared on several bulletin boards in this city yesterday afternoon, signed by I. R. Moores, mayor, calling a meeting of citizens regardless of political organizations to exchange sentiments in regard to apprehensions entertained throughout the country of an armed outbreak. The appearance of the notice caused considerable excitement, which was somewhat augmented by a report that a number of arms were forwarded from this place to the interior of the State yesterday, and various rumors consequent upon such an occasion were soon afloat. That evening, pursuant to notice, the meeting was called to order by the mayor and addressed by J. S. Smith, J. L. Parrish, Judge Boise, and Benjamin Hayden, all expressing themselves in favor of maintaining the peace, law, and order of our State to the exclusion of any revolutionary and insurrectionary movement which may take place in the Eastern States, and the discouragement of anything which may lead to civil war or strife in our midst, showing the advantages to be derived, and the disadvantages, desolation, and bloodshed inevitable from the pursuance of such a course. A committee was appointed of members of both party organizations to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people. The meeting adjourned to meet this evening.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were reported last evening by the committee appointed the night before at a public meeting of citizens in favor of law and order, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, much anxiety and alarm seem to exist in this community that civil war will break out in this State; and, whereas, the public mind ought to be disabused and relieved from such apprehensions: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*: First. That while we cannot believe that any considerable portion of our fellow-citizens desire or would in any way hasten such a dire calamity, we bind ourselves without distinction of party to use our utmost endeavors to preserve peace in this State, and that we will, if need, unite in putting down any revolt against its properly constituted authority.

"Second. That in this State we believe in the right of a legal majority to govern in accordance with the Constitution.

"Third. That should civil war be inaugurated in any of the present loyal States of the Union, we will maintain peace and good government here, and should the horrors of civil war desolate every other State, it shall not come here.

"Fourth. That while we are willing to render cheerful obedience to the laws, and to assist the lawfully constituted authorities in enforcing the same, we believe that the continuance of peace and harmony in our midst depends more on the common sense and good disposition of the order-loving citizens of both parties than on the display or exercise of power by our rulers; and that in these times of excitement and peril the duties of the officers of our State should be performed with consideration and caution, and all causes of needless irritation should be carefully avoided by both magistrate and people."

Copies of official papers connected with the recent call on the Governor of Oregon for cavalry volunteers to serve until the 1st of November, 1861, to protect the road from Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 7, 1863.

Whereas, Brigadier-General Wright, of the U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has called on me for a battalion of six companies of troops (infantry), for special service against the Indians in the Humboldt District, in this State, to serve until discharged by him;

Now, therefore, I, Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do call upon the citizens of the frontier counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Siskiyou, and Del Norte, of this State—as many as shall be necessary to fill up the foregoing requisition—to organize themselves into companies, to be mustered into the service of the United States, as hereby required. The requisite officers for this force will be commissioned by the Governor.

Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1863.

LELAND STANFORD
Governor.

Attest:

WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State.

Extract from General Alvord's letter of April 15, 1863, to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL:

* * * * *

Therefore I have concluded to request your permission to make a call, if any emergency shall arise, upon the Governor of Oregon to raise troops for a special service and for a limited period, in a mode similar to that described in the annexed proclamation of the Governor of California, of the 7th of February last, calling out troops in the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, &c. Under such conditions I think we could raise volunteers rapidly in this country.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Extract from Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum's letter of April 29, 1863, to General Alvord.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the want of troops in the District of Oregon, I am instructed by the

department commander to say that the exigencies of the service will not permit of a reduction of the force now in this State. The general gives you full powers to call upon the Governors of Oregon and Washington Territory for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of your district.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Telegram to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant general.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *June 14, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco :

Under authority of your letter of 29th of April, 1863, I have called upon the Governor of Oregon for forty cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st of November next, to protect the road from Dalles to Canyon City against Indians. Major McLean declines to muster in the second lieutenant and recruiting officer without the authority of the War Department. Has the War Department given such authority?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Telegram from Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Via Portland.)

General ALVORD,

Fort Vancouver :

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked.

By order of General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy of telegram from Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 24, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

You can accept the detachment of cavalry. Muster in by one of your own officers. Particulars by mail.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 252. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1864.*

* * * * *

5. Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, Oregon cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, and authorized to make out his report of a reconaissance of the Owyhee country, at Jacksonville, Oreg.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. HALLORAN,

First Washington Territory Infantry,

Commanding Warm Springs Reservation:

(Through Commanding Officer Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inform you that information has been received from the commanding officer at Fort Klamath to the effect that Po-li-ni, the war chief of the Snake Indians, has given himself up at that post and desires peace. The general directs that you inform the Indians at Warm Springs through their agent of the fact, so that all aggressive warfare on their part may cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,

Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 53. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 23, 1864.*

It has come to the notice of the major-general commanding that officers in this department have assumed to act in a summary manner in reference to Indians charged with crimes, and there are cases where they have even had Indians executed by the troops. This is against all law, is in no way to be justified, and will not be sanctioned. As His Excellency the Governor of California correctly states, "Indians are amenable to the civil law equally with the whites, and should be tried for offenses committed and punished accordingly."

Hereafter no officer or soldier will execute or aid in executing any Indian prisoners on any pretext whatever. If an Indian commits any crime the military may hold him under guard until the civil authority can take charge of him.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a note of the 12th instant from Mr. L. de Geoffroy, in regard to the alleged construction in the ports of the United States, especially at New Orleans and at San Francisco, of vessels intended to serve as privateers under letters of marque from President Juarez, of Mexico. I will thank you to cause inquiry to be made as to the correctness of these representations, and in any event to enjoin renewed vigilance on the part of the proper officers subject to your orders, with a view to the discovery and prevention of the arming or fitting out of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1864.*

Referred to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, with directions to take all necessary precautions to prevent the arming or fitting of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
New York, November 12, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: It would appear, agreeably to the information which has reached the Government of the Emperor from various quarters, that ex-President Juarez has not abandoned the project of issuing letters of marque against our commerce, and that there are being constructed in the ports of the United States, especially at New Orleans and San Francisco, vessels destined to cruise for his account. I bring this fact to the knowledge of Your Excellency, not supposing, however, that the Federal Government, had it learned it from another source, would not have immediately taken measures to prevent the departure of these vessels, which is announced as very near at hand. If, however, the good faith of the authorities of the United States being overreached, these vessels should take the sea, I must inform you that the Government of His Majesty could not in any case recognize in them the character of privateer. Mr. Juarez cannot hereafter be seriously considered a chief of a government. The supreme authority in Mexico has no longer at this time, and for those who are the least impartial, any other real representative than the sovereign called by events to the head of that country. Mr. Juarez, whatever may have been his former position, has therefore to-day neither the title nor the character to issue letters of marque. Those with which he should attempt to supply American or other vessels being henceforth without value would expose those vessels and their crews to be treated purely and simply as pirates. In instructing me to make this declaration to Your Excellency, the Government of His Majesty has, nevertheless, no other intention than that of enabling that of the United States to give this notice again in due season to those of its citizens who may have entertained, or who are ready to entertain, propositions of Juarez or those of his agents.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

L. DE GEOFFROY.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: The major-general commanding department having referred to me a communication from Señor Plácido Vega* with reference to the seizure of arms, &c., on board the schooner Haze and from different points in this city, that I may report to him with reference to such

* See Vega to McDowell, November 2, p. 1038.

points as particularly refer to my action in the matter, I have the honor to state in reply that on the 30th of July I reported that the collector of the port informed me that the schooner San Diego was about to sail for the Colorado River; that the schooner Haze was in the harbor loaded with arms, &c., which we supposed were to be transferred to the San Diego. This letter was returned August 4 with the indorsement ordering the arms to be seized until bonds were given that they were not to leave the country. A party was sent to make the seizure, but the vessel could not be found. We learned that she had left the harbor in the night and was then in Half Moon Bay. A party was sent to that point, made the seizure, and returned with the vessel to Alcatraz Island, where she was left in charge of the commander of that post. On August 10, Special Orders, No. 174, was received, directing the seizure of all that lot of arms, &c., in or near this city, of which those on board the Haze formed part, and to send them, together with those on board the Haze, to Benicia, and to turn them over to the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal. General McDowell in verbal conversation suggested that I had better call upon Mr. Barnes, a lawyer of this city, who would give me the necessary information as to where the different lots of arms might be found. I called on him at his office, and was informed that arrangements were being made to transfer all of the arms to him as agent; that so soon as the necessary invoices could be made out he would furnish me the information and turn over invoices. I waited several days, but not receiving anything from Mr. Barnes, having sent my aide, Lieutenant Judkins, to him several times, I informed him that I would make the seizure. He then furnished me the memoranda of which the paper marked A is a copy.

The arms seized on the 19th of August and sent to Benicia were 71 cases from sloop Haze, 260 cases from warehouse of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 163 cases from No. 407 Battery street, and 106 cases from 411 Sansome street. Señor Vega states that General McDowell suddenly left for Oregon, and that Mr. Barnes told him I was authorized to act. That he (Señor Vega) spoke to me, and that although I at first offered to restore everything whenever he addressed me officially on the subject, still nothing was accomplished. In reply, I must say I never saw Señor Vega; I never offered to release the arms to him or any other person. In my interviews with Mr. Barnes I tried to impress upon him the fact that I was powerless in the matter; that the President of the United States would not permit the export of arms; that the collector would not allow arms to leave the port, and that General McDowell would not allow them to be sold in the interior, nor remain in insecure places in this city; that they were only seized by the military authorities for safekeeping to prevent their being sent out of the country contrary to the President's orders, or seized here by persons inimical to the Government, and that these were not considered as confiscated. Mr. A. J. Plate and a Mr. Whitehouse, from whose store-house these arms were taken, called on me two or three times with reference to the arms, and desired to know whether the Government would buy them. I informed them that application must be made to the authorities in Washington, and in every interview with all parties tried to impress upon them the hopelessness of getting the arms released without the express authority from the Government to reship them to New York, in which case I thought the military authorities would raise no objections.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

*Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Assistant
Provost-Marshal-General, California and Nevada.*

[First indorsement.—Translation.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 3, 1864.*

His Excellency General IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commandant of the Department of the Pacific:

Having observed that the portion of the eighth paragraph in the foregoing letter, to-wit, "that Mr. Vega spoke to me," &c., differs entirely from the sentiment expressed in my communication in the portion alluded to, I deem it my duty to inform Your Excellency that in fact I have not the honor of General Mason's acquaintance, and that he had not made me such an offer, unless it was made to my lawyer, Mr. Barnes, as that gentleman informed me was the case. In virtue of which, I take the liberty to recall Your Excellency to the referred note.

Respectfully, your attentive and obedient servant,
 PLÁCIDO VEGA.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 6, 1864.

The undoubted error pointed out by General Vega occurred from General Mason's being furnished with what has since been found an incorrect translation of General Vega's letter. General Mason has been informed of that error, and that General Vega did not say in his letter that he had spoken to General Mason.

Very respectfully,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, November 21, 1862.

Ordered, That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders. That any clearances for arms, ammunition, or munitions of war issued heretofore by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed without the United States, and the articles stopped. That the Secretary of War hold possession of the arms, &c., recently seized by his order at Rouse's Point, bound for Canada.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A.

On board sloop Haze 71 cases war material. Owned by Dearse Kelly. M. B., at custom-house (in bonded warehouse).



208 cases, containing 5,000 muskets. Owned by A. H. Osborn.

At A. J. Plate: On invoice amounting in value to \$61,793.

Official: JOHN GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 25, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I am informed by the commanding officer at Fort Klamath, Oreg., under date of the 8th instant,

that Po-li-ni, war chief of the Snake Indians, has surrendered himself at that post, professing that he wishes to make a lasting peace. I hear this news with great gratification, as it is the natural result and sequel of the activity of the troops the past summer, who have thoroughly and efficiently scouted and traversed the whole country in which the Snakes have ranged. The submission is due no doubt in part to their want of food, having been so harassed they had little time to lay in their usual supply. Superintendent Huntington, in holding a council early in October, near Fort Klamath, with the Modocs, Klamaths, &c., invited the Snakes to attend. Only a very few presented themselves. Mr. Huntington returned to The Dalles from Fort Klamath, under the escort of Lieutenant Halloran, First Washington Territory Infantry, accompanied by some Warm Springs Indians. They encountered a band of Snakes; 3 or 4 were killed, and 3 women with their children captured, who were brought to this post for confinement by Mr. Huntington. The wife of Po-li-ni, with her children, is among them. If his submission appears to be sincere they will be returned to him in the spring. The Indian Department will endeavor to get the Snakes to submit and come in upon the new Klamath Reservation. They may live upon terms of amity with the Klamaths, but not easily with those on the Warm Springs Reservation. It will remain for us to test the sincerity of this submission, but if it shall turn out to be sincere, it is a very auspicious event for the peace of the Indian frontier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 25, 1864.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: The surrender on the 8th instant of Po-li-ni, war chief of the Snakes, at Fort Klamath, as reported by Captain Kelly, is an auspicious event. I have sent you, as also Captain Kelly, a copy of my instructions of the 21st instant to the commanding officer on the Warm Springs Reservation to notify the Warm Springs Indians to cease progressive attacks on the Snake Indians of Po-li-ni's band. The women and children of that tribe, including the wife and child of Po-li-ni, left by you on the 27th ultimo in confinement at this post, will be released whenever you request it. I suppose, however, they cannot be returned before spring. In the meantime you will have means to test the sincerity of Po-li-ni's submission and promises of keeping the peace. It will, I think, be well for you to embrace the opportunity, in consideration of the pardon and amnesty (and return of his family) which will be accorded to Po-li-ni, to require that he shall manifest his sincerity by bringing in all his warriors to some locality—say, upon the Klamath Reservation. Pray ascertain how many warriors he can control. It is wise in us to make all the use possible of Po-li-ni in controlling that tribe. Will you be disposed to place them on the Klamath Reservation? Mr. Logan, agent at the Warm Springs Reservation, said that the Indian women said that Po-li-ni's brother was the principal chief, he being only war chief. No doubt it will be our policy to treat Po-li-ni as the head chief if he is friendly and peaceable, to increase if possible his power, and to make use of him in controlling all the Snake Indians.

It will be necessary eventually, no doubt, to inform Po-li-ni that all horses and mules his people have stolen, if claimed by their lawful owners, will have to be surrendered. But it will be time enough to insist on that when you come to treat with him. Please write me your views on all these subjects.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA,
Mexican Army, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have to reply as follows to the official communication dated the 2d instant, which you did me the honor to place in my hands. You inform me that the object of your visit to this place was to buy arms and munitions of war for the Republic of Mexico, and to forward them to that country to be used in the actual war against Maximilian and the French; that on your arrival you sought interviews with Governor Low, the Governor of California, and General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific; that you placed yourself in communication with the highest Government officials in this city, acquainting them fully with the object of your mission, and that throughout you acted not only with their acquiescence but in conformity to their instructions. You name Mr. T. Brown, then special agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. Edward F. Beale, the then U. S. land surveyor-general, and Mr. Farwell, then and still the naval officer of this port, as the officials who acted with you in this affair. You say I must be convinced from your statements that you came here undisguised and openly, believing this to be the country best adapted for the objects you had in view; that it was never thought that any opposition would be offered to your acts, and still less that the military regulations would be violated, &c.; that you felt justified in your course of conduct from the fact that the highest officials and authorities of both the State and General Government were aware of all your acts, and that to my strict sense of justice you leave the consideration of your position in seeing yourself hindered in every movement by the officials and authorities of the very Government in which you had blindly confided, since they approved instead of censuring your actions.

Before going further in the statement of your case I feel called upon, in justice to my predecessor as well as myself, to say that the foregoing must, at least, be qualified by the fact that the military department of the United States in this country, which was the branch of service your acts particularly concerned, were not informed of your proceedings till called upon by the collector to aid in seizing the arms you had taken out of the port; taken not only without a clearance at the custom-house, but in direct violation, I was informed, of the injunctions of the collector, who had refused to grant a permit for the arms to leave the country. And further, that this refusal of the collector, and the seizure after you had attempted to secretly carry off the arms, were acts done in conformity to the most explicit and peremptory order of His Excellency the President himself (a copy of his order is herewith appended, marked A*). This order was published at its date in the most

^a See November 21, 1862, p. 1071.

public manner. You, being a stranger and not acquainted with our language, may not have been aware of it, but your associate, Mr. Brown, was, for I see in the copy of correspondence between himself and the collector, which you sent me, that he refers to it, and that it was precisely that order that was the principal cause of the controversy between him and the collector. The collector and the other officers of the Treasury Department implicated in your letter, being under a separate branch of the Government and in no way amenable to my authority, I will not touch on any of the allegations concerning them further than to say that I have had nothing to do with any of them except the collector, and with him, so far as your acts are concerned, only to aid him, on his own application, in enforcing the orders of our common superior, the President. I shall refer your letter, together with a copy hereof, to the collector for such answer, to so much as concerns him or his department, as he may consider proper to make to you.

I will also avoid so much of the matter as presented by you as refers to the late surveyor-general, Mr. Edward F. Beale. For as the nature of his office could give him no official cognizance of the matter, his action in the premises was purely personal, and because I never had anything to do with him concerning you. Whilst there seems to be much complication in your affairs from your point of view, the part as military commander I have had in them is quite simple. As I have already said, I knew nothing of your proceedings from you till after the arms were in part seized in Half Moon Bay. After that I received a visit from your lawyer, Mr. Barnes, and one from yourself in this city, and subsequently another from you in Sacramento. Your lawyer admitted the arms were destined for Mexico, and informed me there were other arms and munitions belonging to the same lot, also intended for the same destination. As the ordinary precautions of custom-house regulations, orders, inspectors, and the revenue cutter (a sail vessel) had been inadequate to prevent you getting part of your arms and munitions out of the harbor, I seized the whole of them, and ordered them to be sent to the arsenal at Benicia to make sure that the President's order should not either be disobeyed or evaded. You state that Mr. Barnes informed you that when he called on me about the receipts to be given for the arms by the ordnance officer at Benicia, I told him there would be no necessity for any receipts, as the arms were going to be returned. Mr. Barnes wished a different receipt from the one I had ordered. He wished a receipt for the several articles according to the invoices. I had ordered warehouse receipts for boxes and packages only, saying to him, in effect, that as the arms were only detained, and not confiscated, and as they were, as I supposed and still believe, to be eventually returned to you, I did not wish the packages broken; and I take the occasion to repeat that I do not consider the arms, &c., as confiscated by the United States. I only hold them to prevent your taking them out of the country, you having attempted to do so, and such being your present intention. In both the interviews you have had with me, you will do me the justice to say that you did not receive the slightest intimation of any intention of mine to return you your arms without some modification previously made in the orders from Washington, or a permit or orders from my superiors.

If I am at all connected in your mind with any statement that may have been made to you of an intention on the part of the Government to buy your arms and pay you gold for them, I beg to say that you have been misinformed. I never had the question before me, and I never was competent to entertain it. You state that it is solely on my

decision that your case depends. You may remember that at the interview you had with me in Sacramento, when I explained to you that a department commander in the U. S. Army was not intrusted with the great powers of a Mexican commandante-general, but was simply an officer obeying the orders of his superior, you remarked that in a case where the orders were what you called *tan estrictus y extraordinarias*, it was the same. Therefore you will readily understand that the question as to when the arms and munitions will be returned to you is one that I cannot answer. It will be whenever you succeed in getting the orders under which I am acting modified so as to permit the arms to leave the country, or get an order for their return from my superior; and you state that your understanding of what I told you was to this effect. I have not held any different language to any one. I send herewith (marked B) a copy of the provost-marshal's letter in reply to so much of your letter as relates to him.* You refer to the present condition of your country and the sympathy due it from the sister Republic of the United States; and you treat quite at length the question of the relations of the United States to France in connection with the French ships obtaining supplies in this port for their fleet and army now operating against Mexico. You know, and you do me the justice to state in your letter, that the question of the relations of the United States and France was introduced by you at your first interview with me, and that I then said what I here repeat, that I am in no way empowered by the Government to regulate its foreign policy, and am in no position to discuss it with you. That if you find any cause of complaint in the conduct pursued by any one in this matter, your proper course is to lay it before your minister in Washington, who is in the position to bring it to the notice of those who can give you through him explanation or satisfaction. I can do neither. As to the interest and sympathy which in common with the majority of my countrymen I feel for your country, and which I have expressed so freely and positively, as they are personal, I will not repeat them in this official communication. As to your own personal conduct and character whilst in this city and with reference to your countrymen here, I have heard but one voice, and that entirely in your praise.

At the risk of fatiguing you with it, I take the occasion to repeat, general, how deeply I regret the personal distress I have necessarily caused you in the discharge of my duty, and take occasion to express the great regard with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient, humble servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, containing a copy of a letter to you of the 7th instant from Mr. Frank Cooper, relative to disloyal organizations in Oregon. I quite agree with you in the belief that Mr. Cooper is mistaken in the importance he may attach to any such organization, so far as any

* See November 25, p. 1069.

immediate action is concerned. The ten days named have elapsed and civil war has not yet been made—perhaps for the reason stated, because the disloyal element could find no excuse. I trust we will not give them any. I have received a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from General Alvord, asking [that] authority might be given him to call into service of the United States the militia in his district for nine months in case of insurrection. As you can call out the militia in the case he refers to, I have not thought it necessary to delegate this authority to him on account of the United States, even if I have the right to do so; and from your letter I do not infer you judge there is imminent danger of insurrection and civil war in your State, nor do I believe in the adjoining Territories. I am glad there is a fair prospect of raising the troops called for in Oregon. Everything has gone off well on the Pacific Coast at the election; there was no excuse for any difficulty—none certainly as far as the military was concerned.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to recommend that the defenses at Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia, be named Fort Baker in honor of the late lamented General E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, on the 21st of October, 1861, and as Senator from Oregon was so distinguished in the Senate of the United States as the opponent of secession and the eloquent champion of the Union cause. I respectfully request that this communication may, if it meet the approbation of the major-general commanding the department, be forwarded to Washington for the decision of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASH. TER., *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Vancouver, Wash. Ter. :

DEAR GENERAL: The inclosed statement* made by Mr. Waterman, superintendent of Indian affairs of Washington Territory, is strictly correct in every particular. From the most reliable information, I am well convinced there is at this time the most imminent peril and danger of a violent outbreak being suddenly made by the whisky-drinking, unruly, and lawless white men against the Indians on the Snohomish River on one hand, and of unrestrained revenge on the part of the Indians against any white people within their reach in retaliation for murders committed by whites upon unoffending Indians. The present alarming excitement was begun by a number of vicious white men will-

* Omitted.

fully killing two Indian men and one Indian woman in their canoe on the Snohomish River. Soon afterward two Snohomish River Indians suddenly murdered two innocent white men, Mr. Casto and Mr. Holstead, and one white woman, Mrs. Casto, near Squak Lake, in King County, and said Indians tried to kill still more whites by repeatedly shooting at the family of their next neighbor, Mr. Bush, when an Indian and his wife suddenly killed the two murdering Indians while they were still firing at the house of Mr. Bush. Mr. Waterman very properly procured warrants from the judge of the district against the white men who had been guilty of the first depredation by killing the three Indians on the Snohomish, and took with him, from Major Rumrill's command at Steilacoom, about fourteen soldiers, under Captain Tucker, and went to the Snohomish River; there found and arrested — Riley, the principal murderer, but to their surprise they found about forty drunken men, mostly armed, who had gathered together to go up the Snohomish River, threatening to kill all the Indians settled along the banks of that river. The promptness of Mr. Waterman in taking troops to arrest the murderers most fortunately had the happy effect of checking and preventing that intended wholesale murder of the Snohomish Indians at that time. I therefore earnestly and respectfully request you will immediately send an order to Major Rumrill to forward without delay twenty or thirty soldiers, to be stationed on the Snohomish River, as their presence alone will be the only thing that will effectually preserve the public peace in that region between the whites and Indian population, while at Steilacoom they are not needed at this time to preserve the public peace. There are sufficient buildings ready for the winter accommodation of the troops, erected within the last three years by Father Chirouse, the school teacher, at the southeast corner of the Tulalip Reservation, near the mouth of the Snohomish River, which will only require slight repairs to make comfortable quarters. From every consideration I sincerely hope you will immediately send the requisite number of troops to the Snohomish River, for preventing an outrageous and murderous outbreak between our white and Indian population is certainly our first and most imperative duty. In the prompt performance thereof I have great pleasure, in the full confidence that all your past management proves that your sentiments entirely agree with my own on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 29, 1864.

His Excellency CALEB LYON,
Governor of Idaho Territory, Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

(GOVERNOR: I have recommended to Major-General McDowell that a call be made on your Territory for troops. The Oregon Legislature before adjourning on the 24th ultimo passed a law (see act of 24th of October) giving to volunteers \$150 to each soldier that enlists for three years; \$50 at the time of enlistment, \$50 at the end of the first year of such service, and the remaining \$50 at the end of the time of enlistment. It also passed another law, approved 24th of October, giving \$5

a month extra to each volunteer, to be paid at the expiration of his enlistment. I do not know that your Legislature possesses the power, but if similar inducements are held out it will much facilitate the raising of troops. The time soon expiring of the volunteers now in service renders it necessary soon to obtain other troops. I have no doubt your patriotic citizens will desire to share in the defense of the frontier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Letter of same date and purport to His Excellency William Pickering, Governor of Washington Territory.)

MESILLA, November 29, 1864.

General J. H. CARLETON:

SIR: I was in Houston, Tex., last March when David S. Terry, formerly of California, returned to that place from Richmond, Va. He had been commissioned to raise a brigade. He also had an order to General J. B. Magruder to furnish him with all the men he could spare from Texas. Magruder immediately turned over six regiments, amounting to about 5,000 men. Neither regiment was full. Terry represented to Jeff. Davis that if he could raise sufficient troops to open the road from El Paso, Tex., through to California he would at once have an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. I also learned that Colonel Showalter, Colonel Hunter, Major Kirk, Major Darg, Captain Swoup, and Doctor Madison had been sent to California to assist Terry in his plans. Since my arrival here I learn that these men have been seen traveling through Mexico to California.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ROBERTS.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 22, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General McDowell for his information.

When one of my scouts killed the notorious spy, Skillman, the inclosed letter was found, with others, on his person. It is from a man named Dan Showalter, who killed a man in a duel in California. The man's name was Percy. They were members of the California Legislature. I caused Showalter to be arrested and confined at Fort Yuma. He was released on taking the oath, and afterward made his way to Texas. The lady addressed is the daughter of Col. Ferris Forman. This Showalter is the one referred to herein.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
March 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Mason, acting assistant provost-marshal.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure to first indorsement.]

SAN ANTONIO, *February 8, 1864.*

MISS ANNA FORMAN:

MY DEAR FRIEND ANNA: I arrived here yesterday from Arkansas and the Indian Department, where I have been with my command for the past nine months, and you can scarcely imagine my delight and surprise on learning that a party of my old friends had arrived the day before, among the number Mrs. Judge Terry, bearing to me your most welcome message. I had abandoned the hope, so long fondly cherished, of hearing from you during the present war. I would have written to you long since, but feared it might bring you or your parents into serious trouble if it were known that you corresponded with an arch rebel like myself. Silent as I have been, I have often thought of you while walking my lonely beat at night, and on the battle-field, when comrades were fast falling around me, and the firm belief that your heart and sympathies were with us, gave me additional courage and cheered me on in the path of duty and honor. Anna, I have not yet had cause to regret the course I marked out at the commencement of this long, bloody, and desolating war. I am proud to fight, and, if necessary, die, with a people who have contended so gallantly for their liberties against such fearful odds. If you could see them as I have, the old and the young, marching on apparently to certain death, and the noble women of the land, unaccustomed to labor, working day and night, knitting, spinning, and weaving to clothe our gallant soldiers, taking their carpets from their parlors to make blankets and their surplus wearing apparel to make shirts—were I to tell you all that these people have suffered without a murmur, you would say with me (as I am sure you do), having purchased liberty at such a frightful sacrifice, they are deserving of it, and never can be conquered. Our army is now in a better condition than at any time since the war commenced, while our people all over the country are more firmly united than ever. It is true we have lost a great many gallant men; indeed, almost every house in the land is in mourning over some fallen relation. Still, we have enough left to continue the war for years, and we feel that it would be much better that the last man should perish in defense of his rights rather than live the despised serfs of a Northern despot. The enemy have landed at several points along the coast, and are evidently preparing to make one last desperate effort to crush and subjugate us. All is as yet quiet, but it is the calm which precedes the storm, and we may soon expect to have the clash of arms all along the coast from the Rio Grande to New Orleans. Come as they may, we are prepared to meet them, and if forced to fall back before superior numbers, we have determined to lay waste every field, burn every dwelling, and leave to the invaders no mark of civilization save the ruins of once happy homes, the deserted fields, and the mangled bodies of the slain. I am truly gratified to hear of your father's resignation. You know we were always firm friends, and it pained me to think that we should be arrayed against each other. When I arrived in Texas I found myself a stranger in a strange land. Those whom I expected to meet were either dead or in our army east of the Mississippi. I, however, soon met with Capt. George L. Patrick, of Tuolumne. You doubtless remember meeting his sister Annie at Sacramento during the session of 1861. I at once joined his company as a private, and soon after had the honor of participating in the battle of Galveston, and soon after in the naval engagement off Sabine Pass, when we captured the enemy's blockading fleet. My name was favorably mentioned in the reports of both

those fights, and soon after the latter I was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. I have since organized a fine cavalry regiment and been in several engagements in Arkansas and the Indian Nation. My command will in all probability remain in Texas during the next campaign. I would like very much to have you write to Miss Patrick; tell her George is well and in Texas. I would also like to have you write to my sister Kate; she will be delighted to hear that I am living and well. I have not heard a word from my people since I left California. I fear my brothers in Pennsylvania may have gone into the Northern Army; if so, I can only pity; I have no desire to see them again. I would be delighted to see you. Indeed, if I had only twenty years to live, I would give up ten years of that time to see you and talk with you one hour. I may survive this war. If so, we may meet again; but should I fall, you will have the last kind thought, the last fervent prayer of

Your devoted friend,

DAN SHOWALTER.

Write often; do not wait to hear from me, but write whenever an opportunity presents itself.

DAN.

GUAYMAS, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Elibu Baker, major-domo of the Arizona Mining Company, has just come down from Arizona to escort me to the Territory. He informs me that a band of Confederates are encamped in Sonora, between Magdalena and the boundary, awaiting re-enforcements from Texas, Chihuahua, and Durango, to make an attack upon the advanced military posts of Calaba, Tubac, and Tucson. If they are successful in such a raid, they will for a while have the southern portion of Arizona at their mercy. Although you may not be the military commander of that department, I think it proper to give you this information, as it may be in your power to communicate with those who have the power to re-enforce speedily the limited garrisons of the posts so seriously threatened.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. DAVIDSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a petition of the citizens of Owen's River Valley for military protection, together with a letter from Adjutant-General Evans. The petitioners do not set forth any actual hostilities, and simply ask for the troops in the valley as a precautionary measure. However, to allay their apprehensions I would recommend that a company of Nevada infantry be sent from Fort Churchill and located on Bishop's Creek near Owensville, with provisions for the winter, tents, &c., with a few tools, to enable the company to hut itself during the rainy season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of California :

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the consideration of the general commanding the district a petition from citizens of Owen's River Valley asking for aid in the way of troops to be stationed in that section to protect them in their property and lives against the ravages of the Indians. Permit me to state in connection herewith the fact that I am personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen who have signed the petition, and that I know them to be reliable, honorable gentlemen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General State of California.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Hon. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Coast, &c. :

The undersigned, your petitioners, would most respectfully represent that they are now and have been citizens and residents of Owen's Valley for the last past twelve months, and a number of your petitioners for a much longer time. Your petitioners would state that said valley is situated in Mono County, State of California; that said valley is about 100 miles in length; that there are a number of towns and villages situated in said valley, and also many persons, of whom your petitioners form a part, engaged in farming; that the whole white population now resident therein may be about 250 souls; that this population is so sparse and scattered over such a large extent of country that in case of trouble with the Indians upon a sudden emergency they would be wholly unable to render material aid to each other. It is well known to the military headquarters at San Francisco that this valley has been for the last two or three years the scene of many Indian outrages and depredations, and that those who are now residents of the valley live in continual fear of an outbreak of the Indians, which, if it should occur, must necessarily result in the shedding of much innocent blood, as we have now among us many families of women and children. Your petitioners would further represent that the notorious Joaquin Jim, chief of the Pi-Utes in this region since the removal of Captain George to Fort Tejon, with his own particular adherents, together with many fugitives from Fort Tejon and renegades from Captain George's tribe or division, are now settled in our midst; that is to say, on Bishop's Creek, near Owensville, and upon the identical ground upon which Mr. Scott, sheriff of this county, and Colonel Mayfield were killed some two years ago. It is a well-known fact that Joaquin Jim is now and ever has been an uncompromising enemy of the whites; that he refused to emigrate with his people under treaty made with the U. S. authorities; that the many murders and outrages committed in this valley since the withdrawal of Government troops from this locality is traceable to the implacable animosity of this captain or chief to our people. In view of the premises, feeling uneasy and insecure in our settlement, being as we are scattered over a wide extent of country, with helpless women and children among us, we would most respectfully pray that if compatible with the public service you would order

to this locality one company of dragoons with such dispatch that the Indians may be intimidated, and that your petitioners may rest in security; and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WM. P. GEORGE,
J. H. SMITH,
S. JACKSON,
[AND 37 OTHERS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 30, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

With a view to manning in part the sea-board works in this department we are, for want of artillery, raising the Eighth California Regiment of Infantry, and wish it officered by Major Van Voast, Eighteenth, and Capts. Charles O. Wood and William H. Jordan, Ninth U. S. Regiment Infantry, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, respectively. These promotions would not change their status or duties. We do not wish to displace them, and therefore ask that they may have leave to accept.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 1, 1864.

ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Victoria, Vancouver Island:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo addressed to Major-General McDowell reporting that a large number of rebels are congregating at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and am instructed to inquire whether the general orders from the headquarters (a copy of which is herewith transmitted*) requiring passengers and their baggage to be searched is complied with by the officers of the steamers on leaving Esquimalt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows in compliance with your instructions of August 11 in the matter of the conduct of Capt. William A. Winder, Third Artillery, in allowing photographs to be made on Alcatraz Island "for sale, of batteries showing their exact condition, number of guns," &c. I do not think Captain Winder was authorized under the circular of the Quartermaster-General you sent me to make or suffer others to make for sale photographs of batteries.

* See General Orders, No. 35, July 10, p. 911.

Batteries do not belong to the Quartermaster-General's Department, and it could not reasonably be inferred that the Quartermaster-General was interfering with affairs so well known to be under the charge of another branch of the service. So far as that circular is concerned, it clearly gave Captain Winder no authority. As to the motives which actuated Captain Winder I do not believe them to have been in any degree whatever of the character imputed to him. He is an officer of intelligence, and would not, if he intended to be disloyal, have acted so openly and undisguisedly as he did. I think his motive was one of pride and interest in his important command, and a desire to have himself and the community have pictures of the place. He referred them to the engineer in charge of the work, Captain Elliot, and to Colonel De Russy, senior engineer officer in the harbor. They found nothing objectionable in his having them taken and made public. I quite agree with them. I see nothing in any of them that I have seen that would be of any comfort to an enemy. As to Captain Winder's conduct under General Wright, I send herewith a letter from the general on the subject, and I take the occasion to say I do not question the loyalty of Captain Winder.* I have relieved him from the command of Alcatraz and stationed him at Point San José at his own request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

CAMP BABBITT, *Near Visalia, Cal., December 3, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific, I have the honor to make the following report relative to the Indians in Owen's River Valley: I found Indian supplies in the valley not good, and the most of the Indians had left for the mountains. The Indian agent invited them to come in. Sixteen came and made the following report: They said they had been maltreated by the whites in various ways. To use their own language, they said Americans no good men. Hire Indian, and not pay him according to agreement. I learned from Mr. Maloney, one of the present proprietors of Camp Independence, that the settlers of the valley were in the habit of sending to the Tule River Reservation for Indians to come and work for them, and when they would get them there decline paying them, and after a certain length of time drive them from their claims and cabins without pay or allowance. The Indians said they would retaliate and drive the whites out of the valley. From what I could learn from the best authority (white settlers), I find that unless troops are sent there the whites will have to leave the upper portion of the valley, as all the men connected with mining in White Mountain and vicinity had to leave on account of the Indians, supposed to be Captain Joaquin's party, composed of Pi-Utes and Owen's River Indians, and they are determined (so say peaceable Indians) to drive the whites out of the valley. From conversation with Indians left in the valley we were informed that all the Indians capable of doing duty as warriors left for the mountains, leaving those that could not fight to take care of themselves. These Indians say they will go to Tule River Reservation if

* See Wright to Drum, October 8, p. 1006.

war commences. I believe the Indians have not been properly treated by the whites in Owen's River Valley, and I think, by all the information I could gather, that unless troops are sent there an outbreak by the Indians is inevitable.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DALEY,

First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I write to report to the major-general commanding the department that in a few days one or two companies of the new regiment (the First Oregon Infantry) will be mustered into the service of the United States. It is my present intention to let them remain at Salem, the seat of government, for the winter. My letters of the 7th and 19th ultimo have apprised you of the reasons for that course. Besides, it will aid materially by the magnetism of numbers the recruiting officers in raising the balance of the companies. Such is the opinion of the Governor of Oregon. A recruiting rendezvous has already been established at Salem, Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, in command, who is the officer Governor Gibbs proposes to appoint lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment when four companies are raised. I shall leave the companies mustered in, as well as the recruits, under the orders of Captain Drake.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 263. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1864.*

James Gamble, esq., of San Francisco, having reported to these headquarters as assistant superintendent of the U. S. military telegraph for the District of California, he will be recognized and respected accordingly. Mr. Gamble will take immediate steps to make the necessary requisitions on the department at Washington for the means and material to lay a submerged cable from Alcatraz to Point Blunt, Angel Island, and from Alcatraz to Point San José, and for putting up wires from Point Blunt to the battery on Raccoon Straits, the water battery at Camp Reynolds, and the southwest battery at Angel Island; also for connecting Point San José, the Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Point with the department headquarters. Each of the stations above named will be provided with dial instruments. As this work is a means of defense of the first importance, Mr. Gamble will urge that the means and material be furnished with the utmost dispatch.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 5, 1864.

J. B. CROCKETT, Esq., and others,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Your petition requesting that a military force be sent to the Owen's River Valley for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of citizens having been submitted to the general commanding, I am instructed to inform you that an officer has been sent with the Indian agent to the country referred to, instructed to examine and report upon the condition of affairs, and should he report a force necessary, one will be sent, if possible, this winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to instruct Major McDermitt, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Churchill, to send a company of Nevada Territory infantry to reoccupy Camp Independence, on Owen's River, with directions to remain there until further orders. The supplies for this place will be obtained from either Fort Churchill or Camp Nye. The officer sent in command will be instructed to protect the settlers in and contiguous to Owen's River Valley, and at the same time to restrain the whites from attacking innocent Indians.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 7, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have ordered Major McDermitt to detach a company of infantry from Fort Churchill to take post at Bishop's Creek, in the valley of Owen's River, with supplies for the winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 7, 1864.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you send one company of Nevada infantry as soon as Captain Hassett has returned with his

command to take post near Bishop's Creek, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation. Subsistence for the winter will be furnished from your post as well as the necessary camp and garrison equipage, together with a few tools to enable the company to hnt itself during the rainy season. No expense will be incurred in the movement of this company to Owen's River Valley.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 168. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 7, 1864.*

1. As the companies of the First Infantry Oregon Volunteers are mustered into service they will go into camp at the rendezvous near Salem, which is named Camp Russell, in honor of the late distinguished Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, who fell in the glorious victory near Winchester, Va., and who was so highly esteemed by the citizens of Oregon. Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, will have command of the camp.

* * * * *

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Please order no draft in Oregon without special directions from this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

VISALIA, CAL., *December 8, 1864.*

General IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

The undersigned, citizens of Tulare County, Cal., would respectfully represent that there are now scattered through the valley of Owen's River, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, quite a number of citizens engaged in mining, farming, and grazing, who are living under such circumstances of isolation as to be unable to afford each other protection from hostile Indians; that there are now in said valley some 60,000 head of cattle belonging to citizens of this county, and which have been driven there in consequence of the drought in the Tulare Valley; that said region is at this time threatened with hostilities by large bands of Indians of the Pi-Ute and Owen's River tribes, instigated and led on to some extent by bad white men, who consort with them; that a number of citizens have already been killed and wounded and much property destroyed by said Indians, and that unless speedy measures be taken to prevent, the entire valley will be devastated; that reckless and imprudent citizens have been blamable to some extent in exciting discontent and

revengefulness in the minds of the valley Indians, and need a controlling influence amongst them. Undersigned therefore respectfully ask that a detachment of troops be sent to said region and stationed either on Bishop's Creek and Camp Independence, or other suitable points in said valley, to remain there at least until the influx of settlers in the spring shall make the settlements strong enough to protect themselves and their property and to control as well bad and dangerous white men as hostile Indians. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

W. R. OWENS,
H. W. BRIGGS,
PASCHAL BEQUETTE,
[AND 83 OTHERS.]

SALEM, OREG., *December 8, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Second Lieut. Charles Lafollett has raised a company of ninety-four men. They will all be here to-morrow, ready to be mustered into the service. As the accommodations are not very good for them here, I urgently recommend that they be sent to some post as soon as possible after they are received. For a number of reasons I would recommend that they be sent to Fort Hoskins or Yamhill—perhaps part at each. I would prefer to have Captain Scott's company sent to Vancouver or some other place rather than have Lafollett's men sent away. I understand there are plenty of stores at Fort Hoskins, and that it is a good place to keep and drill men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

Hon. J. CONNESS,
U. S. Senator for California, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter* from my chief commissary of subsistence on the subject of issues and sales of subsistence stores from the commissary department at military posts to indigent and suffering emigrants, and an extract of my letter on the subject of issues of subsistence stores by the U. S. Commissary Department to Indian prisoners; both these papers have been sent to the War Department. Both are of the deepest interest to the people whom you represent, and the whole of the Pacific Coast. Authority has heretofore been granted in both cases, and in both it is of importance to be granted now. You will see that the commissary here is helpless to do anything except against the existing regulations. The question is with the Secretary of War or Congress. I think you will find the Commissary Department at Washington unfavorable to the granting of this authority, as it takes from their stores and they fear abuses. Abuses may occur, but not if I can help it, and even if they do, it is no reason to withhold the authority asked. In case of the Indians it saves thousands of dollars to the United States for the tens it costs, and in case

* See Sullivan to Drum, October 25, p. 1030.

of the emigrants, commanders of posts cannot refuse to help starving men, women, and children. One of the principal benefits derived from many of our military stations on the line of emigration is to assist as well as protect the worn-down and exhausted emigrants who come to make a return for the help thus given by developing the wealth of the country of which the Government reaps the advantage. However, the case must be too plain to you who know all of the circumstances.

I bespeak it your active co-operation, and am, yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to inclose:

I. A letter, dated November 2, 1864, from General Plácido Vega,* Mexican Army, concerning some arms and munitions of war which he had purchased in this place to take to Mexico. Accompanying it is a copy of a correspondence between the collector of the port and the special agent of the Treasury Department, and ex-Surveyor-General Beale.†

II. A copy of my answer to General Vega, dated November 26, 1864,‡ with inclosures, marked A and B. The correspondence so fully explains itself that I need add nothing concerning the subject of which it treats. The seizure of these arms was reported in my letter of August 17, 1864, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. As it concerns officers of the Treasury Department, I beg to suggest, in justice to the collector, it be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

P. S.—This communication having been delayed at the request of Collector James, to enable his answer to be received, is now forwarded (December 19) with Colonel James' letter of the 14th instant, with its inclosures.§

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE
U. S. TREASURY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
San Francisco, July 18, 1864.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector, &c. :

SIR: The proposed re-exportation "to the place of original shipment," by the ———, of arms heretofore imported into the United States seems about to be defeated by your action as collector of this port, and this, too, I respectfully submit, without an adequate reason. The order of the President of the United States of November 21, 1862, forbidding

* See p. 1038.

† Follows.

‡ See p. 1073.

§ See p. 1096.

the exportation of arms, &c., was, as you know, revoked by his order of September 4, 1863, in so far as to allow arms to be re-exported to the place of original shipment. And such re-exportation was placed upon precisely the same grounds and made subject to the same laws with other articles of export. I am advised that the captain of the —— is ready and willing to comply and has offered to comply with all the laws and regulations of the United States regulating such cases, and to make the proper affidavit to entitle him to clear his vessel for the port of Hamburg. He asks no special privileges at your hands; he does not require any dereliction of duty on your part; he is willing that you should exact from him all that the law contemplates, and having done this your duty is at an end. What right have you to require more? You are not to make the law. When the laws and orders of the Government which entitle a vessel to her clearance are fully complied with, what right have you to withhold such a clearance? When the proper officer of a registered American vessel sailing under the American flag offers to make the necessary affidavits to entitle him to clear his vessel for any port of any nation with which we are at peace, what right have you to refuse to hear him? The laws give to the captain and owners of a vessel rights as sacred as any given to the collector of the port. It is their right to demand a clearance upon complying with those laws and the orders of the Government. This they are ready and willing to do. They seek to evade no law or order of the Government, and they demand, not as a favor, but as a legal right, that they be allowed to be allowed to comply with such laws and orders, and that upon such compliance a clearance be granted them in accordance with their request. But I am told you suspect that it is their intention to take these arms to Mexico, and therefore you will not allow the vessel to clear for Hamburg. Are you not in this matter going beyond the strict line of your duty? When you have seen that parties have complied with all the requirements of the law, is not your duty fully discharged? The law has determined the manner in which you shall get at the intention of the party navigating a vessel, and you cannot go beyond it. In the nature of things you can have no certain proof of a man's intention other than from himself, and the law has provided the way in which that shall be expressed under the solemnities of an oath. Having taken that oath, you will not be allowed to presume that the party who has so sworn intends to commit a perjury. Perjury is a grave crime, and is never to be presumed against any man under any circumstances.

I may last week have intended to take my vessel to Hong Kong, but to-day I determine to clear her for Hamburg, and I make the necessary affidavits for that purpose. Have you any right to refuse to receive my affidavit, or to presume that I am about to perjure myself, because I had formerly announced my intention of going to Hong Kong? When you have taken my affidavit your duty is done. You have complied with the law; I have complied with the law also in so far, and you have no right to presume that I will not do so to the end. You say you intend to be careful not to offend France by allowing, by any possibility, arms to be shipped to any country with which she is at war. I submit that, if even these arms were intended for Mexico, France would have no occasion for offense. She is not at war with Mexico, and any discrimination in her favor would be on your part a work of supererogation. I understand, also, that you think possibly this second order applies only to arms imported before its date. In this opinion, if you entertain it, I am sure you are wrong. The first order, dated November 21, 1862, reads, "No arms shall be exported from the United

States until further order." Then comes the further order, dated September 4, 1863, which says, "Any * * * arms * * * imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment." The first order simply prohibits any exportation, the second allows the exportation, until further order, of all arms to the place of original shipment. Arms not yet imported could not be exported, but after their arrival they are entitled to the full benefit of this second order, until it is annulled by a new one. Knowing that in this matter you are anxious only to do your duty, I am convinced that after careful reflection you must inevitably come to the same conclusion to which I have arrived, and will direct the arms to be shipped at once. Allow me to say in conclusion that while I present these views as an American citizen, yet I do not desire to shirk any responsibility which they involve as agent of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BROWN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 19, 1864.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday urging the export of certain arms from this port has been received. The arms in question, 208 cases of mus-

M. B.

kets marked , were originally imported into New York on the

10th of March, 1864, by L. Marx & Co., from Hamburg, and entered for warehousing. On the 9th of April, 1864, they were withdrawn from warehouse by G. Tancher for transportation in bond to this port, and on arrival were rewarehoused. These arms have been transferred by Tancher to T. Lemmen Mayer, who has authorized Robert Haley to withdraw the same for export to Liverpool on board the American schooner *San Diego*, a vessel of 55½ tons burden, of which Haley is master. Haley subsequently offered to change the entry for Hamburg if it would obviate objection. The President's order of November 21, 1862, declares that no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further order. The order of September 4, 1863, is to the effect that the original order be so "far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment." These arms, prohibited from export by the original order, clearly do not come within the rule laid down by the modification as entitled to re-exportation. They were not heretofore—that is, prior to the date of the second order—imported into the United States. The export will not be permitted. The international question I do not discuss, nor is the question of destination in this case important. You informed me that the arms were, in fact, intended for Mexico.

Respectfully,

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I desire, as a last hope of turning you from what I conceive to be the purpose of your mind, to present to you in written form some of the arguments I addressed to you verbally this morning. Not only

with the last hope of turning you from your purpose, but also that I may put on record the earnest and solemn protest of at least one of our countrymen to the course you are, I fear, about to pursue. I desire to talk to you very plainly, as one citizen of a Republic to another, as one out of office and without power, but devoted to the institutions of his country, to another in office and in power, who is about to lend his aid to the extinguishment of the last feeble flame of republicanism in a neighboring country. Whether, if you will take my counsel, fame will reward you or not, I cannot tell; but I do know and believe enough in the brave liberty-loving American heart to say, if you reject it, your name will be rendered infamous for all time. You will be regarded as the modern political Judas who has betrayed liberty with a kiss. With the ruin of your party, all sorts of unjust but natural suspicions will attach to your name. You are known to have had frequent and cordial interviews with the consul of France, and you will be seen by the thoughtless multitude through a flood of French gold, which will be believed to have overwhelmed your integrity. And, what is worse, you will have the bitter consciousness of having deserved all this; for what are you about to do? You leave your position as the collector of the port of San Francisco and at the bidding of the French consul you go into an inquisition as unwarrantable and illegal as it is complaisant and contemptible. Can you intend to construe literally the Bible injunction of turning one cheek when the other is smitten? Is it because France refits and reprovisions the Confederate Alabama that you thus repay her? Is it because a French vessel carries the challenge of Captain Semmes from a French port to the Kearsarge that you give up Mexico for France? For which of the very friendly acts of that country toward our own are you ready, willing, and anxious to sacrifice the last hope of a sister Republic struggling for life and beseeching our aid? View the matter from any point you can and justify it to an intelligent and indignant people hereafter, if you may. You say you have the Government orders not to allow arms to go to Mexico; admit it, but you must know the Government in its present straits is frequently obliged to say one thing and mean and wish another. But suppose you have these orders, if you cannot evade them disobey them, and if the Government does not approve your action, go out of office with the consciousness of having done at least one good thing, rather than with the curses of millions of your own countrymen and the everlasting infamy which will otherwise attach to your name. I tell you that if these arms reach Mexico she will regain her liberties, but if through the pusillanimous complacency of our Government, by you its agent, she should fall to the tender despotism of Austria, your name will become the synonym of everything that is humanly base, wherever the democracy rears the flag of a free people.

To do what you are doing or contemplate it, is to go beyond your duty and to usurp a power your office does not confer. You are taking a responsibility, not in aid but in oppression of an ally; you are doing a cruel, wicked, treasonable thing. Mexico is about to fight our battles for us; she is about to save us millions of treasure, and precious lives; she is about to save us a war with Europe, if you with the known consent of your Government will only let her. Will you dare to refuse her arms for these purposes? More than this, if Mexico is subjugated France will take Sonora as an indemnity for her most unjustifiable war. She will take Matamoros on the one side and Guaymas on the other; and, with a railroad of only 650 miles, connect the two and control the mouth of the Colorado and that vast Eastern commerce which has

formed the magnificent dream of the giants in American statesmanship, who have lately passed away and whose ghosts will upbraid you with your recreancy. Have you the nerve to dare and defy such consequences? The very situation of Mexico commends her to our sympathies. She is the "sick man" of our continent, and instead of the good Samaritan, you purpose to collude with the thieves and robbers who have wounded and beset her.

My dear sir, I tell you and forewarn you, if you have a political hope or aspiration in the near or distant future and you do this act, go and bury your dead infant in the same grave in which you will have buried Mexican independence. For if there be a just God, a stump speaker, or a newspaper, there shall not be a man, woman, or child who will not know that it is to you we owe all the inexpressible woe, suffering, mortification, and sin which will follow such treachery to a natural ally and distressed republican neighbor. But God forbid I should use to you the language of menace, for you are, like myself, an American citizen, and cannot but feel your blood boil at the wrongs which another Republic has suffered, and the insult to your own country, which has been inflicted in the contemptuous disregard by France of one of the cardinal articles of American faith—the Monroe doctrine. On the continent of America and in the nineteenth century are you willing to checkmate the advance of liberty with a king? If you are not, I implore you in the name of your party, of your own hopes and your country, in the name of republican institutions, in the name of the great commons of America, who will assuredly impeach you to all posterity if you betray freedom in their name, and finally in the sacred catholic name of liberty itself to give these arms to Mexico. Your own conscience must approve this act, and your countrymen are waiting to applaud it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. F. BEALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Collector's Office, July 20, 1864.

General E. F. BEALE:

SIR: I have read the communication you handed me last evening relative to the export of arms. It was a mistake to suppose that the language of menace, contumely, and insult would induce me to disregard the express order of the President of the United States. Intimidation, not usually a powerful argument, will be found impotent in this case. Mr. Brown writes me that the proposed export is for Hamburg; the entry was presented for Liverpool. You both tell me the arms are intended for Mexico. If the last statement be true, who is to commit perjury by swearing to the entry? Is he to be a devotee of freedom and intrusted with these arms, which you speak of as the last hope of Mexico? At the very threshold of the plot stands his crime. It must be committed by some one, if the design is carried out. I will neither connive at, promote, nor cloak it. My duty in the matter is plain, and I can neither be bullied, wheedled, coaxed nor cajoled from performing it. The President has ordered that no arms be cleared or exported except such as come within a rule which he has designated. These arms do not come within that rule, and are therefore subject to the prohibition. I shall enforce the order. I did so against our best citizens owning mines and representing immense interests in Mexico when I stopped the exportation of blasting powder to that country, to which export the French consul was ready to consent. In this action the Government sustained me, and refused to allow the export even on special application of known

loyal and responsible citizens, who were ready to give every security that the powder should be used for blasting and nothing else. Every available influence, including joint resolutions of the Legislature, signed and forwarded by the Governor, was brought to bear upon the Government to induce it to change its determination without effect. I do not desire the good opinion of those minds (few, I must think them) who see French gold or any base motive in the simple performance of duty. It is not my province to dictate the foreign policy of the Government. I execute laws; I do not make them. And if I did, what security have I that these arms might not fall into other and very different hands than those intended? Depend upon it, I shall not betray a trust for applause or to escape anathema.

Respectfully,

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

HON. JOHN CONNESS,
U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Just before you left for the East you mentioned having received a copy of General Vega's letter to me, and you may recollect I remarked I had not received the original. I will now say I have not yet received it, and that General Vega has told me he did not send it to me, and that he has written me another letter, which he gave me in person. What the letter of which you have a copy contained, and why not sent, I do not know. The letter received I have answered, and have sent the letter and a copy of my answer to the War Department. As you are interested in the case, I send you herewith a copy of my answer.* I do not send Vega's letter, for it is very long, but should you have occasion to desire to see it, you will find it at the War Department. It would be well in the interests of Colonel James, our worthy collector, if the correspondence as I sent it to Mr. Stanton could go to the Treasury Department.† I would send a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury were it not improper for me to do so.

Yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 10, 1864.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have to report in answer to your telegram that I have not, and have not had the slightest intention to order, a draft in Oregon or in any part of my command, nor have I indicated any such purpose to any one. Under the special authority you have given me in connection with the Governors of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the State bounties given by California and Oregon, I hope to raise sufficient force without drafting, which in any case I would not think of doing without your knowledge and orders:

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See p. 1073.

† It was so transmitted by the Secretary of War January 17, 1865, and returned by the Treasury Department January 26, 1865, with the statement that copies of the same had been received from the collector at San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1864.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA,
Mexican Army, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant asking that I may cause a receipt to be given you for the seventy-one boxes of rifles, Enfield, Springfield, Sharps, &c., and other munitions of war which were taken from the sloop Haze and from warehouses by my order and are now deposited in the Benicia Arsenal; also for 208 boxes, which are detained in the custom-house of this port. In reply I have to state that the arms in the custom-house are not now and never have been under my control. Any application you may have to make with reference to them should be made to the collector of the port, as long as they continue in his possession. The ordnance officer at Benicia has already given receipts for the arms in his possession to the persons from whom he received them. You may recollect that this question of the receipts has been very fully discussed between us at Sacramento, Señor Pacheco being interpreter. I then endeavored to explain that the ordnance officer could only give receipts to the persons from whom the arms were received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, Oreg., December 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have been informed that Company A, First Oregon Infantry, has been mustered into the service of the United States. I write to request that you will order it to such military post within your district as you may think proper, without waiting for the completion of the regiment. I have to make the same request in reference to all companies and officers of the regiment who may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
*First Washington Territory Infantry and
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oreg.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Lieut. Charles Lafollett, First Oregon Infantry, has enlisted ninety-seven men under my proclamation of October 24, 1864, and that the men are assembled at Salem, Oreg., ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 12, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My object in this communication is respectfully to request that the Secretary of War will appoint Second Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, First Washington Territory Infantry, my aide-de-camp, assistant adjutant-general for the volunteer service. He has been on my staff since June last, a large portion of the time acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters. He has discharged the duties in a faithful, prompt, and efficient manner. He is a native of Massachusetts, is an intelligent young officer of high promise, pure character and habits, and an ardent supporter, from choice and conviction, of the present Administration. I was appointed a brigadier-general in April, 1862, and no assistant adjutant-general has yet been appointed at my request. I think the District of Oregon entitled to one, and will respectfully urge the appointment as one eminently proper to be made for service in this section of country. Last spring I recommended that Lieut. J. W. Hopkins should receive said appointment. He has since withdrawn his application for said appointment and seeks the appointment of captain and commissary of subsistence for U. S. Volunteers. I hope he will get it, as he merits it. It has been customary for general officers to have the nomination of an assistant adjutant-general. Therefore I must urge and respectfully request the War Department to give such an appointment to Lieutenant Sanborn. It must be remembered that this district embraces all of old Oregon, the country west of the Rocky Mountains north of California, fast filling up with whites, and every day increasing in commerce and importance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Letters of same date to Hon. G. H. Williams, Senator-elect from Oregon, and Hon. S. Foot, U. S. Senate, requesting them to urge the appointment above referred to.)

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 13, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: The general commanding desires that you direct the officer sent in command of the troops to Owen's River Valley to make it his special duty to see that the whites do not take it upon themselves to inaugurate hostilities with the Indians, and protect inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. .

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 14, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

No answer yet received to telegram of Governor Low and myself to Secretary of War, of November 30, about leave for Major Van Voast

and Captains Jordan and Wood to accept positions of field officers of California volunteers. It is of importance. Can you see if any answer has yet been given?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, December 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In reply to so much of General Vega's letter to you, under date of 2d ultimo, as relates to myself, I beg leave to say that I do not remember to have had any conversation with General Vega except upon three occasions. Each of these interviews, if they can be called such, were sought by himself. He was first introduced to me by Mr. Brown, special agent, in my office, in July last. He called upon me the next day, by his own appointment, at the Russ House. In October he again called upon me, accompanied by Mr. Pacheco, at the Orleans Hotel in Sacramento. On the occasion of his first two visits the subject of the export of arms was mentioned. I informed General Vega of the existence of Executive orders forbidding the export, and stated the same would be enforced by me. The matter was not pressed. At Sacramento no allusion was made to it. I have met General Vega two or three times in the street and once at a mass meeting in Platt's Hall, but these were casual meetings, at which we had no conversation. This comprises all the personal or official intercourse I ever had with General Vega directly. Subsequent to his first two visits, Messrs. Beale and Brown made application, as they said, in behalf of General Vega for the export of arms, with what success the correspondence between those gentlemen and myself—copy of the remainder of which, not yet furnished you, I inclose—will show. Mr. Barnes and General Frisbie, as friends of General Vega, called to see me several times on the same subject. My answer to them was that the matter was with the Government, and that nothing could be done without its direction. Mr. Barnes also applied to know the amount of duties on the arms in bond. I referred him to the superintendent of warehouses, who I believe furnished the required information. Again on my way to my office Mr. Barnes accosted me, and said it was hard for General Vega to be out of his money in these arms, and asked if there was no remedy; if he could not dispose of them. I replied that I knew of none, unless the Government, if it should want the arms, might possibly purchase them; that General Vega's case had gone to Washington, alluding to the fact that Mr. Conness, as I was informed, had taken with him General Vega's first letter to you—which I have never seen, and of the particular contents of which I am not yet advised—and had interested himself in the matter. Something like this I wrote on the back of Mr. Barnes' confidential note to General Vega, but he makes no mention of this or of General McDowell's memorandum upon the same paper, both of which were intended, but it would seem failed, to correct General Vega's impressions caused by Mr. Barnes' note that General McDowell and myself had telegraphed the Government concerning the arms. I did not call in my brother to act as interpreter. General Vega brought an interpreter with him. Just as he was leaving on the occasion of his first interview my brother came in. It was by General Vega's express request that he was present the next day at the Russ

House. He subsequently called for a copy of the correspondence between Messrs. Beale and Brown and myself, and also to say that General Vega feared that the French were about to violate the President's orders, so rigidly enforced against himself, by exporting the articles thereby prohibited on board the French steam transport Rhine, then lying in the harbor, and to ask if she could not be ordered off. I replied that I had no power to order her off, but would take prompt measures to see that she did not violate neutrality. This is all I know of the intercourse between those gentlemen. My brother was, I believe, absent from the city during the months of September, October, and a part of November, and I presume had no intercourse with General Vega during that period, though I do not know, as I seldom see him. In all this matter you will remember I counseled with you, as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, almost daily, and that our views as well as official action were in harmony.

The foregoing, I believe, comprises in substance all that I have ever said or done in regard to these arms, except in my official intercourse with other officers and departments of the Government, which, it is submitted, will be found in strict accordance with what I have here stated, as will appear from my letters and telegrams to the Treasury Department, my orders to the revenue cutter, and my official intercourse with Generals McDowell and Mason in this connection, to all of which I beg leave to refer. I desire to call attention to that portion of General Vega's letter embraced between the words "The following communication will, I am sure, attract your attention," on the sixth page, and "These arms were considered of great importance," on the seventh page of the translation. There is not, to my knowledge, any foundation for the statements therein contained. I never sent word to General Vega through Mr. Barnes or any other person that he could, if he thought proper, prepare for his departure. I never had any communication with him, directly or indirectly, upon the subject of his departure. I have no knowledge of any funds having been offered to him or of his not accepting them, save what is stated in his letter. He never notified me that everything was in readiness, nor of any other fact, matter, or thing, to my knowledge. I never informed him that he could dispose of only 5,000 rifles on deposit at the custom-house, on the payment of \$8,984.60 or on the payment of any sum, or that he could or could not dispose of any arms on any conditions whatsoever. I never stated to him the amount of the duties or remitted to him a memorandum thereof, nor has he in his possession any such memorandum remitted by me. General Vega did not make manifest to me a want of conformity with any promises made him, as I had no knowledge of any such promises, and have never, directly or indirectly, communicated with him upon the subject of any promise. I never had any conversation or communication, directly or indirectly, with General Vega in regard to money, funds, ships, vessels, or expenses, except that in July Mr. Brown said he had to pay \$75 a day on the vessel which was waiting to take the arms to Mexico. I never replied to General Vega nor through any other person that he must wait eight or ten days at most or any other length of time; never that in the meantime the guard ships would be sent off, nor that he might safely take advantage of the night and go to sea; never knew that he had left the city, except as I met him in Sacramento, nor for what purpose he left the city, or that he incurred expenses to raise \$10,000, or that he intended to deliver or did deliver any sum to obtain the delivery of the arms. I know nothing of the ten days' delay having expired, or of what difficulties he passed through

during that time. He never presented himself to me personally or by proxy and informed me that the funds were ready or that any funds were ready, or that the vessel and drays were engaged, or requested that the night might be fixed, or for any purpose, act, or thing, or referred to any understanding; nor was he then or at any other time informed by me or by any one else, to my knowledge, that the 24th of October or any other day was the time for any purpose, act, or event; nor did I inform him or cause him to be informed that General McDowell and myself had communicated by telegraph with the General Government, soliciting, &c., nor is it true that we did so telegraph.

In his original communication General Vega speaks of steam guard ships to be ordered off. In the translation subsequently furnished, seventh page, the word "steam" is left out. There was no steamship or vessel here subject to my orders, at the period of time he refers to, nor had there been for months previous. In this business, I believe there is no complaint of a want of vigilance on my part. General Vega complains in substance that I gave him to understand that I would relax my vigilance that he might evade the President's orders, but that when brought to the test I failed to comply. I cannot conceive of a more unfounded accusation. General Vega was but one of many who applied for my consent for the export of arms, each representing his case as onerous, some claiming theirs to be of peculiar hardship, and most to be actuated by noble motives. All have been treated alike; all told that the thing was impossible. No misunderstanding appears to have arisen in any case but his. What I now say may explain the exception. General Vega states that he has in his operations particularly taken the advice of Mr. Brown, from the importance of his official position. I beg you to notice that in the latter part of Mr. Brown's letter to me under date of July 21, 1864, copy of which I here inclose, Mr. Brown says that he did not inform me that the arms were intended for Mexico. If this statement, which I think must appear somewhat surprising to General Vega, is to be taken as true against mine, that he did so inform me, and which statement he says is made to correct an error into which I had inadvertently fallen, then this trusted adviser appears as one advocating the re-export of arms to Hamburg whence they came, and where they could not be of much service to General Vega, while General Beale, to whom General Vega refers in the same sentence as another adviser, is striving to get them off to Mexico, where, according to him, there is an alarming necessity for them. This is the case of a house divided against itself. It presents a state of facts calculated to give rise to errors, misunderstanding, and misinformation. I do not desire to pursue the subject. If Mr. Brown has acted faithfully up to the character assigned him by General Vega it would appear that he had done so by false pretenses, and by violating his official obligations; if his written communications to me are sincere, then he has betrayed the cause confided to his guidance. In any event it appears difficult to reconcile his conduct with candor or truth, and one who should confide in the counsels or information such a man would be likely to give might fall into errors. My letters and telegrams to the Department, to which I have referred you, are as follows: Telegram, dated July 21, 1864; letter, July 22, 1864; letter, July 23, 1864; telegram, July 29, 1864; telegram, August 7, 1864; letter, August 13, 1864; letter, October 26, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE
U. S. TREASURY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector, &c.:

SIR: Your letter of July 19 was handed me by your messenger this afternoon. Your construction of the order of September 4, 1863, may be correct, but it does not so seem to me. The order of November 21, 1862, was intended to meet the peculiar circumstances of the country at that time. We were in the midst of rebellion, to the suppression of which the entire resources and energies of the country were being directed. We had not arms, ammunition, &c., to meet our wants, and the President very properly and very wisely prohibited the exportation of such as we had. Before the 4th of September, 1863, we had imported largely on Government account, and were manufacturing to such an extent that there no longer existed any necessity for the first order, and it was then revoked, or, rather, modified, so as to allow arms to be re-exported to the place of original shipment. Before that time large quantities of arms had been imported on private account, for which there was no demand, and it was, I submit, to reach such arms, rather than as a general limitation, that the word "heretofore" was prefixed to the word "imported" in that order. Surely there could be no reason why arms imported before that time should be allowed to be re-exported that would not apply with equal force to arms subsequently imported. There is a familiar maxim of the common law, "*Cessante ratione legis, cessat ipsa lex.*" The reason for the first order had ceased to exist, and I have no doubt that the arms in question, if to be re-exported to the place of original shipment, are entitled to the full benefit of the second order. But I did not propose to discuss this matter with you. My object in this note is simply to correct an error into which you have inadvertently fallen. You say "You (I) informed me (you) that the arms were in fact intended for Mexico." I made no such statement and gave you no such information.

Respectfully,

THOS. BROWN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1864.

Col. CHARLES JAMES,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter received last evening, though dated July 20, and in reply to mine delivered at your office in presence of M., consul of France, was anticipated in result. I had ceased before receiving it to expect any change in your intentions or sympathy with my views in this matter. I thoroughly appreciate your sensitive and conscientious moral scruples as to the false oath which the captain of the schooner would necessarily have to make in order to perfect the clearance of his vessel, though it might be considered a subject of philosophical discussion as to who was entitled to the most respect, he who committed a crime to save a Republic, or he who cannot be "bullied, wheedled, coaxed, or cajoled" into doing so.

I remain, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 17, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captains Jordan and Wood. Major Van Voast has been ordered East to command his regiment; leave therefore not granted in his case.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: In forwarding the application of Brigadier-General Connor of October 14 for a leave of absence for sixty days, I am constrained to notice the remark of the general "that the present quiet which reigns throughout his district is due to his policy." A reference to the correspondence between him and the headquarters of this department, a copy of which was transmitted with my letter of August 17 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, will show, I think, that the general is mistaken, and that had he been allowed to pursue "his policy" this department would have been involved in war with the Mormons. General Connor bears the reputation of being an excellent soldier, and his ready acquiescence in the instructions I had to give him, checking the policy he desired to follow, shows his reputation is merited; but I think it only right and prudent that it be well understood to what the quiet his district now enjoys is due, lest by an approval of his policy trouble may come.

This application was detained to wait the return of General Connor from his trip to Colorado, where he had gone with the object of inaugurating a winter campaign against the Indians in General Curtis' department, which he was about to set on foot under some instructions he had received direct from Major-General Halleck. I do not think these instructions required General Connor to leave his district and to go and take command of forces so far away from this department, and that they do not contemplate the carrying on systematically of operations against Indians east of the Rocky Mountains by troops from this coast; that the protection to the overland route beyond the limits of this command was to be temporary, and was not, as General Halleck says, intended to transfer troops or change commands. The general has now reported his return, and states that in consequence of the severity of the storms and lack of forage for the animals of the command he had halted the two companies he expected to take with him at Fort Bridger; that he "found but few available troops in the vicinity of Denver to co-operate with his small command, even could the latter reach the scene of the difficulties, nor could he discover a very zealous disposition, even had the ability existed, to co-operate with his forces; that it was apparent to him that to attempt to transport his command across the mountains at this season of the year would result not only in much hardship to the men, but in rendering two-thirds of the horses entirely unfit for service after reaching the Platte plains." As therefore

there is no probability of General Connor's services being needed this winter, I approve of his having the leave asked.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 275. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 17, 1864.*

* * * * *
3. Company I, Ninth Infantry, is hereby detailed to take post in this city and form part of the provost guard, relieving Company E, same regiment. The latter company will proceed to and take post at Fort Point.
* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has attentively considered your several communications of October 17 (by telegraph), October 30, and December 2. He directs me to say that he does not see that the instructions of Major-General Halleck to you direct require you to quit your district for the purpose you seem to have contemplated—that of inaugurating a campaign and carrying on systematically operations against the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains by troops from this coast. The subsequent telegram from General Halleck says it was not intended to transfer troops or change commands. The protection beyond the limits of the district, which you were to give the overland route, was evidently to be by such movement of forces as you might be able to detach, and was required of you for a reason no longer existing, as, since they were given, General Curtis' forces have driven off the enemy, and that officer is now doubtless in a condition to look after his end of the route. Your halting your cavalry companies at Fort Bridger, instead of moving them farther east, was eminently proper. The general has approved of your order establishing rates of pay for Government employes from and after date of receipt hereof, and will be glad of your active co-operation in the economical administration of the affairs of the department. To avoid clashing of authority, anything that you may discover of the nature treated of in your order he wishes you to please bring to the immediate notice of the deputy quartermaster-general at department headquarters, by whom, under the Quartermaster-General and the department commander, such matters are regulated. The general wishes to know what, if any, progress has been made in raising the four companies of volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 177. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 18, 1864.*

I. Company A, First Infantry Oregon Volunteers, will repair without delay from Salem to Fort Vancouver.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 19, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Letter with your indorsement of November 8, in regard to building Peruvian vessels in San Francisco, received. Your course approved, and Secretary of War directs that you will retain any vessel of a suspicious character attempting to leave Pacific ports.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 20, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that no organization of troops will be raised in the Department of the Pacific for service in the First Veteran (Hancock's) Army Corps, now being organized here.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 277. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 20, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. Maj. James Van Voast, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, having been ordered to the East to command his regiment in the field, is relieved from the command of Fort Point, and will proceed to join his regiment without delay.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., December 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to ask the attention and to solicit the orders of the general commanding the district in regard to the following matters: A large number of emigrants are living around this vicinity, and

a great many of them have families—in fact, nearly all of them. They are in a state of actual destitution and want, which is the more aggravated from the extreme severity of the winter, rendering it impossible to work even if it could be obtained, which even in any case is scarce in a mining region at this season of the year. Under these circumstances I have deemed it my duty as a Government officer to assist them in the way of provisions to some small extent, and the citizens generally have done the same. As I feel convinced that the general, if he saw them daily as I do, would do the same, I respectfully ask his approval for what I have done and his advice and orders what to do for the future. I have now the honor to refer to the subject of the Indians left here within a mile of this post by Governor Caleb Lyon, of this Territory, to be looked after. I have not the authority to feed those Indians, and although I have given a few of them rations for the work they did, yet the weather is so cold now that I cannot employ any of them usefully for the Government, except two who accompany the water wagon. I cannot give them any assistance without authority. The consequence is they are around the fort all the time, and they cannot either fish or hunt. I respectfully ask orders concerning their disposition. The number here is about seventy-five, men, women, and children. I have written to Governor Lyon, of this Territory, on the subject, but have not received any answer as yet. With the exception of the above everything at the post goes on well. The troops are comfortably housed, there is plenty of wood and water, and with the able assistance of Captain Hughes, assistant quartermaster, there is not the slightest difficulty to be apprehended. We have also plenty of food for our animals for the winter. The cattle in the vicinity are perishing, and if this weather continues (and every indication tends that way at present) the stock in the vicinity will be almost destroyed.

Trusting to hear from the general on the above subjects as soon as convenient, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,

Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Ruby, December 21, 1864.

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter. :

SIR: It may have come to your notice that the Indians in the section of country around Austin have stolen stock—that is, such is the report. They have probably committed a few depredations of this kind, but in my opinion starvation is the cause. Mr. Doll, clerk in the office of the Indian agency at Salt Lake, with Interpreter Huntington, has been here and distributed blankets, &c., to about twenty-five Indians of all classes, this being all that it was possible to collect during the short time the above gentlemen remained, the heavy fall of snow prohibiting the Indians from coming in. In the meantime the balance of the goods are in my hands until further orders. There are Indians at all the stations between Ruby and Austin, and a great many in the vicinity of the latter place, all destitute of food and clothing. In my opinion they should be collected together near some one of the stations and provided for. The Indians in the valley might, by a little labor, be collected near this post. I have plenty of transportation to send out on the road toward

Austin and down Ruby Valley. I might have collected nearly all the Indians in this vicinity if I had but had the proper notice that persons were coming to distribute goods. Something should be done for them. I believe if we make good our part of the treaty they will also do the same. I have issued flour in small quantities to those near the post and can take it to those who cannot get here if necessary. Since writing the above the western mail has arrived, bringing a copy of the *Reveille* of the 19th, containing an account of the stealing of some horses, &c., in Smoky Valley, pursuit by the whites, and the killing of three Indians. I can easily spare thirty men, if you should order me to station them in that vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE A. THURSTON,
Captain, First Infantry Nevada Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith Mr. M. O. Davidson's letter to me of November 29* reporting the assemblage of a band of the enemy in the Mexican State of Sonora, who are awaiting re-enforcements from Texas, Durango, and Chihuahua to attack our advanced military posts in Arizona. Mr. Davidson is the superintendent of one of the largest mines in the Territory. I have it from many sources that numbers of disaffected men from this department are going and have gone to Sonora, and there is a general impression, in which I concur, that that country is, under Doctor Gwin, to become the rendezvous of our enemies. I beg to represent that if difficulties should arise in Arizona the men and the supplies to meet it must all come from this department; that Arizona is dependent on California; that part of the posts in Arizona still, from their position and the means of communicating with them, belong to this military department, and that this Territory is now divided between the Department of the Pacific and that of New Mexico; that supplies are sent now for the service in Arizona from California, and that requisitions for those posts, instead of coming here direct, have first to be sent across the country and up the Rio Grande to Santa Fé for the approval of the department commander, and then sent here to be filled. All the operations heretofore undertaken against the enemy in Arizona had to be set on foot from this department. Under all these circumstances, I respectfully call attention to the application made to you by my immediate predecessor under date of March 28, 1864, for the Territory of Arizona to be reannexed to the Department of the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 18, 1865.

Approved and recommended.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

* See p. 1080.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General, approved, who will issue the necessary orders at once, and inform General McDowell immediately by telegraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Peruvian consul at San Francisco, dated October 17, 1864, inviting your attention to the fact that the Peruvian Government may desire to build or purchase vessels at the port of San Francisco, which is forwarded by you for the information of the proper department, and for such instructions as may be thought proper, in view of the fact that a vessel, said to have been built for or purchased by the Government of Peru in the port of San Francisco, has been seized by you at the instance of the collector of the port on the supposition that she was to be used as a privateer, and is still in your custody. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to communicate the following in reply:

All the material for building war marine of every description is required for the United States Government's own use, and nothing of the kind can be permitted to be purchased or taken from the United States, especially on the Pacific Coast, without great injury to the United States. The act of General McDowell is approved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 22, 1864.

Governor GIBBS,
Portland, Oreg.:

This Department cannot authorize you to raise a company of cavalry veterans for Hancock's corps. That organization has no cavalry; besides, its officers are all to be commissioned by the President, and thirdly, we do not want to bring troops from the Pacific Coast. Your application is declined.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Hassett is still in camp at Susanville. He reports being unable to move to Fort Churchill in consequence of bad

roads. The detachment of his company at Surprise Valley had joined him. His provisions are exhausted, and he has been purchasing since the first of this month. He will move to Fort Churchill at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 280. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1864.*

* * * * *

2. During the absence of Brig. Gen. John S. Mason the officers of the provost guard in this city will report to and receive their instructions from Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, who is hereby placed in charge of all matters relating to the military police of San Francisco during the time above specified.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have just received General Orders, No. 55, dated San Francisco, November 30, 1864. As General McDowell, acting under special instructions from the War Department, has ordered the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry to be filled up, I suppose it is an "authorized organization" and that its officers cannot be mustered out under the above-named orders unless they prefer to leave the service. If this is a correct interpretation and you concur, I have the honor to request that all officers who desire to remain be retained, and that immediate steps be taken to fill up the regiment. As a preliminary step I would respectfully suggest that it be ascertained what officers are willing to remain in the service and who desire to go out. I have just been officially notified that A. W. Waters, second lieutenant, Oregon infantry, has enlisted eighty-four men, and that he is ready, with his company, to be mustered into the service. Hence, recruiting for the cavalry can be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without any interference with other recruiting officers on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 26, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL and
Governor LOW,
San Francisco:

Dispatches from General Sherman announce his occupation of the city of Savannah on Wednesday, the 21st. Among the captures are

800 prisoners, over 25,000 bales of cotton, 13 railroad locomotives, and 195 cars. Hardee, with his infantry, escaped the preceding night.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 26, 1864.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that since my letter to you of the 3d instant, reporting that I proposed to concentrate the companies of the new regiment of Oregon infantry as fast as mustered in at Camp Russell, near Salem, I have been compelled to change my arrangement. The ground proved in winter too wet and muddy and unhealthy, though favorably reported upon by Colonel English when he visited it in November. I shall be compelled temporarily to reoccupy Fort Hoskins, and will bring some of the companies to this post, Fort Yamhill, and Fort Dalles. In the spring they will be sent to remoter posts. The navigation to Fort Dalles is just now closed by ice, but the interruption seems likely to be very short. Company A, First Oregon Infantry (Captain Lafollett's), ninety-seven strong, reached here on the 19th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 28, 1864.

Lient. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
*First Washington Territory Infantry,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service,
Oregon and Washington Territory, Portland, Oreg.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell has called upon me to raise a regiment of cavalry. A copy of the call you will find inclosed. Recruiting for the regiment can now be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without interfering with any other recruiting officer on duty. I desire to raise the regiment as soon as possible. It is proposed to retain most of the present officers of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, and I suppose some of them will be ordered to report to you for duty in the recruiting service. When it is known what officers are so detailed I shall be pleased to have an opportunity to confer with you as to which counties they had better be sent. Owing to the acquaintance or influence of some of the officers in certain localities, they will be more efficient in such counties than they might in others.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

(Copy respectfully furnished for information of Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding District of Oregon.)

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: * * * I have received a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from General Alvord, asking authority might be given to call into service of the United States the militia in his district for nine months in case of insurrection. As you can call out the militia in the case he refers to, I have not thought it necessary to delegate this authority to him on account of the United States, even if I have the right to do so; and from your letter I do not infer you judge there is imminent danger of insurrection and civil war in your State, nor do I believe in the adjoining Territories. I am glad there is a fair prospect of raising the troops called for in Oregon.

* * * * *

There was no excuse for any difficulty; none certainly as far as the military was concerned.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

(Copy respectfully furnished General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, December 29, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: Your proposition for consolidation of companies in the Second and Fourth Infantry meets my approbation. General Mason suggests and Captain Urmy requests that Company F, Eighth Infantry, when filled, be put into the Second Infantry in place of Company C, which it is proposed to consolidate with others. To this arrangement I am quite agreeable, as it will nearly or quite fill the Second Infantry, and allow Lieutenant-Colonel Wright to be mustered in as colonel, thereby obviating all the difficulties, as explained to you in my letter of yesterday.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 282. } *San Francisco, Cal., December 29, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. In honor of the victory achieved by General Sherman's army, as announced in the following telegram,* a salute of 100 guns will be fired at Alcatraz to-morrow at 12 m.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Stanton to McDowell and Low, December 26, p. 1106.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 185. } Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 29, 1864.

I. On the arrival of Crandall's company of First Oregon Infantry at Fort Steilacoom, Capt. E. H. Tucker with his company (K), First Washington Territory Infantry, will proceed to the mouth of the Snohomish River, on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, where it will remain until further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

IV. Captain Tucker will consult with the superintendent of Indian affairs as to the location of his camp. He has been requested to write the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom his views on that subject.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14		14	15		
District of California (Wright)	94	2, 175	3, 044	3, 510	212	8
District of Oregon (Alvord)	52	668	938	1, 044	18	23
District of Humboldt (Whipple)	23	312	444	617		1
District of Utah (Connor)	25	653	808	979		7
District of Southern California (Curtis)	26	487	618	685		6
Total	234	4, 295	5, 866	6, 850	230	45

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lient. Col. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.

2d California (nine companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion,
Company B.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
8th California, Companies A and B.
9th United States, Company E.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery D.
9th United States, Company H.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
9th United States, Company B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.
 Capt. CHARLES O. WOOD.
 6th California, Company A.
 8th California, Company G.
 9th United States (three companies).
 PROVOST GUARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 Lieut. GEORGE W. WALKER.
 6th California, Company K.
 9th United States, Company I.
 BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.
 Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.
 6th California (seven companies).
 BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.
 Lient. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.
 Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.
 FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.
 Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT.
 1st Nevada, Companies A and C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.
 Col. EDWARD MCGARRY.
 2d California Cavalry (seven companies).
 CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.
 Capt. JAMES C. DOUGHTY.
 2d California Cavalry, Company I.
 CAMP BABBITT, CAL.
 Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.
 2d California Cavalry, Company E.
 FORT CROOK, CAL.
 Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.
 2d California Cavalry, Company C.
 FORT KLAMATH, OREG.
 Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.
 1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.
 CAMP NYE, NEV. TER.
 Maj. MILO GEORGE.
 1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies D and E.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.
 Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.
 1st Oregon Cavalry (three companies).
 1st Washington Territory, Companies E and H.
 9th United States, Company D.
 VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.
 Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.
 Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.
 SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.
 Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.
 9th United States, Company C.
 CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.
 Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.
 9th United States, Company A.
 FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.
 Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.
 1st Washington Territory, Companies A and B.
 FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.
 Capt. GEORGE A. GLASURE.
 1st Washington Territory, Company C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.
 Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.
 1st Washington Territory, Company K.
 FORT BOISE, IDAHO TER.
 Capt. FREDERICK SEIDENSTRIKER.
 1st Washington Territory (three companies).
 FORT DALLES, OREG.
 Lieut. JOHN T. APPERSON.
 1st Oregon Cavalry, Company E.
 1st Washington Territory, Company F.
 FORT YAMHILL, OREG.
 Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.
 4th California, Company D.
 CAMP LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.
 Capt. WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS.
 1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.
 CAMP WATSON, OREG.
 Capt. HENRY C. SMALL.
 1st Oregon Cavalry, Company G.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.
 Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.
 6th California, Company C.
 FORT GASTON, CAL.
 Maj. CHARLES W. LONG.
 1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
 Companies C and D.
 CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.
 Capt. ROBERT BAIRD.
 1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
 Company F.
 CAMP CURTIS, CAL.
 Capt. GEORGE W. OUSLEY.
 1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
 Company B.

CAMP GRANT, CAL.
 Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON.
 1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
 Company E.
 CAMP IAQUA, CAL.
 Lieut. KNYPHAUSEN GEER.
 1st Battalion California Mountaineers,
 Company A.
 FORT WRIGHT, CAL.
 Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.
 Native California Cavalry Battalion,
 Company A.
 2d California, Company F.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.
 Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.
 1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies C and F.
 3d California (three companies).
 CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.
 Capt. JAMES W. STILLMAN.
 3d California, Company C.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.
 Capt. GEORGE A. THURSTON.
 1st Nevada, Company B.
 FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.
 Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL.
 2d California Cavalry, Companies Land M.
 1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.
 Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.
 Native California Cavalry Battalion,
 Companies C and D.
 4th California (five companies).
 FORT YUMA, CAL.
 Capt. EDGAR W. HILLYER.
 4th California, Company E.
 SAN DIEGO, CAL.
 Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.
 4th California, Company G.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.
 Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON.
 4th California, Company I.
 EN ROUTE.*
 4th California, Company A, Capt. Alexander W. Copely.

* En route from Santa Barbara to Drum Barracks.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 1. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 3, 1865.*

1. Company B, Native Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Michael O'Brien, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at San Juan, Monterey County, Cal. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, January 3, 1865.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th [17th] ultimo, apprising me of the views of the department commander relative to the late orders of Major-General Halleck on the subject of protection to the Overland Mail Route. As stated in former communications, I understood the orders of General Halleck to be to render such protection as I could to the overland mail between Salt Lake City and Fort Kearny "without regard to district or department lines." Recognizing the great necessity of early action and the speedy punishment of the savages who had then recently depredated so seriously east of the Rocky Mountains, I entertained the opinion heretofore expressed that the orders contemplated the movement of a part of my troops to the scene of difficulty, if practicable or deemed advisable, but that no transfer of troops or change of command was intended. For the reasons communicated to department headquarters in my letter of December 2, last, I halted my troops at Fort Bridger, whence they were not to be removed until further orders, and am pleased to learn that that course meets the approval of the department commander. The necessity for further movement no longer exists, as General Curtis is fully able to protect the road along the Platte, and to the limits of this department. In response to your inquiry as to "what, if any, progress has been made in raising the four companies of volunteers in Utah," I have the honor to state that since the receipt of your letter I have seen Governor Doty, and he informs me that he addressed to Major-General McDowell a letter in October last, declining to raise volunteers in this Territory for reasons which commended themselves to his judgment, and which he would be pleased to give if the department commander so desires.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., January 4, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication which I received from R. A. Washington, a young Indian of the Pi-Ute tribe. The letter is of his own composition and penmanship. In

1859 Major Dodge, Indian agent for Nevada Territory, took young R. A. Washington, then only thirteen years old, to Lancaster, Pa., placed him in a school at that place, where he remained for three years, when Mr. Lockhart, the present Indian agent, brought him back to this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,

Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *December 22, 1864.*

Maj. C. McDERMIT,

Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post:

SIR: I just returned from Owen's River with Captain Charley, Interpreter George Whem, and two or three other chiefs from Walker River. We did not go on our own will; the chief sent for us. While we were there we had a long conversation with the head chief, and also with the others, before leaving for our homes. They all wished peace with the settlers; not only the settlers, but with all the white people who may traverse their country, except one tribe and a chief. This small tribe is east of the river, and I think the whites call them Panement Indians. This tribe is bound to be hostile, and not only the whites, but with the Owen's River Indians, because they do not join with them to carry on hostility. Further, this chief, who is displeased with the whites, is a California Indian (his name is Wa-keen [Joaquin] Jim). He committed some depredation in California, and when he found out the whites were after him he got away and came among the Owen's River Indians to make himself safe. After he got well acquainted with these Indians he encouraged them to make war against the whites before they should concentrate in large numbers. He told them that by so doing they could keep them out with ease; so the Indians took his word and prepared for the war. But when so many of their warriors got killed there by the side of Owen's Lake they kind of weakened. Not only weakened, but got displeased with Wa-keen [Joaquin] Jim, and gave up all hopes for war, for they thought the soldiers were too heavy for them. Ever since this uproar the Indians have been down on him, because many of the Indians got killed that was not guilty of doing anything wrong. So this chief by so doing he got all the Indians down on him. If he had not got them into trouble or incommoded them any way he could have disguised himself. The Indians told us "all we are lacking is an interpreter," because none of them can speak the English language well enough to interpret what the chief wish to communicate to the settlers about his Indians, and to tell them what their wishes are, so the settlers could see that they were for general compromise. Some of the settlers told us the Pi-Utes were coming there to join with the Indians living there to make war against the settlers. I told them that was not so, for the Pi-Utes know that's an impossibility for them to molest the whites. And, further, I told them the commander of Fort Churchill, who was well acquainted with all of us and nearly the whole nation, and who is thought good deal of by the Indians, could easily tell them whether the Pi-Utes were going there to molest the settlers, for we told him where we was going, so that he could tell where we were. They all requested us to visit them in spring, so that we can tell them what the Indians want and what they wish to tell the whites. If there were an agent and good interpreter there they would have no fusses and no misunderstanding at all. Since we got home we heard they had some trouble down there with the

Indians, and I think that was caused by that tribe east of the said river, for when we were coming by they had come in and confiscated several horses, so the owners of the horses tracked them over in their vicinity. Also, they was where they had killed one or two of the horses; so from what I hear these Indians came over to steal some more horses, and before they disturbed the horses they killed couple men. After killing the men they tried to disguise themselves, but the whites caught them and some of the Indians living around and killed them. So by not having any interpreter they could not settle it very well. So just as I have already said, if there was an interpreter and a good respectable man who looks for the interest of natives it would be settled without any difficulty, because not every one is opposed to war—only those hypocrites listens not to what any person tells them. The country we passed through I admired very much, not only just to live in, but for agriculture and to raise cattle and sheep, &c. I saw several little valleys and creeks cool as ice water. The scenes of the country was a curiosity to me, for I had never traversed that country before, and all the land that's fit for agriculture is well supplied with water, so that it is no trouble to irrigate. So for that reason there ought to be a treaty made with the Indians, and Indian agent stationed there to get the natives to compromise, and instruct them to civilization and quit their barbarous actions and way of their ancestors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WASHINGTON,
Pi-Ute Interpreter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 5, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

With the concurrence of Governor Low, I wish leave of absence for Capt. Allen L. Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to enable him to become the colonel of the Eighth California Infantry, now organizing at this place. If granted, please send order for captain (who is now in Arizona) to me by telegraph, and I can send it to him by express.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG., *January 5, 1865.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen., Dist. of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the general commanding a copy of Mr. Huntington's letter relative to Indian affairs at this post and an extract of Mr. Huntington's annual report for 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KELLY,
Captain, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., December 12, 1864.

Captain KELLY,
Commanding Fort Klamath:

SIR: I have delayed replying to your letters in relation to Indian affairs in your section because I was undetermined whether or not I

would visit Fort Klamath during the present month. I find, however, that the severity of the winter forbids my doing so until spring. In the meantime I request you, if opportunity offers, to communicate with Po-li-ni, to say to him that I have received his messages and given them attention. The Warm Springs Indians and the soldiers at The Dalles will not go out to make war upon him until I have seen and talked with him. I desire to make provisions for his people similar to those made for the Klamath and Modoc Indians. He must, however, if he wishes to be unmolested, avoid the road, commit no more depredations upon whites, and not go near the Warm Springs Reservation. I am glad to know that he desires to submit to the Government and cease war, but he cannot expect that the Indians and whites whom he has been robbing and trying to kill for many years will refrain from shooting him if he goes where they are. If he makes a treaty and observes it he will then have a claim to the protection of the Government. The women which have been taken from his tribe at various times will be given up whenever he makes a treaty, and he will be expected also to give up the women and children which his people have stolen from the friendly Indians at Warm Springs. I shall come to talk with him as early in the spring as the roads, &c., will permit, at which time I will explain the wishes of the Government more in detail. I am much indebted to you for your efforts to assist me in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Extract from J. W. P. Huntington's (superintendent of Indian affairs) annual report for 1864.]

From such information as I have been able to gather from the Indian chiefs and the military officers at Fort Klamath, I estimate the number of the Klamath and Modoc tribes at between 1,200 and 1,500 souls. Last winter Capt. William Kelly, then in command at Fort Klamath, finding those bands in a suffering condition, issued to them 9,921½ pounds of beef, 11,401 pounds of flour, and some other small articles of subsistence from the military stores, under instructions from the military department. Captain Kelly afterward presented a bill of \$2,518.40 $\frac{2}{5}$ (this being the value of the supplies furnished) to this office for payment. As the issues had been made without authority from this office, and without previous notice of the intention to make them I did not consider myself authorized to pay the account, but I deem it proper to say that the condition of the Indians needed some assistance—necessary not only upon humane grounds, but in order to prevent them from resorting to depredations upon whites to obtain the food of which they stood in great want. The course of Captain Kelly, in my judgment, had a most salutary effect in conciliating the Indians and rendering future control of them easy and economical. It is but justice that the Government should sanction the expenditure.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: A mail was lost in the Umpqua River by the upsetting of a stage on the 5th of December. If you sent me anything of importance from about the 27th to 30th of November it will be well to send me

a duplicate. Query: Was any action taken on the resignation of Capt. W. V. Spencer, First Washington Territory Infantry, assistant commissary of musters, forwarded by me November 14? I requested it should not be accepted. Also was there any reply to my dispatch of the 19th of November on the subject of authority to call out the militia in case of emergency?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 6, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the State Department to you* inclosing the translation of a note from the French minister dated the 12th of November, 1864, relative to the alleged construction in U. S. ports, and especially in that of San Francisco, of vessels intended to serve as privateers under letters of marque from the President (Juarez) of Mexico, on which letter was indorsed your orders to take all necessary precautions to prevent the arming or fitting out of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce. On the receipt of these orders I immediately sent for the French consul, and inquired of him whether he knew or had any cause to believe or suspect that any vessel was being constructed, armed, or fitted out in this port for the purposes before mentioned. He replied he knew of none, unless it was the Colon. The Colon is a steamer said to have been built for the Peruvian Government, and which I have and have had under guard for several months past. The seizure was reported to you some time since. I asked the consul in what way he connected the Colon with any operations against the French. He replied only because the captain was a friend of the Mexican General Vega, and that he had every reason to believe that General Vega had in his possession letters of marque to be issued to parties in this place, but that he had been unable to fit out any vessel. I have been and shall continue to be strict in everything concerning vessels leaving this place, or of being built in these waters which can in any way be converted into privateers, either against our commerce or that of foreign nations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department instructs me to inform you that as soon as the organization is completed three companies of the Eighth California Infantry will be sent by the last of

* See Seward to Stanton, November 25, p. 1068.

this month to the District of Oregon to garrison the works at the mouth of the Columbia River. One company will go direct to Cape Disappointment and the others to Fort Vancouver, there to remain until the works at Fort Stevens are sufficiently advanced to receive its garrison. Captain Jordan, Ninth Infantry, will be tendered the majority of the Eighth, which is raised for sea-coast defenses, and leave obtained for him should he determine to accept the commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg to recommend Lieut. Col. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, for the brevet of colonel for highly important, valuable, and meritorious services in connection with his duties in this department under my command, and through the period of the commands of the late Major-General Sumner and Brigadier-General Wright. I know of no officer out of the field better entitled to this mark of consideration than Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum. Every loyal man of any eminence knows the value of his services to the Union cause at critical moments in this region, and I feel sure the loyal people of this coast will rejoice to see those services recognized.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with view to his being colonel Eighth California Infantry.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 4. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 7, 1865.*

* * * * *

7. The movement of Company B, Native California Cavalry, as directed in Special Orders, No. 1, of 1865, is hereby delayed until further orders.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., January 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific:

It is known that Doctor Gwin, former U. S. Senator from California, has gone to Mexico and taken service under the Maximilian Government. It is understood also that he has been appointed governor-general of Sonora. The doctor is a rebel of the most virulent order. His being formerly a resident of California and now getting to that State in Mexico bordering on the State of his former residence, portend no good to us. May it not be his intention to entice into Sonora the dissatisfied spirits of California, and if the opportunity occurs organize them and invade the State? I write without having discussed this question with any one, to put you on your guard against what I believe may prove a great danger. Watch this matter closely, and should you find these apprehensions well founded, prepare to meet them. You will find no difficulty in raising any number of volunteers that may be necessary in California to repel an invasion of the State. Especially will this be the case where the invasion comes from a country with which we are at peace. In any event like the one alluded to, I would not rest satisfied with simply driving the invaders onto Mexican soil, but would pursue him until overtaken, and would retain possession of the territory from which the invader started until indemnity for the past and security for the future, satisfactory to the Government, was insured. This letter, which may have to be regarded as instructions for your guidance, is written entirely without knowledge of what the President would advise in case of an invasion of our territory from that of Mexico, but with a conviction that it is right and just. The case supposed is a very different one from those that have occurred starting from Canada. In the latter case rebels have fitted out for the invasion of our Northern frontier upon Canadian soil, secretly and without the knowledge of Canadian authorities. In the threatened invasion it will be the act of officials of the usurpers of the Government of Mexico, and, in my judgment, would justify direct assistance on our part to re-establish the legitimate Government over that country. This letter is intended as private until the exigency contemplated calls for action on your part, when it will be regarded as instructions for your guidance in the absence of more recent orders.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

AURORA, January 9, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL:

SIR: We would respectfully request your immediate attention to the difficulties that are occurring on the borders of California and Nevada in the counties of Mono and Esmeralda. The Indians in that section have been for a long time a most mischievous race, stealing property and taking life. A body of soldiers stationed on Owen's River for a time kept those Indians in partial subjection by force and fear; but, now being removed, depredations and massacre are renewed. Not long since some miners were murdered in the White Mountains, and quite recently a whole family—man, a woman, and her child. These Indians range along Owen's River and in and around the White Mountains, a country upon the borders of the two States mentioned. The White Mountains lie about fifty miles southeasterly from Aurora, and within six months past in and around them rich and wonderful discoveries of

silver veins have been made. Population commenced flowing there last fall, and will so continue to do during the present year. Around these mountains the worst portion of these Indians lurk. Montgomery district, in the White Mountains, partly in California and partly in Nevada, and Columbus district, about thirty miles from Montgomery, come within the range of these roving tribes, and the white men in the vicinity are constantly in danger of losing their lives. The present difficulties and danger which men have to encounter very much check the occupation of these mines and the investments that would be made. There is a place known as Fish Lake, in the vicinity of Montgomery and Columbus districts, where excellent grass, water, and timber abound and the climate mild. The Indians resort there a great deal and could be easily controlled from that point by a military force. Perhaps it would be, for the purposes referred to and for a military station, highly eligible; and, in view of the foregoing, we would most earnestly request you, for the protection of life and property, to render such aid as may seem to you consistent, and as readily as may be.

S. H. CHASE,

District Judge, Esmeralda County.

F. K. BECHTEL,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

R. B. SANCHEZ,

Mayor of Aurora.

FRANCIS GARESCHE,

Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 7. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 9, 1865.*

I. Capt. F. O. McCown's company (E), First Oregon Infantry Volunteers, will repair from Fort Portland, Oreg., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,

*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 6. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 10, 1865.*

I. The movement of troops directed in paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 1, will take place as soon as the quartermaster's department has prepared the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 10, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I learn from Colonel Maury on his return from Portland that the idea is entertained by some persons that the act of the Oregon

Legislature of 24th of October, 1864, providing for payment of \$150 bounty "to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years or during the war in any regiment, battalion, or company now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State," &c., was not intended by the members of the Oregon Legislature for any but the First Oregon Infantry. I desire to say that this must be a mistake, as at the first of the session I saw that a bill had been introduced by Mr. Donnell providing for bounties only to the Oregon cavalry. I instantly wrote to Mr. Donnell begging him to modify the language of the bill so as to apply to any troops which might be called for, as no one then knew what kind of troops would be called for. The bill passed so as clearly to include either cavalry or infantry. It is essential in the new effort to raise the Oregon cavalry that the same bounties shall be promised as have been promised the Oregon infantry. The law clearly and unmistakably provides for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,

Camp Watson, Oreg., January 11, 1865—2 a. m.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that an express has just come into camp with the news of Indians being on a raid at Cottonwood Creek. I leave for the scene of action immediately with Lieutenant Hand and twenty men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SMALL,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of Capt. Thomas C. Sullivan, commissary of subsistence, at San Francisco, Cal., of October 25, 1864, based upon a communication of Capt. William Kelly, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Klamath, Oreg., in which he reports that he has directed commissary stores to be issued to a party of suffering emigrants on their way to Jacksonville from the Eastern States, for a consideration to those who could buy and gratuitously to those who could not. Captain Sullivan has disapproved such issue, for the reason that there is no authority for it. Accompanying these papers is your recommendation that authority be given "to make issue and sales of commissary stores to indigent and suffering emigrants." The Commissary-General of Subsistence recommends "that each issue and sale to distressed emigrants be allowed to stand on its own merits, and that the commanding officer be required to support his accounts by evidence of the exigency of the case," and this recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, &c.,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I had a conversation yesterday with Lieutenant McCall in relation to troubles in Oregon. I do not think there is any occasion for immediate alarm, as I am satisfied no outbreak is contemplated unless a draft is ordered, and I think a draft can be enforced without bloodshed. The discovery of the plot to fit out a pirate vessel in San Francisco and the arrest of the leaders will have a tendency to check the operations of traitors on this coast.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 10. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 18, 1865.*

Special Orders, No. 185, of the 29th of December, 1864, from these headquarters are hereby rescinded. The command will not be sent to the mouth of the Snohomish River until a request for the same shall be received by the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom from the superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 12. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 19, 1865.*

I. When mustered into the service of the United States, Rigdon's company, of First Oregon Infantry, will repair to Camp Russell, near Salem, and thence, after it is supplied with clothing and arms, it will proceed to Fort Yamhill. Capt. D. W. Porter, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation for it from Eugene City to Camp Russell and thence to Fort Yamhill.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 9. } *Washington, January 20, 1865.*

The Territory of Arizona is reannexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Commanding Corps of Engineers, Washington City, D. C.:
(Through Headquarters Department of the Pacific.)

GENERAL: I write this letter to recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the erection of defenses at Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, on Puget Sound, Wash. Ter. It was surveyed and a military reservation made there on the 9th of October, 1860, by Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. I think that Maj. Gen. I. McDowell, commanding the department, who inspected last August the site, will report in favor of its being fortified. Having often traversed the waters of the sound, I have always considered it the most eligible point for a fortification. I shall send this through headquarters Department of the Pacific.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant;

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I see from the public papers that the question of San Juan Island is soon to be taken up for settlement, and think it may not be amiss to send herewith, as I do, a copy of my letter* of September 8, [1864] (by my aide, Captain Haven), to General Alvord on the subject of the jurisdiction at this time maintained on the island by the U. S. military authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 16, 1865.

Referred to the Chief of Staff for remarks.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

I think these instructions are very proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1865.*

Referred to the Adjutant-General to inform General McDowell that the views of the Chief of Staff of the Army are approved by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

* See Haven to Alvord, September 8, p. 972.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 2. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 21, 1865.*

I. The following is published for the information and government of all concerned.*

II. It is not understood that this is to prevent the trade in spars and other timber now and heretofore carried on from ports in this and the adjoining State of Oregon, and in Washington Territory.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 23, 1865.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL:

Arizona is reannexed to your department. Acknowledge receipt.
E. D. TOWNSEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 24th.)

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram of to-day relative to retransfer of Arizona received.
IRVIN McDOWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

If the service will admit I wish Brigadier-General Mason, now on duty here, transferred to my command. I wish to send him to command the District of Arizona.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 17. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1865.*

I. The commanding officer at Benicia Barracks will detach one of the companies of the Sixth Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry, now at that post, and order it to march on Tuesday next for San Juan, Monterey County, Cal. The company will carry seven days' rations and will be prepared for camping out on the march. The commanding officer will be instructed to march his men in the most regular manner, and on no account to suffer any straggling either on the march or from camp while on the way. His first marches should be short, and he should halt his company from time to time to see that his men are all present. He will so arrange his march as to camp just beyond San José Friday, the 27th. A report will be made direct to department headquarters of the company detached under this order.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 20. } *San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1865.*

* * * * *

5. Of the two companies now assigned to Monterey County, Maj. Michael O'Brien will retain at San Juan such number of infantry and cavalry as may in his judgment be sufficient for the purpose for which that place has been occupied by a military force, and will station the remainder of the companies in the public buildings on the U. S. military reservation at Monterey. He will make his own headquarters either at Monterey or San Juan, as the interests of the service may from time to time require.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1865.

Maj. MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, San Juan, Cal.:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department desires you on taking possession of the reserves at Monterey, Cal., to ascertain and report what person or persons are now residing at or doing business on the military and revenue reserves at that place; under what authority they reside on or occupy any portion of said reserves; if there is any written agreement authorizing them to be there; whether they have agreed to pay any rent, and if so, to whom has it been paid. The general directs that all persons residing or doing business on either of the reservations without authority, except those named in the special order sent you to-day, will be warned to leave them. You will consult with the district attorney and find out through him the extent of the reservations and what lands have heretofore been claimed as belonging to the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., January 29, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that from reliable information received from a number of loyal and most respectable citizens of Reynolds and Catherine Creeks, toward the Bruneau River, about sixty or seventy miles from here, relative to Indian depredations on the stock in that vicinity, I have, in consequence of the weather having moderated, dispatched an expedition, consisting of Captain O'Regan and twenty-five men, to that vicinity with thirty days' rations for the purpose of punishing, if possible, those Indians. As this place contains all the stock (or nearly so) of the residents of Boonville, Ruby, and Silver Cities, in the Owyhee Mines, it is of the utmost importance to protect those places. The proprietors of the ranches, Messrs. Tregaskey, Jennings, and Ferguson, have offered to assist the troops in such a manner that it will

not be very expensive to the Government to send those men at this season of the year. I have deemed it my duty to assist the citizens there, and respectfully hope it will meet with the general's approval. The command left here on the 27th under the charge of the senior non-commissioned officer, with orders to remain at Snake River or vicinity until the arrival of Captain O'Regan. This officer will leave here on the adjournment of the general court-martial now in session at this post. It will probably conclude to-morrow. I have good hopes that this expedition will prove successful, as it is composed of picked men, who I have no doubt will give a good account of themselves if the opportunity offers, more especially as the Indians can be easily tracked at this season of the year, and the men are all supplied with everything necessary for a winter campaign.

Trusting that my action in this matter may meet with the approval of the general commanding the district, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,
Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: I return herewith the letter addressed to Major-General McDowell January 9, 1865, by Mr. N. G. Turney, transmitting a memorial from citizens of Surprise Valley, asking that a company of cavalry may be stationed on the old Lassen trail. I am opposed to establishing any permanent post in that country; but would recommend that a movable column be sent into that quarter in the early summer to protect the people in Surprise Valley, as well as the great thoroughfares, that of Lassen's trail from the east, and from Red Bluffs through the valley, via Goose Lake, to the northern mines. This can be accomplished at a trifling expense, and the troops withdrawn by the middle of October. I retained Captain Doughty's company of cavalry at Camp Chico during the winter, expressly with the view of making an expedition through Surprise Valley and Northeastern California during the next season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal. :

GENERAL: If you deem it practicable and necessary you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a battalion of four companies of volunteer infantry. The period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, series of 1864, from this office.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 2, 1865.

REDICK MCKEE, Esq., *San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant to Major-General McDowell concerning the propeller Colon, requesting his interposition to have her released, and stating you have a letter from the district attorney to Mr. Larco, in which the former expresses the opinion, based on a full examination of the case by a grand jury, that there is no ground for her detention. I am instructed by the general to say, in reply, that the Colon was seized about six months ago at the request of the collector of the port. It was claimed she was bought or fitted out by the Government of Peru. It was also stated there were suspicious circumstances connected with her. The seizure was reported to the War Department, and has been approved and the vessel ordered to be held. The disavowal by the representative of Peru to the United States of the national character attributed here to the Colon, and the length of time that she has been suffered to remain seized by the U. S. authorities at this place, are among the principal facts which have given color to the charge that she was to be used in some way in some unlawful service. Of her character the general does not pretend to judge. The circumstances attending her outfit attracted the attention of our vigilant collector, and warranted, in the judgment of the general, the course taken, which was to throw on the parties claiming her to be a lawful craft to be used in the service of Peru the onus of proving such to be her character. In the meantime, the case having been referred to Washington, it is proper the representations which it seems would be so easy for the Government of Peru to make if she is truly purchased, as stated, for its service, should also be made at Washington; and this really is all that now seems to be necessary to establish the character of the vessel. There is a recent order prohibiting all material for building war marine of every description being purchased or taken from the United States, especially on the Pacific Coast. (See order No. 2, herewith.*) So, even if the character of the Colon should be shown to be as claimed, she still could not, under the order, be suffered to pass into the possession of the Government of Peru. The general bears willing testimony of the favorable impression made on him by Mr. Larco, and acquits him fully, in his own mind, of being a party to any illegal or disloyal conduct. The general, under all the circumstances, does not feel warranted in taking any steps to interfere in the case, further than to submit any representations to Washington which may come to his notice affecting the case.

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 26. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. Company A, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Cape Disappointment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and arrange if possible to have the company landed at the post to which it is assigned.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: If the general shall consider it of sufficient importance, I write to recommend that a telegram be sent to the Chief of Engineers, urging that an appropriation be obtained at this session of Congress for defenses at and near Point Defiance, on Puget Sound. He would find in his office the report on that subject of Lieut. T. L. Casey, of Engineers, who laid off the reservation October 9, 1860. I sent a letter to General Delafield on this subject two weeks since, through your office. I wrote in March, 1863, to the Delegate from this Territory urging the matter, but nothing has been done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 12, 1865.

Telegraph is and has been for a long time past intercepted by Indian hostilities on the plains east of Fort Laramie, and communication with the East is not practicable. See my letter of February 11 to General Delafield.

I. McD.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 2. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 3, 1865.*

The general commanding the district directs that the customary celebration of the 22d of February shall take place at all the posts of this district. The example, admonitions, and Union-loving counsels of George Washington were never more important or more highly appreciated than they are at this moment. They are a constant rebuke to secessionists. On that day at all stations provided with artillery a Federal salute will be fired at sunrise and a national salute at meridian, and the Farewell Address of Washington read to the assembled troops.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CAMP LOW, *San Juan, Cal., February 4, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 17, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1865, I left Benicia Barracks, Cal., with the company under my command, en route for San Juan, Cal., on the 24th day of January, 1865, at 8.30 a. m. Crossed the ferry to Martinez, and proceeded thence up the valley; camped at 4 p. m. at Walnut Creek. Distance marched, fourteen miles. January 25, broke camp at 7 a. m., and resumed the march up Walnut Creek and Amador Valley. Camped at 4.30 p. m. near Dougherty's ranch. Distance marched, sixteen miles.

Commenced raining about 8 a. m., which was continued with slight intermissions until 7 p. m. January 26, broke camp at 7.15 a. m., and proceeded up the Amador Valley. Weather clear and warm. Crossed the Calaveras Creek at 1 p. m.; thence through Sunol Valley and Livermore Pass to San José Mission; camped at 5 p. m. Distance marched, eighteen miles. Had heavy rains during the night. January 27, broke camp at 7 a. m. Weather clear. Found the roads near Milpitas very boggy and badly cut up. Crossed the Coyote Creek at 2.30 p. m. Found this creek much swollen by the recent rains; at the ford about 100 feet in width and 3 feet deep. Passed through San José and camped on the Guadalupe River at 5 p. m. Distance marched, seventeen miles. Received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Haven, aide-de-camp to General McDowell, to hold my command in readiness to assist the sheriff of Santa Clara County in quelling any disturbance that might arise at the New Almaden mines, and if the command was not called upon for this purpose, to resume the march for San Juan on the 30th instant at noon. January 30, broke camp at 11.30 a. m., after receiving five days' rations from San Francisco, and resumed the march for San Juan; at 4 p. m. camped on the Coyote Creek. Distance marched, twelve miles. January 31, broke camp at 7.30 a. m. Weather cloudy; heavy showers during the forenoon. Crossed the Argus Creek, which was two feet deep at the ford, and camped at 1 p. m. Raining very hard. Distance marched, eleven miles. About 7 p. m. had a heavy storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which continued about two hours, when the wind went down, but the rain did not cease until after daylight. February 1, broke camp at 8.15 a. m. Passed through Gilroy at 11 a. m., and arrived at the Canadero Creek at 12.30 p. m. Found the creek too deep to be forded, and camped on the north bank. Distance marched, nine miles. February 2, broke camp at 7.30 a. m. Forded the Canadero Creek, which was three feet deep at the crossing. Crossed the Pajaro River by the toll bridge. Found the San Benito Creek about two feet deep at the ford; a bad stream to cross on account of its quicksand bottom. Arrived at San Juan at 2.30 p. m. Distance marched, eleven miles. Whole distance marched, 107 miles; seven days' marching time, four days of almost incessant rain, roads generally level and badly cut up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI COOK,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company G.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War places General Mason under your orders for a command.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Sacramento, February 6, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: The Eighth Infantry is now substantially full. The three companies for the Fourth Infantry are now being recruited, one each

in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. If another company is wanted for the Fourth it can be raised easily in San Francisco. Inclosed I beg to hand you a copy of a telegram received from the provost-marshal-general some time since, but upon which I have deferred acting until the troops needed for your department were nearly ready. I now propose to raise them while recruiting is favorable and men can be got. After they are recruited I shall form the plan I mentioned to you of putting them and the Native Cavalry together and making them up to a regiment for service in Arizona. I only propose to raise the four companies of cavalry. Their plans have been changed so that I shall not do anything about the four companies of infantry at present.

Respectfully, yours,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 30. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 7, 1865.*

1. Company I, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks on this afternoon's boat. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will receive General Bidwell's letter to the department commander, and a copy of the letter answered thereto, relative to affording protection to settlers in Surprise Valley. The general commanding desires you to act in conformity with the views expressed in his letter, and send at the earliest day practicable a force to the section of the country referred to by General Bidwell and Surprise Valley memorialists. Please return General Bidwell's letter with inclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1865.

Hon. J. BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of January 30, with its inclosures, relating to the need of military protection in the neighborhood of Honey Lake and Smoke Creek. Before your letter came to hand I received a memorial, dated Surprise Valley, Cal., January 9, signed by some 140 persons, asking that a company of dragoons might be stationed for six or eight months on the old Lassen trail, near

Goose Lake, or the head of Pitt River, as in that way better protection could be given them than if they were stationed in the valley itself. And on this and your application, and in pursuance of an intention formed some time since, General Wright is instructed to take measures at the earliest practicable day to send a military force in the direction which you and the Surprise Valley memorialists have indicated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 31. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1865.*

* * * * *

6. Maj. William H. Jordan, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into service, will repair to the military post at Cape Disappointment and assume command of the same.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: Your letter of February 7, with General Bidwell's communication to the department commander, has been received. Captain Doughty, with the mounted portion of his company, about sixty men, will march from Camp Chico as soon as practicable and take post at Smoke Creek. With regard to Surprise Valley, I propose to send a detachment from Captain Mellen's company, Second Cavalry, at Camp Crook, as soon as the road is practicable, to occupy a point on the old Lassen trail west of the valley, near the headwaters of Pitt River. Fifty or sixty men from Captain Mellen's company can well be spared, as with the recruits now at Camp Union his company will number about 100 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, Hdqrs. San Francisco, Cal. :

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully present to your consideration that at this date this State is without any infantry arms or accouterments to issue to newly organized militia companies. All infantry arms which have heretofore been supplied to the Territory have been issued, and are now in possession of old organized uniformed companies. There is at date a company duly organized at Austin, Lander County, also one in Nye County. Neither of these companies has been supplied with

arms, for the reason that I have none at command. I deem it highly essential that arms should be issued to these companies, which are composed of our most estimable and loyal citizens. They have duly requested them, and I think, for various reasons, they should have them; and prominent among these reasons is the imminent danger of Indian troubles, these counties being on our border, hence more exposed than most of our State. There is no telling how soon these "sons of the forest" may give trouble on this, as they are doing on the other, side of the Rocky Mountains. I would, therefore, most respectfully solicit that you take such steps and issue such proper orders as will place in the possession of this State at least 300 stand of infantry arms and accouterments. I have just seen Major McDermit, who says there are arms at Fort Churchill which can be loaned to these companies until the arms due the State, at Benicia, can be forwarded, if ordered by you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Douglas, February 10, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Col. R. C. DEUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn by telegraph from Fort Laramie that the Indians, though driven from the road two days since, have again returned in increased force. The troops are insufficient to contend with them. The probabilities are that communication by stage and telegraph with the East will not be resumed for some time.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, February 11, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 22d of December, 1864, I had the honor to inclose to you a letter from Mr. M. O. Davidson, written from Guaymas, Mexico, reporting the assemblage of rebels on the frontiers of Sonora. In my letter I stated that it was said and I believed that persons were going, or making arrangements to go, to Sonora from this department. Since then it has been announced openly that Messrs. Barclay Henley and Joseph Charles Ridge were in San Francisco, as agents of Dr. William M. Gwin, in connection with the affairs of Sonora and Sinaloa. Some time since I received a communication from the State Department stating that Doctor Gwin was coming to Mexico from Paris under the auspices of the French Emperor. With every disposition to act with the greatest circumspection where our foreign relations are involved, especially so with respect to those of France, and to do nothing which would in any way embarrass the Government in the delicate state in which its affairs with that country are supposed to be, I have felt that the antecedents of Doctor Gwin were such that it was incongruous and unseemly, to say the least, that he, who is deemed out here to be an enemy to the Government of the United States, should be suffered to send and keep an agent or representative in the city for any purpose, no matter what. I therefore caused notes to be sent to Messrs.

Henley and Ridge (copies* herewith, marked A and B), and received their answers* (herewith, marked C and D). Soon after I was called on by Mr. Ridge, who said he was desirous of making known the occasion of his being in this country. He said he was an Englishman, a representative of British capitalists; that his object was to make money; that he was utterly foreign to the differences existing in America, and that his plans were in no way connected with those differences. He is a remarkably intelligent man, of fine appearance and good manners, and throughout the interview gave evidence of being entirely straightforward and candid, showing me letters substantiating his statements. He said his business in Mexico was to obtain a concession to light the city of Mexico with gas and one to build a railroad from the city to the Pacific; that he was interested, therefore, in anything which tended to benefit Mexico, and in that way came to a knowledge, both in Paris and Mexico, of Doctor Gwin's position and intentions, and was desirous of correcting what he considered the erroneous opinion with respect to Doctor Gwin which seemed to prevail in this country; that in Paris it was a question how Mexico was to be made to support Maximilian's court, army, and government, and at the same time repay the French Emperor for his expenditures. The latter decided the former must have the revenue from customs and the French would look to the resources of the northern States, whose wealth Doctor Gwin has represented as great. The French Emperor asked Doctor Gwin if those resources could be soon developed. Doctor Gwin told him that by drawing there Anglo-Saxons and Celts from any and every quarter a revenue of millions could be had; I think he said in a year or two; that the wealth of these States was historical and yet untouched. The Emperor asked the doctor if he would undertake the enterprise, which he consented to do, and was now at work carrying it on. Mr. Ridge was strong in the assurance of his conviction that the doctor was simply engaged in a financial and industrial business, having no reference whatever to the civil war in the United States, &c. I assured Mr. Ridge he would find it much easier to build two railroads from Mexico to the Pacific than to convince the American people that Doctor Gwin was not an enemy to the United States; that we placed him in the same category with Davis, Mason, and Slidell, and that looking on him as an enemy I was disposed to act toward him on the military maxim "not to do what your enemy evidently wishes you to do" (no matter what it may be) "just because he wishes you to do it." It seems to me if the French Emperor wanted no one in charge of the interests he seeks to have in Sonora and Sinaloa but a superintending mining engineer, a financial agent, he would have sent a Frenchman, for the conceit of the French in their superiority as miners and administrators is great, and if he wanted a mere director of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or American colonization, and wished an American, he would have been apt to choose some one from that section of the United States which is known to have all the enterprise and the greatest population. These considerations tend to show, it appears to me, that it is precisely Doctor Gwin's connection with the South and the leaders of the Southern rebellion that has caused him to be chosen, as thereby his friends, the rebels and secessionists, will be drawn by him to the northern States of Mexico to plant there a government hostile to the United States, and thus aid in carrying out the policy announced by the French Emperor in his letter to General Forey. If it be thought these observations are foreign to my sphere of duty, and more properly belong to

* Omitted.

the State than the War Department, I must plead in extenuation, if not in justification of my making them, that this command is so far removed from the seat of Government as to resemble in many respects, so far as my position is concerned, a province or colony; the more so since our overland communications are temporarily obstructed, and that I do not know how otherwise matters of interest to the country, as seen from this distant point of view in connection with events transpiring here, can come before the Government. I am, moreover, induced to make them as showing an additional motive in my mind for issuing an order (copy herewith inclosed) imposing restrictions on the intercourse between this country and Mexico, and for my resolution not to allow any agent of Doctor Gwin to remain in this department. It will be seen this order is based on grounds of military precaution, mainly concerns our own citizens, and is intended to avoid the charge of interfering in any way with the rights of foreigners. If the State Department should think it better to regulate, if at all, the intercourse between this country and Mexico by the issuing of passports, I beg to ask they may be sent out in blank to the assistant provost-marshal-general. I am informed there are many articles shipped from this port to Mexico, directly or indirectly, for the use of the French troops, such as subsistence and forage, with the aid of which they are better enabled to carry on their operations. I beg to ask if there is any way by which this commercial intercourse can be regulated, and, if so, whether it may not be well to have the Treasury Department give the collector the necessary instructions in the case. I omitted to say that I inclose copies (E and F) of my reply to Messrs. Ridge and Henley.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 5. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1865.*

With a view to impede the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in the Mexican State of Sonora with hostile intentions toward the frontier population and frontier military posts of the United States, and at the same time to interfere the least possible with the intercourse now maintained between this country and Mexico, the following precautions will be taken:

I. No person will be received on board of any vessel at this port for any port in Mexico without his having previously registered his name at the office of the provost-marshal and received a permit to embark.

II. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit to embark until he has given satisfactory assurances that the object of his journey is legitimate and peaceful, and in every case of doubt until, in addition to such other measures as it may be thought necessary to take, he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

III. Citizens or subjects of foreign powers will receive permits on producing satisfactory evidence of their nationality.

IV. Similar precautions to those prescribed for the port of San Francisco will be taken at all other ports in this department.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

F. HAVEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith Major Williamson's report to me of October 7, 1864, with its inclosures—Brigadier-General Alvord's letter of September 12, 1864, to Captain Tucker, and the latter's report of October 17, 1864.* These papers relate to sites for fortifications on the waters of Washington Territory opening into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. At present the only reservations for sites for fortifications are such as would protect the entrance to Puget Sound (see Coast Survey or British Admiralty survey map) at Point Defiance, and the opposite shore at Gig Harbor. Point Defiance is a promontory of clay, jutting out into salt water, without any fresh water on it, and from its formation probably none to be had. The object of my instructions was to see how near the first fresh water was to be found. I suggest the reserve be extended to include it. Works at Point Defiance, which I think should be commenced as soon as possible, will only protect Puget Sound, and will leave the large district waters—Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, Possession Sound, and other inland waters joining them—entirely defenseless. I have therefore caused Major Williamson to make a hasty reconnaissance of the heads at Admiralty Inlet and of the passage called Deception Pass, in order that military reservations may be made at these places while the land still belongs to the United States. If you concur the subject may be further acted upon and these points be surveyed and reservations formally made by the President. In the way of work I would only recommend at present those for Point Defiance, which are needed, that we may have a safe place for our vessels in those waters to retreat to, and I think immediate measures should be taken with respect to this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., February 11, 1865.

Col. J. C. McFERRAN, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: Having been ordered here to construct a new post, I deem it my duty to inform you of the condition of this one and the duties and labors required of its present garrison, to show to yourself and the commanding general what is further necessary to speedily and successfully carry out this important order of the commanding general. Upon looking over the records of this post, I find that in July, 1864, the commanding general ordered Captain Tidball, then in command of two companies here, to build this new post. Prior to my arrival the ground had been staked off and a few cacti cleaned from the site. More than this I can see nothing to indicate work on the post. An extract from an official letter written by Captain Tidball to district headquarters, dated Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., October 27, 1863, will give you an idea of the character and condition of the quarters at this post and the abso-

* Omitted.

lute necessity for speedily constructing suitable quarters for the troops guarding this pass. The extract is as follows:

The present site of the post is exceedingly inconvenient for a garrison and seems to have been constructed more with a view to command the spring than from any other advantage it presented. A great amount of badly applied labor has been applied here, and the place is probably not as well adapted for defense as when it was first occupied. The quarters, if it is not an abuse of language to call them such, have been constructed without system, regard to health, defense, or convenience. Those occupied by the men are mere hovels, mostly excavations in the side hill, damp, illy ventilated, and covered with the decomposed granite taken from the excavation, through which the rain passes very much as it would through a sieve. By the removal of a few tents, the place would present more the appearance of a California Digger Indian rancheria than a military post.

These same huts are still used as quarters, and they are worse now than then. We have just had a long, terrific mountain storm. These huts presented truly a most wretched appearance. Those used by the officers were no better than those occupied by the men, so far as leaking was concerned. Repairing these quarters is out of the question, therefore new ones should be constructed as speedily as possible for the quartermaster's animals and beef-cattle, quartermaster's stores, ordnance and subsistence stores, quartermaster's stables, commissary corral. There are only about men enough for two guards in addition to cut and haul fuel and hay and haul water. Escort duty and other work about the post makes duty very hard on this garrison, and, in addition, to expect them to build a post is truly a great expectation. I have as many men as I could well spare out about twenty miles getting out lumber. They are getting along well, considering the stormy weather. Plenty of timber, pine of the best quality, also hard-wood timber. I will find out what kinds and fitness and report. There is no charcoal, consequently a party must burn some. I have carefully observed the workings of affairs here, and I consider it absolutely necessary that another company be sent here to enable me to properly carry on this work. Captain Simpson's company, now at Fort Goodwin, on account of its strength and being of the same regiment as the one now here, would be desirable; could be got here in less time than any other, and sent back as soon as the work is done here. In this case four masons can be advantageously employed, and I recommend that they be procured and sent here in time to get here when the company does. It is impracticable to get them here. I also recommend that one good carpenter be employed. As to building material for the post, timber will be procured from the present lumber camp. Captain Quintana, Capt. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, and myself cordially agree that it would be better and cheaper to build the post of stone. I am decidedly of the opinion that no other structure should be commenced here. Limestone is abundant, and from my own experiments and the assurance of a man in this company who has had experience in burning lime, I think it the very best quality of limestone; there is an abundance of it within 200 yards of either post. I have asked for only what, after careful observation here, I deem absolutely necessary, and I sincerely hope it will receive the favorable consideration of both yourself and the commanding general.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The movement of Captain Doughty from Camp Chico to Smoke Creek is temporarily deferred until the road becomes passable. The snow is very deep on the summit. General Bidwell has gone over to Susanville, and is expected back in a day or two, when I shall learn further on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 15, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department:

DEAR SIR: The California State Telegraph Company respectfully request you to offer a reward of \$50 in gold, each way per trip to any soldier or other person who will volunteer to ride express across the break in the Overland Telegraph Line between Mud Springs and Fort Laramie, and carry such telegraph dispatches as may be delivered to him for that purpose. In addition to the reward above mentioned, the company will be responsible to you for any horses killed in such service.

Respectfully,

H. W. CARPENTIER,
President California State Telegraph Company.

[Indorsement.]

If you can find a man, citizen or soldier, who will undertake this employ and send him. The nearer one can be had to the break the better. Report by telegraph.

[I. McDOWELL.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 36. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1865.*

I. Company D, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair from Fort Boise to Fort Vancouver.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

BRIDGER, *February 18, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Capt. F. HAVEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, commanding Fort Laramie, promises to keep express running over broken part of line, which will be O. K. to-morrow. I leave for Camp Douglas to-morrow. Flour is safe for the present.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 9. } *Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., February 18, 1865.*

I. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at his own request, is relieved from the command of this post, which he will turn over to Capt. Albert Brown, of the same regiment. The major will proceed to Camp Douglas and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

O. JEWETT,
First Lieut., First Cavalry Nevada Territory, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Engineer Department has recently made application to the Ordnance Department that the following guns and carriages be sent to the Pacific coast: To fort at Fort Point, Cal., ten 10-inch Rodman guns and casemate carriages; to San Francisco, for distribution by Colonel De Russy on Pacific coast, three 15-inch Rodman guns and front pintle carriages. Since the 5th of January, 1864, the Ordnance Department has been requested to forward to the Pacific coast (including the above) ten 15-inch guns, eleven 100-pounder and three 200-pounder rifle guns, and ten 10-inch columbiads or solid-shot guns.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 10. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. John S. Mason is assigned to the command of the District of Arizona, recently transferred by the War Department to the Department of the Pacific. He will proceed to join his command as soon as relieved in his present duties.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., February 20, 1865.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The invitation held out by a certain paper in San Francisco for soldiers to make known their grievances through its columns without fear of a disclosure of their names has not only had a tendency to discourage enlistments, but is directly encouraging conduct among the

soldiers subversive of good order and military discipline. My attention has been particularly called to the article in relation to the quality and quantity of the rations issued to the soldiers at Camp Union. I have very frequently inspected the messes at Camp Union, and I unhesitatingly pronounce all such statements and complaints entirely groundless. With the gentlemen of my staff and others I went to the camp to-day and critically examined all the company messes at 12 m.; this without any previous notification. I questioned the company commanders, the commissary sergeants as well as the cooks, and they all say the full ration according to law is received from the commissary and cooked for their men; that the quality is excellent, and that they have no complaints; that occasionally the fresh beef is poor, but on the whole is a fair sample of beef furnished in the market for this community at large. I examined the commissary stores and found the pork and bacon of superior quality, and all other parts of the ration of the same quality as is habitually issued to the Army. Company officers are required to inspect every meal, and see personally that their men are supplied with full rations of good quality and regulation allowance. No man has ever complained through the proper channel, and I am determined to put a stop to this resort to disaffected newspapers, whose only aim is to make the soldier dissatisfied with the service and to cast reflections on the military administration of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., February 20, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: Yours of the 8th instant was received to-day. I have the honor to report that Lassen's trail is the only direct route to Goose Lake from this post, and the distance is variously estimated from 85 to 100 miles. Good water and grass the whole distance. There are two bad points on the road—one twenty-five miles from the post at the crossing of the divide into Round Valley; the other in the cañon at the upper end of the valley where Pitt River has washed away the road. The road is in order for pack trains, but not for wagons, and I am not advised as to the amount of labor required to make it passable for teams. The time when the route is open in the spring depends upon the severity of the winter, though it is usually in condition by the last of May.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Battalion of Mountaineers serving in Humboldt District, California, mustered into service for three years, have now served two years,

and claim their discharge on the ground, as they allege, that the special service for which they were called out, the suppression of the Indian hostilities, has been fulfilled. The conditions, promises, and circumstances attending the entry of the troops into service are such as it is for the interests of the public service and a matter of equity to the men that they be discharged and replaced by other volunteers, raised without any special condition as to service whatever, and we ask authority to have them mustered out immediately.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 41. } San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1865.

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3. Lieut. Col. Charles O. Wood, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of his regiment and retain the same until the arrival and muster in of the officer appointed colonel. The regimental adjutant and quartermaster will report for duty to Colonel Wood, at Alcatraz.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 40. } Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 21, 1865.

I. Paragraph I, of Special Orders, No. 12, of January 19, 1865, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded, and the company of First Oregon Infantry therein named (now Applegate's) will, when mustered into the service of the United States, repair to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.:
(Through Headquarters Department of the Pacific.)

GENERAL: Herewith I inclose to you copies of letters to me of the 22d of December, 1862, and May 4, 1864, from your predecessors, Generals Ripley and Ramsay.* You will please notice that in answer to several communications from me made through the Engineer Department, on the 22d of December, 1862, General Ripley promised, as the

* For Ripley's letter see p. 259; that of Ramsay's is omitted.

settled decision of the War Department, that forty-five guns would be sent for the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River. On the 4th of May, 1864, General Ramsay writes that only seventeen guns can then be sent. I desire by this letter most earnestly to protest against this last decision, and to urge that the first amount promised shall be sent at the earliest possible date. We have not here the arsenals of the Union at our back. Here more than at any point of our seacoast, the most remote and exposed point, the rule should be followed, "In time of peace to prepare for war." It takes six or eight months for the guns to reach here around Cape Horn, and after any declaration of war we would be subjected to the most cruel delays and the ordnance exposed to capture. Besides the supply for the posts at the mouth, my letter of the 12th of January, 1864, recommended a deposit at Vancouver Arsenal of fifty guns and platforms, and Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, under date of the 14th of March, 1864, concurred in my recommendation, and a letter of the 21st of March, 1864, from your office promised they should be sent as soon as practicable. You will readily judge of my disappointment when even the supply now wanted for the forts is refused. The forts are all ready to mount the forty-five originally promised. In this connection I desire again to call attention, as I did in my letters and requisitions of the autumn of 1862, to the importance, for the sake of economy, that the ordnance should be sent in ships which can sail from ports on the Atlantic coast direct to the mouth of the Columbia River. Vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can get in. The guns already sent have first been shipped to San Francisco. It has cost nearly if not quite as much to get them from Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to this river, as it did to get them from New York to San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Duplicate sent through the Engineer Department.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

COLONEL: Governor Gibbs reports that the company raised near Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, for the First Oregon Infantry, is ready to be mustered in; F. B. Sprague, captain. It will be Company I, or the ninth company of the regiment. I recommend that it remain at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, and be sent, when the communications permit, to Fort Klamath. That will make one company of cavalry and one of infantry at that post. If you send to me the order for the company to remain at Camp Baker, please telegraph me and I will order the arms and clothing to be sent from this place. I will here respectfully submit that Fort Klamath should be attached to my district. Many matters connected with the offices of the Governor, of the surveyor-general, of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and of the provost-marshal-general render it proper. The people ask for it. Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, in Oregon, were left out of the

Department of Oregon when organized in 1858, and the same boundaries were given this district by War Department Orders, No. 10, of November 22, 1860, changing the department into a district.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 24, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of the 21st, ordering national salutes for restoration of our flag on Fort Sumter on the 22d just received. I have ordered salutes for to-morrow. The joy and enthusiasm of the people is intense.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy of your letter of September 8, 1864, to General Alvord, on the subject of the jurisdiction maintained on the San Juan Island by the U. S. military authorities. It has been examined by Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, who thinks the instructions very proper, and I am directed to notify you that the views of the chief of staff are approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 24, 1865.

COMMANDER U. S. CUTTER SHUBRICK,
San Francisco:

SIR: Major-General McDowell instructs me to inform you that Colonel James, collector, has placed the cutter Shubrick at his disposal for to-morrow. If possible, the general desires the Shubrick to be near the ship Great Republic by the Oakland Ferry station at 10 a. m. to-morrow, prepared to go into the lower bay. Colonel James desires to see you as soon after your return as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: As directed by Major-General McDowell, commanding the department, I have the honor to submit my views as to the number of troops absolutely necessary for the protection of Arizona. The posts now occupied in the Territory are, so far as I have been able to learn, as follows: Fort Mojave, one company Fourth Infantry California Volunteers; Fort Whipple, one small company Fifth Regular Infantry and one New Mexican cavalry; Fort Goodwin, one company First California Cavalry and one company New Mexican infantry; Fort Bowie (Apache Pass), one company New Mexican infantry; Tubac, one company California cavalry. After consultation with His Excellency Governor Goodwin as to the wants of the Territory, I have arrived at the following conclusions: That the post of Fort Yuma should be garrisoned for the present by two companies, and Fort Mojave by one company. As these companies would probably be from the Fourth California Infantry, full companies should be sent. The balance of that regiment should be stationed at Drum Barracks as a reserve for the southern country. The object in suggesting this arrangement for this regiment is that it has but seven companies, most of them below the minimum, and if sent on distant service in Arizona or scattered elsewhere it will never be made a full and serviceable regiment, as my experience in recruiting shows that it is almost impossible to fill any old regiment under the most favorable circumstances. The Seventh Regiment of California Infantry should be put en route for Arizona at the earliest practicable moment. I name the Seventh, from the fact that it is a new three-years' regiment, full, and will not require continual filling up after its arrival, and at the expiration of its term can be marched back in a body for discharge. The time of expiration of its service can be exactly calculated, whilst in the older regiments discharges will constantly be made, as the same system is now adopted as in the regular service, and some of the regiments—the Sixth and Second, for instance—have over a year's difference in the date of muster of companies. In addition to the force above mentioned the battalion of four companies of Native California volunteers, with the troops which may possibly be raised in Arizona, will constitute such a force as in my judgment will be necessary for its defense and protection. It will be impossible for me to give a full and definite idea as to the disposition of these troops until I have been able to learn more of the geography of the country, but I can give a general idea on the subject. First, with reference to the Seventh: At least four companies should reoccupy Fort Buchanan, two companies at Tubac, two companies at Apache Pass. A new post should be established in the lower valley of the Verde—two companies; the company of New Mexico infantry, now at Apache Pass, to be sent to Fort Goodwin. A small post will be necessary [in the] upper valley of the Verde for the protection of the overland mail in the country of the Penal Apaches. The Native California volunteers and such auxiliary troops as may be raised in Arizona should be kept constantly on the move against the Apaches in the northern and middle portions of the district, and will not answer for service on the southern border. The posts on the border and that at the Apache Pass should be strong, and occupied by reliable American troops. These posts and Fort

Goodwin can be supplied via Guaymas, but Fort Goodwin can be supplied from Prescott. It is important that there should be as little delay as possible in sending such troops as the commanding general may determine upon, as the grass and water on the route is now at its best stage, and to be of much service in the Territory troops should be in the Indian country as early as June 1. In case a regiment of infantry is sent from here, there will be but little difficulty in raising a new regiment to replace it at the Presidio, if called for soon, before the summer sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

*Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of California and Nevada.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 11. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1865.*

The following has just been received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Ordered, That a national salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal, and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

As the delay in the receipt of the foregoing does not permit the execution of the order on the date named, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the salutes will be fired to-morrow, at noon, from every battery and fort in the harbor and Benicia, and at all other forts in this department on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order. When the salute is fired the entire command will be paraded under arms and give three times three cheers for that noble, glorious, sacred old flag of the Union, the Stars and Stripes, now so soon, under God's favor, to be restored throughout the length and breadth of our land.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1865.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I write to inform the major-general commanding the department of the probable expeditions in the field in this district the coming season which in my judgment will be advisable, and ask his approval of the programme. An application has reached this office from the office of the surveyor-general of Oregon for an escort to W. H. Odell, esq., surveyor, who is to survey a guide meridian in Southeastern Oregon to a point ninety miles south of Auburn to the Nevada boundary line, and also township lines in Alvord Valley. He proposes to leave Fort Walla Walla on the 1st of May. I should wish to give him an escort of about fifty men. Infantry will answer, if cavalry cannot be

spared. An application has also been made for an escort to D. P. Thompson, esq., surveyor, who is to survey a guide meridian from the Des Chutes, called the Des Chutes meridian, to the California line. I suppose his escort of about the same number would start about the 1st of June. By the act of Congress of the 4th of July last alternate sections of land have been appropriated for the building of a military road from Eugene City to the southeastern line of Oregon. In the latter part of May, B. J. Pengra, esq., now surveyor-general of Oregon, expects to start for the purpose of exploring and locating said road. He applies for a military escort. I propose to give him a mounted escort of forty men. I would also send one company and a half of cavalry to accompany the expedition during the first half of the route, but to move independently of Mr. Pengra, and whose object it would be to give protection to the miners and travelers who may be employed and prospecting through that region. The whites are determined thoroughly to explore that region, and I consider it eminently judicious policy in the Government to aid to the extent of its ability in developing its mineral wealth. The commands would all leave with pack animals. A depot supplied with wagons from Fort Dalles could be established near headwaters of the Des Chutes at a point some 250 miles south of The Dalles. A depot supplied by wagons from Fort Boise could be established somewhere near Camp Alvord, which was the wagon depot of Captain Currey last summer. These expeditions would remain out all the season, and could not return probably before the latter part of October. The submission of Po-li-ni, head war chief of the Snake Indians, at Fort Klamath, in November last, is an auspicious event if he is sincere. It was but the natural result of the activity of the troops last summer, and if it proves to be real, I shall consider it a source of gratitude to the military and to the whole frontier. But it remains to be tested. Moreover, there are many bands of hostiles, outcasts, and runaways in Southeastern Oregon not under the control of Po-li-ni. J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, proposes to meet those Indians near Fort Klamath next summer, with a view to treat with them. We have in the guard-house here the wife and child of Po-li-ni, captured in November, on the return of the escort under Lieutenant Halloran, First Washington Territory Infantry, who accompanied Mr. Huntington from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation to Fort Klamath and back. These I hold subject to the orders of the superintendent of Indian affairs. It is highly desirable that Fort Klamath shall be added to my district, especially in view of the action of the Indian Department. I have already spoken of this in another communication dated the 23d instant, and recur to it here only in connection with the use of the troops at Fort Klamath. The citizens of Southern Oregon write that they wish an expedition to escort travelers from Jacksonville to the Owyhee. This I should be disposed to send. I respectfully submit the above plan for movements of troops next season, and ask the approval of the department commander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 6. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1865.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, a national salute will be fired at meridian the day after the reception of this order at each military

post furnished with artillery in this district, in honor of the restoration of the national flag to Fort Sumter.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 44. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 25, 1865.*

Company A (Pico's), Native California Cavalry, stationed at Camp Wright, Round Valley, will, with as little delay as practicable, take up the line of march for Drum Barracks, via Benicia, San Juan, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara. Pack animals will be used in transporting the supplies and company property as far as Benicia Barracks, where teams will be furnished for the balance of the march and the pack animals sent back to Camp Wright. All company property not absolutely necessary on the march will be turned over to the proper officer at Camp Wright.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
*Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City,
February 25, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward Special Orders, No. 11, from these headquarters. There is now a thriving settlement at Camp Connor (Soda Springs), who are sufficiently numerous to protect themselves, and deeming that the troops at that post were more needed for the protection of the Overland Mail Line, I have thought it best to withdraw them. I hope my action may meet the approval of the general commanding the department.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 10, 1865.

I do not approve of General Connor's action in this case; but as he is no longer under my orders, I forbear saying anything about it. He wanted the troops, and took this way to secure them.

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 11. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, February 21, 1865.*

The presence of troops being no longer necessary at Camp Connor, Idaho Ter., Capt. J. W. Stillman, Company C, Third Battalion California Infantry, now commanding that post, will, as soon as the roads

are passable and before his present supplies are exhausted, with his company and all the public property at the post, take up the line of march to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1865.
(Received 12 p. m. 27th.)

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

Relieve Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord from the command of the District of Oregon and assign some other officer to that command. Direct Brigadier-General Alvord to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army in this city in person.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the battalion of cavalry raised by General Wright's request of December 19, 1862, was for general service; no special service was alluded to. Their claim to be mustered out now cannot be recognized.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Adjutant-General.)

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of letters from Captains Mellen and Doughty, Second Cavalry, commanding, respectively, Fort Crook and Camp Bidwell. The deep snow on the mountains between Camp Bidwell and Smoke Creek, Honey Lake Valley, as well as between Fort Crook and the point on the old Lassen trail, near the south end of Goose Lake, temporarily obstructs the movement of the troops in those directions. The distance from Fort Crook to the point above referred to is about ninety miles. Good road for pack trains, but at present impracticable for wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, February 27, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am in receipt of the following telegram:

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

The following order is sent for your information:

"GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"No. 23. } Washington, D. C., February 17, 1865.

"The Territory of Utah and that part of Nebraska west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude are added to the Department of Missouri.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Send your reports and communications to these headquarters. What troops are in your district?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding, Saint Louis.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 47. } Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 27, 1865.

I. Capt. F. O. McCown's company (E), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Vancouver, and Capt. A. J. Borland's company (G), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Dalles, will repair to Fort Walla Walla en route to Fort Colville. Company E will be ready to start on Monday morning, the 6th proximo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the assistant quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla supplying the land transportation.

II. The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla will direct Companies E and G, First Oregon Infantry, to proceed to Fort Colville at the earliest possible moment when in his judgment the roads are in condition to justify the movement. It is hoped they can start between the 15th and 23d of March.

III. On the arrival of these companies at Fort Colville, Company C, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service, taking a steamer at the highest practicable point on the Columbia. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

IV. Capt. W. S. Powell's company (D), First Oregon Infantry, will proceed from Fort Dalles to Fort Walla Walla, where they will take post. Companies D and G should leave for Fort Walla Walla on the 7th of March, or as soon thereafter as a steamer starts. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

V. On the arrival of Company D, First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, Companies A and B, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the troops taking steamer at Wallula or Umatilla.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 100. } *Washington, February 28, 1865.*

* * * * *

46. The telegraphic order of February 26, 1865, from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the Pacific to relieve Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Volunteers, from the command of the District of Oregon, and assign some other officer to that command, Brigadier-General Alvord to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington City, D. C., is hereby confirmed.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 46. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1865.*

* * * * *

4. On the arrival at San Juan of Company A, Native Cavalry, it will be joined by Company B, same battalion, and the two proceed together to Drum Barracks by the route indicated in Special Orders, No. 44, the senior officer present for duty assuming command. To facilitate the movement Company B will be concentrated at San Juan, to which point the quartermaster's department will send the transportation for that company. No more company property than is absolutely necessary will be taken on the march; all in excess of this to be turned over to the post quartermaster.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, *Sacramento, Cal.:*

Camp Ruby and all troops in Nevada placed in your district.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP RUBY:

Your post has been attached to the District of California, headquarters Sacramento, Cal. Report to it instead of to Utah.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Salt Lake City:*

Major-General McDowell has received no orders detaching you from his command. Act, however, on the telegram from General Dodge and report to him as desired.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, *Fort Vancouver :*

Orders relieving you and directing you to report in person to the Secretary of War have just been received.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 1, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, Washington :*

Your telegram of the 27th [ultimo] in answer to telegram of Governor Low and myself of the 21st of February is received. You are under a misapprehension as to the corps concerned. It is not, as you telegraph, the battalion of cavalry raised under General Wright's request of December 19, 1862. It is the battalion of six companies of infantry raised under General Wright's request dated March 9, 1863, for, as he says, special service against Indians in Humboldt District. The papers submitted to me show that special promises were made to this battalion by General Wright and Governor Stanford, and while the men can be kept under the strict letter of their engagement for the full term, it will be hurtful to do so, as they believe, and from the statements officially made them are warranted in so doing, that they have fulfilled their contract of service. I might re-engage a large part of them if the corps were disbanded, which I again under this further statement beg respectfully to recommend.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 47. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1865.*

* * * * *

5. Company F (Grant's), Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will immediately take post at Point Blunt, Angel Island. There being no shelter-tents in the department, Captain Grant will be furnished with such tents as are now on hand to cover his men till he can erect temporary shelter for them agreeably to existing orders.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 48. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1865.*

* * * * *

3. In compliance with the following invitation from the committee of arrangements of citizens of San Francisco, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the several forts in this harbor at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, on the 4th instant:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *San Francisco, March 2, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In accordance with the inclosed published programme, I would respectfully invite you to co-operate with the citizens on the 4th instant by ordering a salute to be fired from the several forts and vessels in the harbor.

Very respectfully,

H. P. COON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The following is the programme inclosed in the mayor's note:

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the recent Union victories, on Inauguration Day (Saturday next), after careful consideration, have concluded that, owing to the shortness of the time (steamer's day intervening) and the great amount of labor and expense requisite for a suitable procession, the idea of having such a procession be abandoned, and that the day be observed in the following manner: That there be a salute of 100 guns by the battery of the California Guards at sunrise, the same at midday, and at sunset, and that during these salutes there be a general ringing of the fire-bells; that General McDowell be invited to order similar salutes from the forts and vessels in the harbor; that our citizens generally be requested to close their places of business and give the day to enthusiastic and patriotic rejoicings; that three platforms for public speaking be erected, one at the junction of Market and Montgomery streets, one in front of the Russ House, and one in front of Montgomery Block, and that bands of music be in attendance at these platforms at 1 o'clock and play patriotic airs for an hour before the speaking; that in the evening there be a general illumination of public and private buildings, and a display of fire-works as far as practicable by the citizens at their residences.

By order of the committee:

H. P. COON,
Chairman.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., March 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 17th of February I proceeded to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter., with the double purpose of inspecting that post and of obtaining information for the benefit of the major-general commanding of the causes and extent of Indian troubles of which the settlers along the Mojave River complain. The report of the inspection at Fort Mojave is transmitted by this opportunity to your headquarters. Upon the route I ascertained from conversation with settlers and travelers that Indians, in bands of a dozen to thirty, on foot and armed with fire-arms and bows and arrows, come down from the mountains on either side the road, steal stock, rob houses, lay forced tribute upon travelers, threaten lives, and in one instance have murdered two men living at the Caves, eighteen miles east of Camp Cady, and burned the house. These bands have been particularly eager to supply themselves with fire-arms and ammunition, and now very many improved rifles and shotguns and pistols are owned by them. On reaching Fort Mojave the officers of the garrison and citizens upon the river confirmed the statement above referred to. The whole extent of the road from the upper crossing of the Mojave River to Rock Springs, which are forty miles west of Fort Mojave, is infested by these thieving Indians, rendering travel insecure and jeopardizing lives of settlers. I found it the unanimous opinion that these thieving bands belonged to the Chimehuevas and Pi-Utes. The former range principally upon the Colorado River, seventy-five miles below Fort Mojave, and have constant communication and friendly relations with the numerous Utes of still farther north. While at Fort Mojave I directed that Lieut. De Witt Titus, Fourth California Infantry, with at least twenty-five men, proceed to Chimehueva Valley, inform the tribe that it would be held responsible for the outrages upon whites; that the murderers of the two men at the Caves must be surrendered, and that twenty of their principal men be arrested as security for the faithful performance of those conditions. Copy of orders above referred to is herewith inclosed.

Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, is encamped at Camp Cady en route to Fort Mojave, and I directed that scouts should be made whenever signs of Indians could be found. A party of twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Foster, of that company, was on the trail of a band that had stolen a horse from an emigrant the previous night. I have also directed Captain Bale's company (D), Native California Cavalry, to make its headquarters at Camp Cady, and to frequently patrol the road in either direction. Of this latter company thirty men are mounted, the balance on foot. It marched day before yesterday from this post. The action of the Chimehuevas is warlike, and appearances indicate the necessity of placing a larger force in the field at an early day to operate against them. A squadron of cavalry will be very serviceable. The settlers along the Mojave are nearly all sympathizers with the rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Drum Barracks, Cal., March 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that on 17th of February I left this post with means of transportation furnished by Wilmington depot quartermaster. On the 22d reached Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter. On the 23d inspected the post and its garrison, which consisted of Company I, (Atchison's), Fourth California Infantry. The discipline of the troops appeared well maintained; their knowledge of drill and of the manual was imperfect. The captain stated that many of his men were recruits. The arms, clothing, equipments, and accouterments were sufficiently supplied and in good order. There are 21,000 rounds of ball cartridges on hand. There are barracks and officers' quarters for two companies of infantry, a hospital, guard-house, store-houses, cellar for storing subsistence supplies, a bake-house, stables, and blacksmith shop, all built of logs and mud, with thatched roofs, wide verandas, and mud floors. The buildings are in good order, and in style and material the best adapted for the climate. The post and company fund has been properly attended to; the books and papers of the company and of the post have been neatly and properly kept. Captain Atchison was performing the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, having during the month relieved his lieutenant (Nason), whose three-years' term of service had expired, and who is mustered out of service. The original three-years' term of service of Captain Atchison had expired. He is retained and authorized to present himself for remuster. Three civilians were employed, as shown by the return of the post, herewith transmitted. I directed the discharge of these men, and that enlisted men be detailed to perform the services. The fire-wood used is cut upon the reservation, and costs \$5 per cord for cutting. I directed that expenditure be avoided by a detail of enlisted men as wood choppers. The condition of the quartermaster's property was good and the supply ample for present purposes. Three six-mule teams complete and five riding horses embrace the means of transportation. The post is supplied with subsistence until the 1st of June next for the present garrison, and it is all in good order and of good quality, excepting the pork, and that is in issuable condition. Captain

West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, is en route to relieve Atchison's company, and has double the numerical strength. It is therefore important that additional supplies of subsistence be forwarded without delay. River navigation is open. Fresh beef costs 30 cents per pound, and is bought in open market. I directed that proposals for furnishing fresh beef be invited by advertisement. Three different military reservations have been secured and surveyed, each one mile square. Plots have been heretofore transmitted to your headquarters. There were no sick in hospital and no prisoners. On the 24th of February at noon recrossed the Colorado at Hardy's Ferry, eight miles above the post, and reached Drum Barracks yesterday noon, five days' time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ. TER., February 22, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON,

Fourth California Infantry, Comdg. Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: There appears to be no doubt that bands of Chimehueva Indians are engaged in the massacres and robberies of whites along the Mojave River. The tribe should be held accountable for these outrages, and with that object you are hereby directed to place First Lieut. De Witt Titus, Fourth California Infantry, in charge of a suitable force from your command, with directions for him to proceed to the Chimehueva Valley and arrest twenty of their principal men, whom you will hold in confinement until the guilty parties are surrendered to the commanding officer at this post. The prisoners will be kept on short rations and subject to further orders, but for each of the guilty persons surrendered one of the twenty will be released. Make prompt reports to district headquarters of your action under these orders.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

*Colonel Fourth California Infantry,
Commanding District of Southern California.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 13. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1865.*

* * * * *

II. The limits of the District of California are so extended as to embrace all the posts and troops in the State of Nevada.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 49. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. The commanders of troops in the Territory of Idaho will in future report to and comply with orders from the headquarters of the District of Oregon.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., March 3, 1865.

Capt. E. BALE,

Native Cavalry California Volunteers:

(Through Capt. B. R. West, Fourth California Infantry.)

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding district directs that until further orders the headquarters of your company will be at Camp Cady. While encamped there you are charged with the duty of patrolling the road and keeping it clear of Indians from Lane's upper crossing of the Mojave to Soda Lake, and particularly to keep Indians away from the watering places. One team and wagon will be retained for service with your command and the balance returned to Wilmington immediately on your arrival at Cady. You will keep a camp guard of at least fifteen men, and the balance of the command will patrol the road constantly, as above directed. Subsistence for men and rations of grain for horses will be carried on saddle. You will make a field return on blanks herewith transmitted every ten days, as follows: To the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Washington; to headquarters Department of the Pacific, and to these headquarters. You will report promptly any movement of your command in pursuance of these orders, detailing full particulars in case of skirmish with Indians, and forward with copies of all orders issued to your command bearing upon the duty herewith required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LEE,

First Lieut. and Adj. Fourth Cal. Inftry., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 8. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1865.*

Pursuant to instructions of the 17th ultimo, from department headquarters, all recruiting for companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry is hereby forbidden, orders having arrived for its being consolidated and mustered out.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,

*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 51. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 2d instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service, his term of service having expired.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,

*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 3, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP CONNOR:

(Via Salt Lake City.)

All troops in Territory of Idaho belong to District of Oregon, headquarters Fort Vancouver. You will in future report to those headquarters.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Fort Vancouver:

The company of Oregon infantry raised at Jacksonville will remain at Camp Baker until weather permits it to go to Fort Klamath, when it will be ordered to latter station.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 54. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 6, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 3d instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, the company of Oregon infantry raised at Jacksonville will remain at Camp Baker, and will, when the communications permit, repair to Fort Klamath.

II. The officers and men belonging to companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry raised in California will be mustered out of service here, or in San Francisco, as they shall elect. This order is issued by authority of the 3d instant from department headquarters.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 15. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord will turn over the command of the District of Oregon to the senior officer on duty under him, and then proceed, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, to Washington City, and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The occasion is taken to commend the zeal, activity, and fidelity with which General Alvord has discharged the duties of his command.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 51. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will report in person to the chief quartermaster at these headquarters for assignment to duty in Nevada. He will turn over to the officer selected to relieve him all the public money and property in his possession.

* * * * *

6. Col. Allen L. Anderson, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into the service, will assume command of his regiment, headquarters at Fort Point. The regimental staff officers will repair to Fort Point without delay and report for duty.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, March 7, 1865.
Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: The District of Utah, under my command, having been transferred from the Pacific to the Missouri Department by order of the Secretary of War, I deem this an appropriate occasion to return to you the expression of my personal regard and thanks for the uniform kindness and approbation which I have received at your hands while connected with the Department of the Pacific. On the eve of my departure for the eastern part of my new district, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Dodge, I take the liberty of respectfully asking your views, if it be not deemed unadvisable to communicate them, relative to the future of the Third Infantry Battalion California Volunteers, to the end that I may co-operate with you in the premises. I should be pleased to learn, if not inconsistent with your views, whether it is proposed to increase the battalion by recruiting, and also the disposition, if any has been made, of the recommendation of Captain Johns for promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the battalion. So long connected as I have been with the Department of the Pacific and its welfare, I shall ever entertain the liveliest interest in its future, and hope to be able at all times to render all the assistance in my power, and, consistent with orders, to promote its well-being, security, and prosperity. Permit me again, general, to renew the expressions of my appreciation for your kindness in the past and the assurances of my high regard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.
Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that seven companies of infantry have been raised under your call and mustered into the service.

Two more are full and ready to be mustered in. I have appointed Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, major of the First Oregon Infantry. I respectfully request that they be discharged from the cavalry to enable them to accept the promotion tendered them. I made this request some time ago through General Alvord, and have heard nothing from it since. The tenth company for the infantry is about half full. As it is being raised in the mining districts, I fear it will be some time before it is filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 8, 1865.

His Excellency H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of March 2 and 4, relating to reports of Indian disturbances at Honey Lake, Cal., and on the route leading from Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., to Idaho Territory. Orders were given some time since to send a company to Honey Lake. I send you herewith a copy of a letter on the subject to Hon. J. Bidwell.* The movements of the force from Chico (General Bidwell informs me) is temporarily delayed on account of the snows in the Sierra. I have sent your letter of the 4th to General Wright, with instructions to take such necessary measures as the case may require to give protection in the quarter indicated. I will remark that last year a company of Nevada troops was posted in the vicinity of Honey Lake and subsequently removed on the application of the citizens. What progress is making in recruiting the Nevada volunteers? I will need them for the protection of the State, and trust you may meet with success in your efforts to raise them. I hope the Legislature may assist you by some such measures as have been adopted by California and Oregon.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL;
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865.*
Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the mustering out of the six companies of infantry raised for special service against the Indians.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 10, 1865.*
Governor F. F. Low,
Sacramento, Cal.:

I have received authority to muster out the Mountaineers, and shall do so. I have to-day called on you for an additional regiment of infantry.

* See February 7, p. 1129.

Orders have been received appointing Major Andrews to relieve General Mason. I have suspended execution of the order till I can make representations to the War Department. Cannot you join me in making them?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 17. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1865.*

I. Surg. Charles McCormick, Medical Department, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters agreeably to instructions from the War Department, is announced as medical director on the department staff. He will accordingly relieve Surg. P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Medical Department, in these duties.

II. The District of Arizona will include the Territory of Arizona, and so much of the State of California as lies in the watershed of the Colorado River.

By command of Major-General McDowell: R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 59. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 10, 1865.*

I. Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will proceed from Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., to Fort Dalles, Oreg., to leave when it is known that Companies D and G, First Oregon Infantry, have left Fort Dalles. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. On the arrival of Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, at Fort Dalles, Company F, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:
W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 18. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1865.*

I. The following measures will be taken to enforce General Orders, No. 308, from the War Department, of December 29, 1864: All vessels coming into the port of San Francisco from a foreign country will be boarded by an officer as soon as practicable after their arrival, and no passenger from a foreign country will be allowed to land without a proper passport.

II. Passengers coming mediately from New York by way of the isthmus routes, or from Oregon by way of Vancouver Island, will not be considered as coming from a foreign country. Masters of steamers plying on those routes will make a separate list of their way passengers, and give it to the inspecting officer as he comes on board.

III. Passengers going hence to Oregon by way of Vancouver Island will not be required to procure passports.

IV. A separate list will be made of passengers coming on board of steamers at Vancouver Island for Oregon, and will be given to the inspecting officer, who will come on board at Cape Disappointment.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 60. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 11, 1865.*

Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, will turn over the command at Fort Hoskins to the officer next in rank, and report in person at these headquarters.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 12, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. the Armies of the United States, Hdqrs. City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I was exceedingly gratified by the receipt of your letter of the 8th of January, cautioning me concerning the movements of Doctor Gwin and giving contingent instructions with reference to any hostile movements he may cause to be undertaken against the United States from the Mexican State of Sonora. I have taken the deepest interest in this Mexican question ever since England and Spain withdrew from the invasion of Mexico and it became evident the French were continuing it for other than the ostensible object for which it was set on foot. Since coming here I have received from Mr. Seward some notes from Paris, showing for what purpose, it was understood there, Doctor Gwin was sent to Mexico.

The war in the East has forced and is forcing numbers of persons inimical to us into my department, and the fortunate result of the last election and the little hope the disunionists have of a future here is making them turn their attention to Mexico as a place of refuge. I believe this is the case also with those from the Southwestern States and Texas, as I hear of persons coming over from Texas into Chihuahua and thence to Sonora. It was not long since the Democratic press of

this city stated that there were two persons here as agents of Doctor Gwin, and invited people desirous of going to Mexico to apply to them for information. I required each to state whether this was or not true. One in effect admitted it was, and the other (Mr. Ridge) denied it, and called on me in person to account for his presence in this country. He said he was an Englishman representing British capitalists, and being largely interested in Mexico was deeply concerned in whatever related to that country, and in this way came to know Doctor Gwin, both in Paris and in Mexico, and had freely conferred with him in both places. Mr. Ridge's object in coming to Mexico was to obtain a concession to light the city with gas and one to build a railroad to the Pacific. He showed me letters confirming his statements. He is a remarkably intelligent man, of fine presence, and he impressed me favorably as being straightforward and truthful. He said it was a question, when he was in Paris, how Maximilian was to support his court, government, and army, and at the same time repay Napoleon the expenses incurred by France in the invasion and conquest of the country. The latter decided the former must have the revenue from the customs, and he would look to be reimbursed from the resources of the northern States, which Doctor Gwin had represented as great. Napoleon asked the doctor if those resources could soon be rendered available. The latter answered that by drawing there Anglo-Saxon and Celtic emigration from every and any quarter a revenue of millions might be had in a short time. The doctor was asked to undertake the enterprise, which he consented to do, and was now carrying it on. I think if the French wanted only a superintending mining engineer or administrator of finances they would have sent a Frenchman, for their conceit of themselves as miners and administrative agents is great; and if they wanted a mere director of Anglo-American emigration and wanted an American they would have been apt to choose one from that section of the country known to have the greatest enterprise and largest population. It therefore seems to me that it is precisely because of Doctor Gwin's known connection with the rebels and secessionists, and especially with those from this State, that caused him to be chosen as being the person best suited to attract an emigration of our enemies and to plant upon our frontiers a people hostile to our institutions, our influence, and our progress. Such a supposition is in direct accordance with the principles announced by Napoleon in his letter to General Forey, in which he speaks of staying the progress and influence of the United States over the continent. The desire of putting a negative on the United States is no doubt combined with the intent to effect something positive for France by obtaining—as he did Savoy and Nice as his recompense for interfering in Italy—a province for himself from Mexico. I have looked upon the whole scheme of Doctor Gwin as hostile to us, and upon him as an enemy, and shall therefore do whatever I can that will tend to thwart it and him.

Before the receipt of your letter I had ordered that no one should embark for Mexico without a permit, and that this permit should only be given to loyal persons going on some legitimate business, and that no agent of Doctor Gwin's should be suffered to remain in this department. I have assigned an excellent officer (Brigadier-General Mason) to the command in Arizona, and have provided him with a sufficient force to watch the frontier. This country is alive to this whole question, and the people would respond instantly to any call upon them to meet an aggression upon our Mexican frontier. I am assembling a small reserve of two or three regiments at this place as a nucleus for a

force to provide for any contingency. I feel strong enough on land for all enemies, either domestic or foreign, but in view of possible, may I not say probable, hostilities to the south of us, I beg to call attention to the state of our fleet on this coast. I do not pretend to speak of my own knowledge or with any precision even from what has been told me, yet enough has been said to warrant my feeling that on the ocean we are by no means in a desirable condition. The only vessel in this port is a double-ender gun-boat and a small vessel as revenue cutter, with a monitor for harbor defense. From the statement of naval officers, who speak as if they knew, the whole fleet on the coast is quite inferior to that of those who may become their antagonists.

The desert south of Fort Yuma makes it desirable that in any operations we may have to undertake in Sonora we should have possession of the port of Guaymas, if not of Mazatlan. On account of the great saving in cost of transportation I have just sent supplies for Southern Arizona to Guaymas to be sent up through Northern Sonora, provided the Juarez Governor of Sonora, Pesqueira, now in command, will give them safe conduct. I am in hopes the capture of Charleston and Wilmington may release sufficient naval force to enable the Department to re-enforce the fleet in these waters so that we may hold the Gulf of California. In all that I have done I have acted with every circumspection so as to give no pretext to foreign nations for making reclamations upon the Government. The measures taken have been announced as military precautions and affect only our own citizens. That amid the overwhelming cares incident to your present duty this distant field should have engaged your personal attention is very gratifying, and it is no less so that I should, before your letter was received, have, in the main, acted in accordance with the views you have done me the honor to express to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 12, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,

Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District of Nevada:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that certain citizens of Dun Glen, Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., have petitioned that a military force may be stationed in that vicinity for the protection of the settlers. The general commanding deems that the best protection can be afforded by a movable body of mounted troops when the season is more advanced and the grass is grown. No necessity exists for a permanent post.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 13, 1865.*

(Received 4.35 a. m. 17th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

One company of the four called for to complete organization of First Cavalry is already organized. When these companies were called for

Arizona formed part of the Department of New Mexico. Since that Territory has been transferred to the Pacific Department, please authorize their transfer to General McDowell for service in Arizona. The company already organized is needed for immediate service.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that the Peruvian steamer Colon be released from the restraints imposed on her for some time past by the military authorities at San Francisco.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 19. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1865.*

I. The limits of the District of Oregon are hereby extended so as to include the entire State of Oregon.

II. Camp Wright, Round Valley, is hereby detached from the District of Humboldt and annexed to that of California.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 14, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Comdg. Sub-Dist. of Nevada, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding desires that all officers commanding expeditions in your sub-district be cautioned to be circumspect in their dealing with Indians at all disposed to be friendly, and not to permit their indiscriminate slaughter.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON, *March 14, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

The following dispatch I have just received, which I regard reliable:

STAR CITY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, *March 14, 1865.*

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada:

Indian outbreak on the Honey Lake road. Three men killed; two more attacked, but escaped. Indians holding the route. Small parties dare not travel it. Last man killed at Wall Springs. Half-way station keepers on the road driven out have

come here (home), and Indians are threatening the towns on the Humboldt River, having committed depredations as far up as Saint Mary's. Our supply of provisions is endangered if this route be closed. No men, arms, or provisions here to send on expedition. We earnestly entreat you to have [them] sent to Smoke Creek immediately. Please reply.

I desire you to telegraph commanding officer at Fort Churchill to send out one company of Nevada volunteers to such points as I may designate to protect our people. Answer soon as possible, and send instructions by express.

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada.

[Indorsement.]

Governor BLASDEL:

All the troops in Nevada and at Owen's River have been formed into a sub-district, under Major McDermit, who is ordered to give all the protection they can afford to the people in the State.

I. McDOWELL.

VANCOUVER, *March 14, 1865—10 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Are my orders out? I hope so. I recommend that Colonel Maury relieve me.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 14, 1865.*

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

Order published on 7th instant directs you to turn over command to next in rank and proceed to Washington. As Steinberger is ordered mustered out, Maury is next in rank to you.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

The limits of District of Oregon extended so as to include whole of State. Order company of infantry raised near Jacksonville to take post at Fort Klamath, and otherwise provide for it after muster. So inform Colonel English.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 59. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 16, 1865.*

* * * * *

5. Three companies of the Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry will proceed by the next steamer, under the lieutenant-colonel, to Camp Drum, and immediately after arriving there two of them,

under the lieutenant-colonel, will take up the line of march for Fort Yuma and relieve the company of the Fourth Infantry now stationed there, which on being relieved will proceed to join the regimental headquarters at Camp Drum.

6. The third company of the Seventh Infantry will immediately after its arrival at Camp Drum take up its line of march for Fort Mojave and relieve the company of the Fourth Infantry stationed at that place, which on being relieved will proceed to and take post for the present at Camp Cady.

7. Whilst at Camp Drum, and whilst passing through his district, the companies of the Seventh will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the District of Southern California, who will take measures for supplying the necessary transportation and giving all orders necessary for the movement from Camp Drum.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Your telegram of yesterday was received at 5 p. m., and Captain Starr ordered to remain in Amador County until further orders. Telegram from Major McDermit received last evening, reporting Indian murders near Honey Lake; ordered to send a detachment of mounted troops, if they can be spared and the roads are passable. Captain Doughty, at Camp Bidwell, will cross the mountains as soon as the road is opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 16, 1865.

Capt. A. W. STARR,

Second California Cavalry, Commanding, &c., Ione City:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that your command will await further orders before moving. Subsistence will be forwarded.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1865.

F. F. Low,

Governor of California, San Francisco:

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 32. } *Sacramento, March 17, 1865.*

Company D (Knight's), Second California Cavalry, will relieve Company F (Starr's), same regiment, at the camp near Lone City, Cal., the latter company reporting for further orders to Camp Union.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Knight is under orders for Amador to relieve Starr. Dispatch from Starr says:

Writs all served; business finished. All quiet; no necessity for troops there. Hay very scarce.

Shall I send Knight?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 18, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

The general wishes a force kept in that section (Amador) for the present.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Knight, Second Cavalry, with his company, will march to-morrow for Amador County and relieve Captain Starr. The latter, with his company, will then march for Camp Union, and thence to Camp Bidwell, relieving Captain Doughty, the latter officer, with his company, then returning to Camp Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., March 19, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 12th instant tracks of Indians were discovered in this pass. A party with the guide (Merehildo) was sent out to carefully examine this cañon. It was found

that this was a reconnoitering party to see the post and the herds. That night I took all the available cavalry at the post, and as soon as it was fairly dark started for Dos Cabezas, about twenty miles distant, hoping to surprise a party of Indians there. Capt. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, volunteered to accompany the party. I traveled within about three miles of the Dos Cabezas, then dismounted, and crept on to the place where they usually encamp, but found nothing. There were no tracks. Had not been a track there for months. The whole way we followed the trail of the Indians who came into the pass. It went directly on in the direction of Fort Goodwin. As I had no pack animals for such a trip I returned. I send out the guide with a detachment of cavalry at reveille to make a thorough search through the cañon to see if any have come in during the night and got in ambush to capture our herds. I have fourteen armed men with the herd daily. The Indians cannot get anything from here without a fight. The fight can be had at any time, but not the stock.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 61. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1865.*

* * * * *

8. Col. Allen L. Anderson, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, is appointed inspector of artillery for the forts and batteries in the harbor of San Francisco, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will require such reports and returns as he may think proper.

9. The bearing of the troops inspected at the Presidio on Saturday was creditable to the commander of the post and the officers and men of the corps present. The review was one of unusual interest as preceding the removal to distant service of the Seventh Regiment California Volunteers, one of the finest bodies of men to be seen in this or any other department of the Army. The occasion is taken to inform the regiment that much of the service it will be called on to perform will be arduous, and very probably alike dangerous and glorious; but whatever it may be, the major-general commanding feels confident the men will do credit to themselves, to the State, and to the Army. The regiment will ever be watched by him with great interest, and has his best wishes for their welfare and success.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Letters from Major McDermit, commanding at Fort Churchill, March 16, represent Indian disturbances as assuming a threatening aspect on Walker River. He had ordered re-enforcements

from Camp Nye and Virginia City. Unless the Indians have surrendered, Major McDermit will proceed to-day to the scene of action in accordance with my instructions this moment sent him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FORT CHURCHILL, *March 20, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT:

Captain Wells has returned from Pyramid Lake, where he whipped those Indians badly. Captain Wallace returned last night from Walker Lake with the Indians who murdered Stewart and Rabe. Captain Kelly left camp on Owen's River on the 13th to chastise the Indians at Owen's Lake. I have to send cavalry at once to Humboldt to chastise the Indians there.

C. McDERMIT,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three communications of the 7th instant. The request in those relating to the officers from the Oregon infantry and the company in South Oregon had all been anticipated and the orders sent to General Alvord. I have directed copies to be sent you this mail. You will see that the company is to be sent to Fort Klamath, which has been transferred to the District of Oregon. I received with regret and surprise the order for General Alvord's relief from command. I had supposed he was particularly acceptable to the good people of his district as a most zealous and active commander and sound Union man. How or why he was removed I am entirely ignorant.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In consideration of the distinguished services rendered the country by the late Major-Generals McPherson and Reno, I have the honor to request that the two principal works for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco be named as follows: Alcatraz, Fort McPherson, and the works at Fort Point, Fort Reno.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 21, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: Referring to our conversation had a few days since in relation to the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers now in Utah, I have to say that from information received yesterday I learn that they are still at Fort Bridger, and will not move from there until spring opens at any rate. As all the balance of the regiment is within your department, cannot some action be taken by which these two companies may be sent back? I think you suggested that you would be willing to exchange and give General Connor two companies of Nevada cavalry, if no better arrangement could be made. It is really unjust to the officers and men that they should be detached and sent out of this department, away from the headquarters of the regiment, and beyond the control of the regimental officers. Please let me know if you think anything can be done to remedy the evil.

Very respectfully,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Capt. Hugh B. Fleming, Ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as assistant to provost-marshal-general, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for California and Nevada, in place of Brevet Major Andrews, hereby relieved. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 22, 1865.

Judge J. P. ALLYN,
U. S. District Judge, La Paz, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, addressed to the major-general commanding, and am instructed to say in reply that a very large force, and it is believed a sufficient one for the wants of the public service, is now under orders for Arizona. Quite a strong force will be posted in Southern Arizona, and one of the best officers of his grade in the service has been sent to command. The citizens of the Territory will receive full protection from all enemies either foreign or domestic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 23, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. IRVIN McDOWELL,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Governor Low, dated November 8, 1864, asking for the issue of arms and equipments for State troops, which is forwarded with your recommendation that the issue of arms, &c., asked for be authorized by the War Department, as required by the instructions of the Chief of Ordnance of March 22, 1864. The matter has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to communicate to you the following statements of the Chief of Ordnance, namely: "General Halleck's letter of the 9th of July, 1863, which authorized General Wright to order issues of arms and other ordnance stores to the militia of California, was superseded by your order of 18th of March, 1864, but not until the issues made to that State, in pursuance of said authority, amounted to a very considerable sum in value. The State of California is now in advance of its quota under the law of 8th of April, 1808, to the amount of \$208,575, which under existing laws, and supposing the quota to remain the same, is equal to the quota of that State for seventy-five years to come. The harness, halters, whips, legguards, nosebags, and saddles and bridles, herein mentioned, are essential to the use of the battery, and should be supplied. The other articles called for are not issued to batteries." The Secretary of War directs that the harness, saddles, &c., be issued as recommended by General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

COL. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Starr returned last evening with his company (F), Second Cavalry, from Amador County, having been relieved by Captain Knight and company of same regiment. A portion of the ordnance supplies for the Second Cavalry came up from Benicia Arsenal last night; the residue will be sent up by the boat to-night. Colonel Wainwright informs me that he sends everything embraced in the requisition excepting a portion of the saddles and the cartridges for Maynard carbines, which have not arrived from the East, but are expected by the next through steamer. As Captain Starr is under orders for Chico, Camp Bidwell, I have deemed it proper to direct him to retain his Sharps carbines and ammunition until they can be replaced by Maynards, as the arrival of the ammunition for the latter is uncertain, and it cannot be manufactured in this country. When the general was here last week I had a brief conversation with him in relation to the movement of troops over the northeastern portion of this State during the coming spring and summer, with a view of affording protection, not only to the settlements in that quarter, but to the great thoroughfares leading from Chico and Red Bluff to the headwaters of the Owyhee River. The distance from Red Bluff to the Owyhee mines is about 300 miles via Fort Crook, and with little labor the road will be practicable for the passage of loaded wagons over the whole distance. The greater portion of the travel will be by the Fort Crook

route, but many will take the route from Chico by Susanville and Surprise Valley, and in any event troops must be sent to the country beyond Honey Lake to protect the settlements, as the Indians have been committing depredations there during the whole winter, and will continue to do so until properly chastised. Half of Captain Mellen's company, Second Cavalry, at Fort Crook, can be spared from that post during the summer for field operations, and in addition, if two full companies of cavalry are employed in the service above referred to, it is believed that ample protection can be given to all. Under these circumstances the propriety of retaining Captain Doughty with his company at Camp Bidwell, with a view of the summer movements, is submitted to the consideration of the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: To-day I received by the hands of Mr. J. Comstock, of Red Bluff, the inclosed petition from citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and Melville, asking for protection on the route to the Owyhee mines and the establishment of a post near Goose Lake.* I informed Mr. Comstock that the subject had already been considered, and that protection would be given on the great thoroughfares from both Red Bluff and Chico to the mines, and that a post would be established near the south end of Goose Lake. This accords, I believe, with the designs of the general, as I understood him in a conversation on this subject when he visited this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 25, 1865.

J. COMSTOCK, Esq.,
Red Bluff:

SIR: I have received and examined the petition of the citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and Melville, Cal., asking that a military post be established near Goose Lake, and that protection be afforded on the new route to the Owyhee mines. A plan for the general protection of the settlements in the northeastern portion of this State, embracing the great thoroughfare from Red Bluff and Chico to the Owyhee mines, has already been perfected, and in addition to the movable columns of mounted troops it is designed to establish a post at Goose Lake. I do not suppose that the roads will be in a condition for the passage of wagons before the 1st of May.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Omitted.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

Capt. J. M. ROPES,
Second California Cavalry, Camp Union:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that the design in ordering you to Camp Babbitt was to cover the real movement in view, which is to capture the man Rudd and his whole party and bring them to this place. The inclosed copies will give you an insight into the whole affair. You will hold out the idea that you are going to that post for the purpose of operating against Indians in Owen's River Valley. When in Mariposa County, say at Hornitos, you can halt to recruit your horses, get forage, &c. At this point you are only a few miles from your destination, and with the aid of the deputy provost-marshal, whom Captain Robinson has instructed in this matter, you can work secretly for the capture of these parties, particularly Rudd and R. S. P. The seizures should be made suddenly, at the same time getting possession of all their papers, which may lead to future developments. Take with you concealed a dozen pairs of handcuffs. If the success of the enterprise is possible, everything will depend upon your skillful management of the details.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: A dispatch of which the following is a copy has just been received:

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865—6.45 p. m.

F. F. Low,
Governor of California:

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1865—9 a. m.

General B. ALVORD, *Fort Vancouver:*

Turn over command of district to next officer in rank, and repair to Washington City, and report in person to Adjutant-General.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VANCOUVER, March 24, 1865.
 (Received 3.40 p. m. 25th.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have turned over the command to-day.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 14. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Volunteers, hereby relinquishes command of the District of Oregon, pursuant to General Orders, No. 15, from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

II. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, will assume command of the district. General Alvord cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to thank the troops—officers and men—for their valuable services under his command, and to congratulate them that his successor is an officer calculated in every way to maintain the honor of the Government and to win the confidence of the troops.

III. Second Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, First Washington Territory Infantry, is relieved from the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general, and will turn over the files of his office to such officer as Colonel Maury shall designate.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 15. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 14, headquarters District of Oregon, dated Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Oregon. In performance of the duties incumbent upon the commander of this district if as successful as the general whom he succeeds he will feel amply repaid for the anxieties and labors of his position. First Lieut. F. B. White, adjutant First Oregon Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general.

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQES. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 67. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1865.*

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3. The headquarters and two companies of the Seventh Infantry California Volunteers will sail on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to Tubac, Ariz. Ter.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, March 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento City:

GENERAL: Having just returned from Susanville, I embrace the occasion to explain the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Honey

Lake and beyond. Two principal routes diverge from Susanville, one to Idaho through Surprise Valley, and the other to the Humboldt mines. Both are exposed to the ravages of Indians. On the latter the keeper of the Granite Creek Station, and on the former the expressman, have been murdered by Indians during the winter. Also a large amount of stock has been driven off and slaughtered. This intelligence is authentic, as I have it from many persons, who all concur, with several of whom I am acquainted and know to be reliable. The anxiety is great among all the people to have troops sent immediately. The work of breaking a road through the snow was more than I anticipated, but is now done. I began it something like seven weeks ago, and have prosecuted, through storms almost unprecedented, the task, till there is now a passable road for sleighs, not for wagons. There is now no route in the State where wagons can cross over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor will there be till at least the 1st of May, and I believe this route will be traveled or in a traveling condition earlier than any other. By a little effort I believe troops can be got over this road now. They would have to haul their baggage over the snow belt on sleds, and then take their wagons on sleds too, or purchase wagons on the other side, which can be done. I represented to the people the difficulties of conveying baggage in wagons. Several told me that they would furnish flour and take the same quantity in return when the roads became passable for wagons. I am of the opinion that there will be a large travel (beginning in April, which is at hand) to the Idaho mines the present season through this route. To protect the Humboldt and Surprise Valley roads will require troops at some point beyond, but not distant from Honey Lake or Willow Creek Valley, and another station or post between Surprise and the Owyhee River. I do not believe that troops stationed at or near Goose Lake will answer the purpose, being off the direct route. I desire to add that all of the officials of Lassen County, of which Susanville is the county seat, concur in these views and the necessity of immediate military protection. I will see that no tolls be charged troops or freight for the military service on this road, and will render any assistance in my power.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. BIDWELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 23d instant in relation to the proposed movement of troops to the Owyhee country having been submitted to the major-general commanding the department, I am instructed to say in reply that it is not designed to keep up the military camp near Chico (Camp Bidwell) beyond the period for commencing the movement referred to in your letter. The troops will operate in the direction indicated in one or two columns, as you may determine, and the force available for this purpose will be three of the companies at Camp Union, the one at Camp Bidwell, and, as you suggest, a part of that at Fort Crook.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant transmitting petition of citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and other places asking military protection on the routes leading from this State to the Owyhee mines, and the establishment of a post to guard the same. The commanding general desires you to inform the petitioners that he some time since determined to open the routes referred to, and has recently given instructions to that effect, and that the movement of troops in that direction will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: When do you intend to send the order for the disbanding and mustering out of the Battalion of Mountaineers? I would be glad if you would apprise me of the fact before the order goes, for I desire to give instructions to the mustering officer in regard to re-enlisting the privates of the battalion for the Ninth Infantry. Prior to Colonel Whipple's departure I informed him that if one or more companies could be re-enlisted for the Ninth I would commission such of the old officers to command them as he would recommend.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 22. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1865.*

Maj. Alfred Morton, Seventh Infantry California Volunteers, will take command of the provost guard in San Francisco. In addition to his other duties, he is assigned temporarily to duty as provost-marshal of the department, and as such will relieve Brigadier-General Mason from so much of his duties as do not devolve on Captain Fleming under the instructions from Washington.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

CHARLES W. RAND,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of California, San Francisco:

SIR: The military force which I sent to Amador County for the removal of certain persons from the Rancho Arroyo Seco, in pursuance

of your request to Major-General McDowell, dated January 26, 1865, still remains there. When the process in the hands of the U. S. marshal has been executed and you no longer desire the presence of a military force the troops will be withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1865

His Excellency F. F. Low,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that one company of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers will be sent to Humboldt District before the 5th proximo. The remaining companies will not be ready to go up before three weeks. I expect the company which goes up first will relieve two companies of the Mountaineer Battalion. I send up by to-day's mail a copy of the orders on the subject for your information. Captain Fleming relieves, temporarily, Brigadier-General Mason as mustering officer and of the provost-marshal's department. Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple? He has impressed me very favorably. I have thought a good deal about the subject of your letter of the 21st instant, about the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, in the Department of the West—I believe that is the name—and regret to say that I do not see how now the case can be disposed of as suggested. It would take a good while to get the Nevada cavalry over to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The companies of the Second could not start till relieved, and in the meantime they would have been carried away still farther in the campaign which is now about to open against the Indians who have been interrupting the overland route. It may, however, be possible some time hence. I will not lose sight of it.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 72. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1865.*

* * * * *

3. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duty on the department staff, to assume command of his regiment. He will establish his headquarters at Point San José.

4. Capt. Ebenezer C. Ledyard's company (A), First California Cavalry, is assigned to duty in the District of Arizona. Whilst at Camp Drum, and until it is joined by Brigadier-General Mason, it will continue under the command of Colonel Curtis, who will do whatever may be necessary to prepare it for service.

5. Company B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on or before the 5th proximo to Humboldt Bay, to relieve in part the

Mountaineer Battalion. On its arrival Colonel Whipple will station it so as to relieve, if possible, two of the companies of his battalion, who will be mustered out of service pursuant to the special authority received by the commanding general from the War Department. The remaining companies of the battalion will be mustered out as soon as their reliefs arrive.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post this day, where I learn that matters are generally quiet throughout the district, with the following exception: The Indian prisoners on a peninsula near this post are restless, and evince a determination to escape to the mountains, and it is almost impossible to prevent some from effecting their object. Seven have already managed to elude the guard in the night, though I am certain that great vigilance is exercised. I shall at once increase the guard and use all possible means to prevent more from escaping. This I expect to be able to do, as there will very soon be a large portion of the battalion concentrated here preparatory to its disbandment. It is to be feared, however, that when relieved by strange troops, and but a small force can be detailed to guard the prisoners, that many will escape, and that, too, with the best endeavors to prevent it. There is no calculating the expense and trouble these Indians will cause the Government and the people if they again get at large. The peace which now pervades the entire portion of the State would be disturbed, and another expensive and harassing Indian war inaugurated. Were these Indian prisoners removed to a place of safety, whence a return to their old haunts will be beyond a peradventure, the great danger of another Indian outbreak may be avoided. To have them placed on any of the reservations north of San Francisco I am fully satisfied would be worse than futile. They had better be set at liberty at once. My earnest recommendation is that they be taken without delay to some point in the harbor of San Francisco (say Angel Island), or to the extreme southern part of California. Although this will entail some expense upon the Government for transportation, I am fully satisfied that it will prove a vast saving in the end. I beg leave, colonel, to urge this matter upon the attention of the major-general commanding, respectfully, but in the strongest manner possible. The immediate removal of these Indian prisoners is the great necessity of this military district, looking to the continuance of the peace at present existing. If at all practicable and consonant with the views of the department commander, I would advise that the same steamer which brings the troops up to supersede those about going out of service should take the Indian prisoners away.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Sacramento, April 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday. I have to-day written Captain Fleming asking that the mustering officer he may send may be instructed to re-enlist and muster in such men of the battalion as may desire to do so, and form them into companies to be known as Companies A and B, Ninth Infantry California Volunteers. I also informed him that I would appoint such officers of the old organization to command the new companies as the mustering officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple might recommend. In reply to your inquiry, "Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple?" I would say that he applied to me for the colonelcy of the Ninth Infantry. Not desiring to embarrass myself by a definite promise of a colonelcy before a regiment is recruited, at the same time wishing to do Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple full justice, I made him the proposition contained in my letter of 18th of March, a copy of which I inclose.* This proposition he declined. It seems to me that my proposition is liberal, and that his demand under the circumstances is unreasonable. If an officer can gain promotion by getting his original organization disbanded before their legal term of service expires, might we not expect to receive similar applications from others? I am quite willing to renew the proposition, but further than that I cannot go at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 80. } Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 1, 1865.

I. Capt. Ephraim Palmer's company (B), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, will repair without delay to Fort Dalles. Hospital Steward Edward Colmache will repair to Fort Dalles and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. Capt. A. W. Waters' company (F), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, April 4, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Starr is under orders to move with his company (F), Second Cavalry, to Camp Bidwell, preparatory to the expedition to Honey Lake, Surprise Valley, &c., on the line of travel to the Owyhee

* Omitted.

mines. Sixty days' subsistence for Starr's company will be sent up by water. It is not probable that the troops can cross the mountains with supplies before the 1st of May. Captain Knight with his company (D), Second Cavalry, is still in Amador County, and Captain Ropes with his company (G), Second Cavalry, is on special service in Mariposa County, and Captain McLean with his company (H), Second Cavalry, is on provost-guard duty in this city. This latter company as well as the three remaining at Camp Union are without horses. The companies have received their arms, but as yet no ammunition for their carbines. As soon as the horses are received all the companies will be immediately prepared for such service as the general may desire to employ them on during the summer. I think that one full company, with half of Mellen's company at Fort Crook, will be ample for the protection of the route via Crook, Goose Lake, &c., to the mines, and that two companies will be sufficient to operate in the Honey Lake Valley and protect the line of travel beyond to the Owyhee mines. So soon as the general shall have determined upon the number of troops to be sent north and the lines over which they are to move the supplies should be thrown forward, either to Fort Crook or Chico, without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUN GLEN, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEV. TER., *April 4, 1865.*

Maj. C. McDERMIT,

Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

Yours of the 28th ultimo came to hand by due course of mail. As the lieutenant will doubtless have informed you, the troops you sent arrived here in good condition, and this morning started in search of a band of hostile Indians, who three days ago stole a large number of stock, fired upon several men, wounding one man, and burned their house, at a point about twenty-eight miles from this place, in Grass Valley. The Indians still continue to do a great deal of damage at various points in this county, by driving off stock, threatening the lives of the owners, and otherwise acting defiantly and insolently. The inhabitants are beginning to manifest a strong disposition to shoot down the Indians indiscriminately wherever they find them. I have done what I could to discourage the adoption of this policy at present, for under the circumstances it is obvious that it would do more harm than good, and I hope that this course will not be taken—at least until all other remedies fail. The citizens here desire me to express to you their thanks for having sent troops to their aid. The appearance and bearing of the soldiers are the subject of general commendation here.

Yours, truly,

JAS. A. BANKS.

DUN GLEN, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, *April 4, 1865.*

Maj. C. McDERMIT,

Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

Since writing the accompanying letter Mr. M. W. Haviland, of Paradise Valley, has come in from that place, having been sent down by the citizens in order to obtain aid to secure protection from the Indians

in that section of the country. With this you will find a statement by Mr. Haviland, who is a gentleman on whom implicit reliance can be placed. There can be no doubt that the settlers in that locality are in very great danger, and unless speedily relieved and permanently protected from the depredations of the Indians by whom they are surrounded they will undoubtedly be under the necessity of abandoning that valley, which is one of the most extensive and fertile in this State, and it is settled by an industrious, enterprising, and worthy people, who, if protected, will soon make it the garden of Nevada. They are now assembled with their families in such positions as afford the best means of defense, and of course they can do but little in the way of putting in their crops, and unless assured that permanent protection will be afforded them they will undoubtedly leave the country. There has been a large amount of stock stolen from that valley. The Indians have warned the citizens to leave. In several instances they have broken open and robbed the houses of the settlers, and in various other modes exhibited a degree of insolence and hostility which shows that they are determined to drive out the whites. At present the valley affords an abundance of tolerable pasture for stock, and in a few weeks it will be excellent. An ample supply of hay can be obtained there at a cost not exceeding \$10 per ton, and probably for half that price. Measures have been taken to furnish to the citizens of Paradise Valley a portion of the arms you sent to Star City. These will afford valuable and much-appreciated aid in the present emergency. Present appearances indicate that the troops now here will be fully occupied in attending to the savages engaged in committing depredations along the Humboldt River and in the southeastern part of Grass Valley, which is the valley lying immediately east of the range of mountains in which Dun Glen is located; hence the sending of more troops to this county is a necessity, and we hope that if possible you will send them forward at an early day.

With many thanks to you for the aid already rendered, we are, on behalf of the citizens, yours, truly,

J. A. DUN.
JAS. A. BANKS.
ALLEN PEACOCK.

[Inclosure.]

DUN GLEN, NEV. TER., *April 4, 1865.*

I will state some facts in relation to the importance of a military post being established in Paradise Valley. The Indians in that place have for some time past been robbing houses of all the provisions and bed clothing, and have been making raids and stealing a large amount of stock. Citizens have pursued their stock, and have been driven back by the Indians. The Shoshones threaten to kill all the settlers in the valley. We are all in actual danger. The necessity of a permanent military post in that valley is very great; in fact, the valley will be entirely abandoned unless we get it. To say nothing of the risk of our lives, we can't live there while having our teams taken away and every hoof of stock. So we are unable to cultivate the valley, being a very large valley, and probably the most productive valley in the State. If we can be favored with protection we will soon supply Humboldt County with nearly every line of produce. There are several tribes of Indians that center about and near Paradise Valley, the valley being one of the finest grazing and hay-growing, also grain-growing valleys in the State. The troops can always be supplied at reasonable rates. The people are

now waiting to see if permanent aid can be had before sowing any grain or cultivating any land. I will furnish hay at the present time for \$5 per ton (coin) to the troops. If we have to abandon the valley it will be rather hard on us all, as some of us have expended nearly our all there. The growing of produce there will be of very great advantage to this country. The intelligence of the commanding officer at Fort Churchill will see the importance of a military post being established in Paradise Valley. We must have speedy relief, or the valley will be likely to be taken by Indians.

In behalf of the citizens of Paradise Valley:

M. W. HAVILAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch announcing fall of Richmond received. The whole population wild with excitement; rejoicing in every direction.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 5, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

General McDOWELL:

Have just received a dispatch from the Secretary of War confirming the report of the occupation of Richmond and Petersburg.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 23. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1865.*

The following has just been received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

A salute of 100 guns in honor of the capture of Richmond, Va., will be fired at meridian the day after reception of this order at each military post and arsenal in the United States. Department commanders will give orders accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the foregoing, salutes will be fired to-morrow at noon from every battery and fort in the harbor, at Benicia and Sacramento, and at all other forts or batteries in this department on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order. As the salute is fired, the entire command not otherwise on duty will be paraded under arms and give three times three cheers for their glorious brethren in arms in the East, who by their courage, endurance, and patriotism are now rapidly bringing this war to its proper conclusion.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., April 5, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that some two months ago two decrepit old Indians came into camp and said they had been sent by their chief to ask for peace. I let one of them go, who promised to return in fifteen days, but failed to do so. Some fifteen or twenty days afterward a sub-chief came in and said he had been sent by the chiefs of two tribes to solicit peace. I told him that if they were in earnest they must bring in their families and lay down their arms, to which he acceded. On 4th of March 112 of them came to the post under a flag of truce. They expressed a strong desire to make a treaty, but wished to return to the mountains to bring in the rest of their families, to which I consented, and gave them four days to return. As they did not return in the time specified, I started at night-fall on the 9th instant for their rancharia with fifty-three men, guided by a Mexican captive whom I had retained. We marched briskly nearly all night, and the following night arrived within five miles of their camp. I sent the guide and four scouts to reconnoiter, intending to attack them at break of day. They returned and reported the rancharia deserted. It turned out subsequently that a strolling Indian had crossed our trail and given the alarm. The melting snow and mud was so deep that it was impossible to follow them with any prospects of success, and on the following day I started for camp. Much to my surprise, on the 22d some 400 of them—men, women, and children—made their appearance with a white flag, as usual. I had a talk with the chiefs, who said they were satisfied they could not fight the white men, and all they wanted was some place to plant in peace. I had promised to feed and take care of them with a view to sending them to the reservation. But the order transferring Arizona to the Pacific Department arrived the day before they came in, and I was placed in the position of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery. With nothing to feed them, no transportation to send them to the reservation, and no orders to do so if I had, I made the best of it, and told them they could go until I heard from the great chief. They promised that if any depredations were committed by their people they would bring them to the post, and I could punish them as I pleased. In my opinion they could all be placed on a reservation within twelve months, and hunting them over this immense Territory with only six companies is simply an absurdity. We have had no grain at this post for over five months. Many of the animals have died, and the balance are so poor that they are unfit for active service in the mountains.

Trusting my course will meet the approval of the general commanding, I would respectfully ask for instructions in the premises.

JAMES GORMAN,
Major, First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
June 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Mason, commanding District of Arizona, for his information and report.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, August 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned, with the reports of Major Gorman and Captain Kennedy.

I am satisfied that these Indians are only temporizing and do not mean peace, as a large band of them has been reported by Colonel Lewis as on the warpath in the mountains east of his post.

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
April 6, 1865. (Received 1 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am informed that the French fleet, which has been operating against Mexico on the Pacific Coast, having met with rough weather and some of the vessels having been badly damaged, the admiral, with the steam frigate Victory, with the steam transport Rhine in tow, is making his way to this place to refit at our navy-yards. He is now at our port of Santa Barbara waiting for coal. And to-day the bark Emily Banning sailed hence with 300 tons of coal to supply his ships. I called on the collector to ask if this was in accordance with instructions. He replied he had no right, under his instructions, to stop the Emily B. I am told and believe that this accident to the French fleet has delayed their operations against Sonora, which they are expected to undertake when their vessels shall have been refitted and fixed here. The subject is one of deep interest to this entire coast and the cause of much feeling.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to Major-General Halleck.

E. M. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 6, 1865.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury:

The American bark Emily Banning sailed to-day for Santa Barbara with cargo of coal, said to be for the French ships of war put in there in a disabled condition, to enable them to come to this port for repairs. General McDowell called on me to know if this is according to orders. I informed him I had no instructions which would justify me in detaining the Emily Banning. She had cleared before I was informed of the facts. I can yet stop her. General McDowell has telegraphed War Department fully.

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 6, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Referring to a letter addressed to you at my request by Captain Elliot, dated November 22, 1864, on the subject of Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia River, you were informed that the fort would not be ready for its garrison before the 1st of May next. I find that it can now be turned over even before that day, and I have directed Captain Elliot to proceed to Columbia River by the first Oregon steamer after the 8th instant to secure the engineer property at Fort Stevens, and to turn over the work to the officer designated by the major-general commanding to receive it. In the letter above alluded to I directed to have it stated to you that the buildings now at Point Adams could be used for garrison purposes. At that time it was supposed we could commence the fortifications on Chinook Point; but in the absence of instructions from Washington in regard to the titles to the point the work has been delayed, consequently all the engineer property at Point Adams will have to be stored in one of the houses. The one occupied as the office will be sufficiently large to answer our purpose. It will then leave for the garrison a large barrack, a store-house, a large stable, and a smith shop. It is probable that Major Jordan will be the officer instructed to receive from Captain Elliot the property to be turned over. There are some tools and implements that will probably be of service to the garrison, until wanted by the engineer department elsewhere. If so, Captain Elliot will leave them in charge of the commanding officer. Captain Elliot has also been requested to indicate the best locations for temporary quarters which are to be erected by the quartermaster.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,

Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

UNIONVILLE, April 6, 1865.

Major McDERMIT,

Fort Churchill:

Indians are murdering men, women, and children from Granite Creek, Surprise Valley road, to the head of the Humboldt. Send all the troops you can spare immediately.

J. M. WOODWORTH.

STAR CITY, April 6, 1865—2 p. m.

Major McDERMIT,

Commanding Sub-District of Nevada:

Indians have burned Granite Creek Station, Honey Lake road, where Lucer was killed; burned house, hay, and all surroundings, and three men missing, supposed to have been burned, the body of one having been found in the ruins. The names of the missing are known as Thomas Rosse, R. B. Doom, and one other. Letter written to be forwarded by next mail, saying that there was danger of more trouble on the road, and asked for troops to be sent to Deep Hole Station, where plenty of forage can be found, and which is in the midst of troubles. Indians captured quite a lot of arms and ammunition at Granite Station—four rifles, muskets, and several six-shooters. Wolverton is after them (the Indians) toward Gravelly Ford. A body of Indians shot one man near

there, thirty-five miles southeast of Dun Glen. The Indians set fire to the house, and as the men escaped and made for their horses they had their clothes cut with bullets, and one man had six bullets go through his overshirt; not hurt. Fifty mounted men sent to Deep Creek Station; be there Monday, where they can get hay for 2 cents per pound, coin. If I cannot give word that soldiers are coming, volunteers will go from here and miscellaneous slaughtering will ensue.

E. F. DUNNE.

STAR CITY, April 6, 1865.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada:

Massacre in Paradise Valley. Six women and two men killed. Send cartridges, caliber .58, and revolvers, and 200 men. There are 1,000 Indians on the warpath.

E. F. DUNNE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, April 6, 1865.

I. Capt. R. C. Payne, Nevada Cavalry Volunteers, commanding Camp Nye, will arm and properly equip 100 men of Companies D and E, Nevada Cavalry, under command of Capt. A. B. Wells, who will be in readiness to leave Camp Nye Friday morning, the 7th instant, for this post, to proceed from here to Star City, Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., to protect the settlers and other parties passing through that section of the country from hostile Indians.

* * * * *

IV. Captain Wells will report to the commanding officer for instructions.

By order of Charles McDermit, major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding:

DANIEL VANDERHOOF,
First Lieutenant, Acting Post Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 6, 1865.

I. Company B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Phelan commanding, will proceed to-morrow morning en route for Fort Gaston, using expedition on the march, and report to Maj. Charles W. Long, First Battalion [Mountaineers], California Volunteers, commanding.

II. Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Captain Miller commanding, will without unnecessary delay proceed to and take post at Camp Iaqua, relieving First Lieutenant Middleton, Company A, in command of same. Captain Miller will receive and receipt for all Government property. Upon being relieved Lieutenant Middleton and detachment will join their company at Fort Humboldt.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
*First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
 No. 85. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 6, 1865.*

I. Maj. John M. Drake, First Oregon Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., and assume command at that post.

* * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,

First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 6, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I propose to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding, a brief résumé of affairs connected with my administration of the old District of Utah. I arrived at Salt Lake City with my command in November, 1862, and found the community almost exclusively members of the Mormon Church, bitter and unrelenting in their hostility to the Government. Persons residing in Utah and not members of the church were daily annoyed with petty persecutions calculated to force them to leave the Territory. The leaders of the church, jealous of the unlimited power they exercised over a bigoted and misguided people, employed every means in their power to prevent associations between their followers and loyal citizens. The so-termed sermons delivered in their tabernacles, boweries, and ward meetings were models of obscenity and treason. It appeared as though every effort was made by the advocates of polygamy to destroy all that native modesty characteristic of a woman, and to instill into the minds of the men the most bitter and unrelenting hatred toward our Government. The church leaders at every opportunity repeated the assertion that the war was a "Kilkenny cat" affair, so far as they were concerned; that they did not care which side whipped; in either event the war would continue until North and South were completely exhausted, and then they (the Mormons) would return to Jackson County, Mo., and control the destinies of the United States. They were able to obtain credit for this assertion among the people from this fact: The most of them are foreigners, gathered from the lower classes of Europe—men and women who know nothing about the American Government or its institutions. The officers and soldiers of my command were regarded as blacklegs and scoundrels, and were so designated by Brigham Young, the head of the church. The Indians were, I firmly believe, incited to acts of hostility against the mails and immigrants, for the purpose of involving us in a war, and, as we were but few in numbers, thus hoping to get rid of us. I determined to exercise the utmost caution toward the community, consistent with my duty, but at the same time was equally determined to maintain the authority of the Government at any and all hazards. During the fall of 1862 and winter and spring of 1863 my command was actively engaged against the Shoshone, Ute, and Goshute Indians; and at the battle of Bear River I captured large quantities of wheat, together with many articles which the Indians could not have obtained had they not been on friendly terms with the Mormons. I know that on one occasion, when a detachment of cavalry

in pursuit of Indians entered a town south of Salt Lake, the inhabitants had a portion of the same band in their houses, and told my officers that they had passed through a cañon in the mountains several days previous. On another occasion a party of fifty or more Ute Indians entered the town of Battle Creek and attacked six soldiers of my command, and continued the attack for several hours, during which time 150 able-bodied white men, claiming to be American citizens, quietly looked on the attack from their house tops, barns, sheds, and haystacks, without offering the slightest assistance. The bravery of the men and officer in charge finally compelled the Indians to retire, with a loss of several killed and wounded. I mention these instances to show the spirit animating the community. Nothing but fear and policy caused the leaders to remain quiet; but on every occasion they sneered at the authority of the Government and predicted to their followers its speedy downfall.

After whipping the Indians into subjection I turned my attention to a development of the mineral wealth of the Territory, with a view to encourage a different class of emigration, and thus eventually break up a system of religion and government at once infamous and abhorrent to every refined mind. In my efforts to develop the mineral wealth of the Territory I was well sustained by my officers and men, who, while they desired active service, cheerfully executed my orders, and with great energy prospected the country, and succeeded in discovering rich gold and silver bearing rock. It is now a settled fact that the mines of Utah are equal to any west of the Missouri River, and only await the advent of capital to develop them. About the same time that I commenced this system of prospecting I caused a daily newspaper to be instituted at my own expense, which has been and is now in successful operation, and doing much toward redeeming Utah from the "one-man power" of the Mormon Church. Last summer I sent an expedition from Salt Lake City for the purpose of opening a wagon-road communication between that place and the head of navigation of the Colorado River. The expedition was entirely successful, and now goods are shipped by that route. The power of the Mormon Church has been greatly exaggerated abroad. While I have every reason to know that the leaders of it are disloyal and traitors at heart, I have no fear of their taking any steps to produce difficulties between them and the troops. They content themselves with gasconade and such petty annoyances as they may be able to inflict upon the Government, in refusing to furnish from their abundance, supplies, &c. They daily violate the acts of Congress in the practice of polygamy, in the passage of laws violating the organic act and of others wholly opposed to the spirit of our institutions. The secret of the power of these leaders lies in this one word—isolation. So long as they were able to keep their people from association with the outside world they were safe. To this end they employed every means possible to force Federal officers (not Mormons) out of the Territory, and they succeeded well until the advent of the troops in 1862. The condition of affairs to-day is far different from that of three years ago. The presence of troops giving protection to those not belonging to the church; the establishment of a free press; the discovery of extensive mines, and the subjection of the Indians have already gathered quite a large population of loyal men, who form the nucleus around which gather all the elements opposed to this infamous evil of our age, clothed with the name of religion. Three years ago there were not 100 Gentiles, aside from the

troops, in the Territory. Now there must be not less than 1,500, with the number constantly increasing. A town (Stockton) has been established in the center of the Rush Valley mining district, thirty-eight miles from Salt Lake, by those not members of the church, which is rapidly gaining all the elements of permanency. It is a source of much pride to me that all these changes are in progress for the better, and to know that notwithstanding I had to encounter all the opposition of the Mormon Church, my policy has proved successful, and that but a few years will elapse before Utah will be redeemed from her infamy and degradation and contribute a loyal and healthy support to our common country, instead of being, as she now is, a foul and filthy ulcer upon the body politic. I do not apprehend any trouble with Indians in that Territory. They have been thoroughly whipped and taught the consequences of molesting the mail coaches and emigrant trains. The troops now serving in that Territory, consisting of California and Nevada regiments, are in fine condition, well disciplined veteran soldiers, an honor and credit to the service, and in charge of capable and experienced officers. Public property is carefully used and no extravagance permitted. The public funds are disbursed with the utmost economy consistent with the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Capt. Joseph McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri, for the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865.

This interesting and valuable report of General Connor, concerning affairs in Utah, is respectfully forwarded for the information of the Secretary of War. It throws great light upon the condition of the Mormon settlements and the objects of the rulers in Utah, which will prove very useful in the consideration of measures relating to the future status of that Territory.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, U. S. SUPREME COURT,
La Paz, April 7, 1865.
Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I wrote you some weeks since concerning the various distances from Prescott and this point to the other settled parts of this Territory. I then stated to you that I thought the road from here the best, all things considered, although I knew that at seasons of the year water

was very scarce. Since then an experiment has been tried and proven successful that changes the whole matter. Tanks have been constructed similar to those in Sonora, and recent rains have filled one of them. This makes only one single stretch without certain water of forty miles between here and Prescott. Other tanks are in process of construction, and the question of water may be considered as settled. It seems to me that the best mode of placing troops into Arizona is to transport them by water to the mouth of the river. It would certainly be more expeditious and cheaper, while it would land the men here in fine health and spirits, having avoided the terrible desert between Wilmington and the river. By using the road from La Paz to Tucson via Wickenburg and the Pimas, troops would march by the settled portions of Central Arizona, where industry is to-day completely paralyzed by the hostile Indians. They would pass by the doors of four-fifths of the inhabitants north of the Gila. If they march from Fort Yuma to the Pimas they pass two ranches, or rather one ranch, Agua Caliente and Mr. Allen's trading station, at Maricopa Wells, over 200 miles of desert, grassless, with dust from one to two feet deep in the valley of the Gila, where there is a torrid climate ten months of the year. All the way the mining camps and towns on the central route are guarding the flanks of a column moving along the Gila. The route from La Paz is on a table-land about 2,000 feet above the sea, covered with grass. It is the only route to-day the citizen is using in this Territory. Over it goes the mail. The Mojave road has been until very recently impassable from snow. Every mine north of the Gila that is to-day yielding anything is either on the Colorado River or this central route. The deep interest I feel in having the present military movements a success will, I trust, be excuse enough for troubling you with this.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. ALLYN,
U. S. Judge.

STAR CITY, *April 7, 1865.*

Major McDERMIT:

Express just in from Lieutenant Wolverton requesting us to forward the following report: "Yesterday a detachment attacked a small band of Shoshones, killing five." He sends twenty men to Paradise to-day; asks that there be more force sent immediately; confirms report of massacre in Paradise. Wolverton now on Humboldt River forty-five miles northeast of Star City. Thirty armed citizens have left for Paradise; fifteen more for Granite Creek, Honey Lake road. More men going to-night.

E. F. DUNNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 7, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have delayed writing as regards the necessity of additional cavalry and the proposed uses of the troops in this district, on account of succeeding unexpectedly to the command of the district. Some days after doing so were necessary to inform myself as to the dispositions made and proposed by the former commander, who, during his short

stay after turning over the command, was very kind in his efforts to impart all desired information. I will remark here that recruiting for the cavalry is progressing rather better in the last weeks than at first. For present purposes the troops of the district, supposing that the twelve companies of cavalry and the tenth of the Oregon infantry will be filled, and leaving out of view San Juan Island and the forts at the mouth of the Columbia, would be disposed of, if approved by the general commanding the department, as follows:

For Fort Colville, one company of cavalry and one of infantry. This is a cheap cavalry post, and the necessity for this arm of the service is increasing. There are no treaties or troubles now with the Indians in its vicinity, but on account of the constant increase of mineral discoveries around it, and consequent increase of travel and settlement, it is important that our present friendly relations should be maintained. To do this, sufficient force and watchfulness and care on the part of the military toward both whites and Indians are more necessary than heretofore. Indians, however well disposed, when not inconvenienced by the proximity or intrusion upon their grounds of our people, may be forced, by either or both through real or imaginary wrongs, to rise suddenly and commit such depredations as lead to extermination, and much greater cost pecuniarily than the maintenance of such a force in their midst as would deter them, as well as the lawless and evil-disposed of our own people, from aggression and wrong. These considerations are strengthened by the fact that this post is on one of the main traveled routes from ours to the Kootenai (British) mines. For Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., one company of cavalry is required as a police to prevent any infraction of our treaty stipulations with the Nez Percés, and lawlessness generally on their reserve. With reasonable attention and justice their friendship, so uninterrupted in the past, may be relied upon for the future. On account of fixed boundaries and privileges, with an appreciative officer in command at Fort Lapwai, they are not liable to be forced even into conflict with our citizens. For Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., two companies of infantry and three of cavalry. Its isolated position—500 miles from this place and about the same from Camp Douglas, in the midst of a population, a large proportion of which is not of doubtful proclivities or antecedents—of itself makes this force necessary. But this necessity, at least for some years, will be more urgent on account of the presence of thieving bands of Indians infesting all the routes leading into the extensive and rich mineral districts of which it is the center, and the protection of which within a large circuit must depend upon it. A depot in Jordan Creek Valley, twenty-five miles west of the Owyhee mines, supplied by wagons from Fort Boise for a small detachment of infantry and a company of cavalry, can protect the vicinity of these mines where there has been much trouble, as well as the route leading from Northern California and Southern Oregon, via Harney Lake and Steen's Valley, as far as those points. There should also be sufficient cavalry to patrol the mail or stage route, as well as the emigrant route leading through Camas Prairie from Salt Lake City. There is no necessity of Fort Boise being an expensive cavalry post. There is ample grass during summer in all directions, and so far as the wintering of the horses, the Government hay reserve is very productive, the grass from which can be harvested cheaply if properly managed, and undoubtedly such amounts of grain as might be absolutely necessary could, even this season, be purchased in its vicinity at reasonable rates. For Fort Klamath, one company of infantry and one of cavalry. The movements or operations of these

would connect to the eastward and north with those from Jordan Creek or Fort Boisé, thus giving, I think, thorough protection from Goose Lake to the Owyhee mines. For Camp Watson, one company of cavalry and a detachment of infantry from Fort Dalles during the summer to operate south as far as Harney Lake, as well as to protect The Dalles and Canyon City road. From these three points, Fort Boisé, Fort Klamath, and Camp Watson, the overland travel to the Boisé and Canyon City mines from California, Southern and Middle Oregon, will be well protected. In the entire country to be traversed by these parties it has never been my opinion that there is any large number of Indians, even if they were all collected; but they are in small parties and active and determined rogues, killing whenever necessary to accomplish their purpose. The nature of the country, its game and products, compel them to scatter in order to subsist, and in the meantime lay by something for winter when they collect in larger camps. For this purpose (laying up something for winter) our occupation of and travel through much of their country renders it valueless to them and makes greater necessity for activity in their thieving raids. For Forts Walla Walla and Dalles, one company of infantry and cavalry at each until the forts could be properly disposed of or sold. The troops at these posts are only useful in furnishing detachments to the Umatilla and Warm Springs Reservations and escorts to paymasters, &c. The necessity is constantly growing less. In a little while they could be abandoned and sold with benefit to the Government. For Fort Yamhill, the present garrison, Captain Scott's company, California volunteers. For Fort Steilacoom, two companies of infantry. The large number of Indians in its vicinity makes this force necessary to hold in check lawlessness generally, or to punish any aggression on the part of the Indians. The three remaining companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry would be collected here during the summer, preparatory to being discharged, and are not included in these dispositions, but would be left at their present posts, except as favorable opportunities were presented for bringing them in. The tenth company of Oregon infantry and the three remaining companies of cavalry (dismounted) would remain at this post.

These arrangements in full are of course contingent upon both regiments filling and those for the forts at the mouth of the Columbia remaining as at present contemplated. Taking into consideration the requirements of the service in the district, I earnestly recommend that both regiments be promptly filled. The tenth company of the infantry will fill some time this summer. The cavalry number about 500 enlisted men in nine fragments. Company C at Fort Klamath, Company G at Camp Watson, Company F at Fort Lapwai, Applegate's company (new) are all very near the minimum. These, except the new company, are at their proper stations (except a few recruits of F. now here), but I very much fear that none of the remaining companies will be organized in time to be of much service this summer. I shall, however, use those of the old companies here to the best advantage possible. From this place the country bordering the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, as far as navigation extends, is readily accessible. The cheapness of their support here, the fact that discipline and soldierly bearing are more easily established and better preserved in commands of several companies than one or two, points to this, in my judgment, as the proper place for concentrating all the troops not absolutely required for active operations. The movements of the troops now on hand will not be delayed for those in process of organization. They will be put in

motion as soon as practicable and divided as indicated. I have been thus particular, colonel, at the risk of being tedious, with the hope that I might present to the general the necessities and requirements of the district in such a manner as would enable him to understand the movements that may be directed for the summer. I will add that so far as possible, without sacrificing more important duties, the escorts for surveying parties will be furnished as indicated by General Alvord.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF MEXICO IN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, April 7, 1865.

General IRVIN McDOWELL,

Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific:

Two French men-of-war, *La Victoire* and *Le Rhin*, have arrived at Santa Barbara, after having suffered damages at sea, and are coming to this port, and one of them with the object of making repairs in the navy-yard at Mare Island. The newspapers of this city have announced the arrival of these vessels and the orders they have given for the necessary supplies of coal. These same journals make statements which I suppose on account of their truth and justice must have attracted your attention.

These vessels to which I have just referred have taken part in most of the attempts against the Mexican Republic. The Emperor Napoleon, making light of the conventions ratified by his representatives before the whole civilized world, has, without a preliminary declaration, waged against a friendly nation a war more cruel and barbarous than any motive could justify in order that such an abuse of power could be committed.

And this same Emperor has not been very consistent toward the United States. We know his refusal to give assistance to the American men-of-war arriving in French waters in pursuit of the pirates that have done so much harm to the commerce of this country. Undoubtedly the war against the insurrectionists would be already finished but for the undisguised protection with which the Emperor Napoleon III has favored them in every possible way. I do not apply to you, general, to ask you to imitate the Government of the Tuileries, since this is not my affair, and you will undoubtedly work in conformity to the instructions and orders that you have received from President Lincoln. My object is to beg you, in the name of Mexico, whose nationality is in danger, for the justice which is due her, not allowing in this harbor, where the Republic reckons on so much sympathy, the French war ships to provide themselves with articles with which they are going to continue the work of destruction which the soldiers of Napoleon have undertaken.

Chile, a small Republic compared to this, has given an example worthy of imitation. She declared mineral coal to be material of war and refused it in her ports to the Spanish vessels that asked it in order to make war upon Peru. I know that I am applying to a general who is enthusiastic for liberty and who detests tyranny. The tyranny exercised by a foreigner who calls himself Emperor designs to put itself in the place of the liberty established in a country that is advancing on

the way of progress. It is on this account, and based upon the right and justice that are assisting Mexico, that I hope you will be pleased to give timely orders in order that the coal asked for may not be taken on board, nor the navy-yard used to careen and repair vessels which may do so much harm to the Republic, the only institution which the Government of the United States recognizes in Mexico.

I offer to you, general, the assurances of my appreciation and my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 8, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco :

You will permit the usual courtesies to French vessels coming into our Pacific ports. The question of the use of our navy-yard for repairs will be decided when the application is made through the proper channels; that is, by the French minister to our Secretary of State.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 8, 1865.

SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
War Department, Washington :

The medical director reports that finding it impossible to live on their pay in legal tenders in this gold-currency country, the contract physicians cannot be re-engaged at existing rates, and that the department will be left almost entirely destitute of medical officers unless he is authorized to pay \$125 to \$150 per month in gold or its equivalent.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., April 8, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal. :

SIR: In view of the recent decisive victories in the East, I have the honor to request that the requisition made on you for a regiment of volunteer infantry (the Ninth) may be suspended until further orders.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, April 8, 1865.

Señor JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Mexican Consul, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 7th instant. On the 6th instant I telegraphed fully to the War Department concerning the subject to which your letter refers. On the same day the collector did the

same to the Treasury Department. To-day the Governor has telegraphed to the State Department. I regret that at present the authorities on this coast are not authorized to take any steps to comply with your request, and that the bark *Emily Banning* sailed on the 6th instant for Santa Barbara with coal for the French fleet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, March [April] 9, 1865.

M. W. HAVILAND, Esq.,
Paradise Valley, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo [instant], requesting me to send more troops to the Humboldt country for the protection of settlers. Captain Wells, with 103 men, well armed and equipped, is now en route for Paradise Valley, with instructions to make that point the headquarters of his command, and to send troops from there to such points as he may deem their services most required. I am pleased to learn that you can furnish hay for our animals at \$5 per ton, and I will instruct Captain Wells to contract with you for all he may require. Will you be kind enough to assist Captain Wells in selecting his camp? You can assure the settlers of Humboldt and Paradise Valley that I will do everything that is in my power to protect their lives and property. Captain Wells will have 150 men under his command, and I think will be able to whip all the Indians that may oppose him.

Yours, respectfully,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 10, 1865—2 p. m.*

General McDOWELL:

I have official dispatches giving particulars of the surrender of Lee and his army to General Grant. I go down to-day.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 10, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In 1863 an invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores from the Watervliet Arsenal, also from the New York Arsenal, arrived at Benicia, embracing 1,000 Springfield rifle muskets, 75 Sharps carbines, and 3 mountain howitzers, with equipments for the same. The invoices were all made to the commanding officer, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. Governor Nye claimed that all these arms and equipments were sent out specially for the Territory of Nevada, and were to be turned over at once to him; but in the absence of any instructions on the subject from the War [Department] I declined to issue further than I might

deem proper under the special authority given me by the Secretary of War. The subject having again been brought up in a communication recently received from Major McDermit, I called upon him for copies of all orders he had received in relation to those arms. The major in reply sends me a copy of Major-General McDowell's letter to His Excellency Governor Blasdel, also copy of a letter from Governor Nye to Major McDermit, dated on the 19th of September, 1865 (mistake in the year), giving a dispatch from the Secretary of War to the Governor. It appears that these arms were intended by the Secretary to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, but as they were invoiced in the usual manner, without any special orders as to their disposal, of course I was not at liberty to place them beyond my control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 10, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In accordance with the wishes of the general commanding the department, conveyed to me in your letter of the 20th ultimo, I dispatched Captain Ropes, Second Cavalry, with his company to Mariposa County for the purpose of arresting the man Rudd and others of that class whom he might find in that quarter. Captain Ropes returned to this place on the 8th instant, and his report is herewith inclosed.* I send Captain Ropes to San Francisco to-day with orders to deliver the prisoner Rudd to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, and then report at department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 10, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 72, dated headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 25, 1865, I this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Alvord, who has been relieved from duty in this department and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, feels,

from what he has heard, that there may have been representations made to the Department concerning him which would make it desirable he should have an expression of opinion from me, as his late commander, as to the course he has pursued while serving in the District of Oregon. I therefore beg to say that his course was characterized by great zeal in the discharge of his duties, in which he took the deepest interest, by staunch loyalty to the Government, and by the most active support of the Administration. The Governors of Oregon, of Idaho, and Washington have expressed themselves to me in the warmest manner concerning him, and have assured me he was most acceptable to the loyal population of his district. I am ignorant of what, if any, unfavorable representations have been made against him, but am sure none can have been truly made affecting in any way his patriotism, devotion to duty, or integrity.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 82. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. Company F, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now at the recruiting depot in this city, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco preparatory to sailing for Fort Humboldt. Such of the enlisted men of this company as may be necessary will be retained at the depot on recruiting service until the company leaves for Humboldt.

* * * * *

4. Company B, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next steamer to Cape Disappointment. This company will be stationed at one of the forts guarding the entrance to the Columbia River, all of which are hereby placed under the command of Maj. William H. Jordan, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 13, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith are papers received this morning from Major McDermit in relation to Indian disturbances in Paradise Valley.* The prompt measures taken by the major in throwing troops forward will, I think, settle our Indian affairs in that quarter very soon. I have said nothing about the establishment of permanent posts in

* See Banks to McDermit, April 4; citizens of Dun Glen to McDermit (with inclosure), April 4; Woodworth to McDermit, April 6; Dunne to McDermit (two communications), April 6; Special Orders, No. 4, April 6; Dunne to McDermit, April 7; McDermit to Haviland, March [April] 9; Waite to McDermit, April 13, pp. 1177, 1182, 1183, 1187, 1192, 1195.

any of the sections of country where these difficulties are occurring, as it will be time enough to consider the question when the Indians are punished and quiet restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 13, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: Your Special Orders, No. 4, current series, with copy of your letter to Mr. Haviland of 9th instant, and also other papers relative to Indian disturbances in Paradise Valley, &c., are received. I am desired by the brigadier-general commanding to express his approval of the prompt measures you have taken to punish those Indians and protect the settlers, and also to say that you are authorized to pass the boundaries of Nevada, should you find it necessary to do so, in the pursuit of hostile Indians. You will keep these headquarters advised of the latest information you may have of the movements of your troops and the condition of affairs, and should these disturbances be prolonged you will take the field yourself and punish these Indians so that the recollection of it will prevent any future outbreaks in that quarter.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, April 13, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Have you any later news from Paradise Valley? Do not avail yourself of your leave until quiet is restored.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQBS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 26. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1865.*

I. A camp will be established somewhere in the upper part of Surprise Valley or southern part of Goose Lake Valley, as nearly as may be in the vicinity of the roads from Chico, via Susanville and Surprise Valley, and from Red Bluff, via Fort Crook, to the Owyhee, Idaho, and of the emigrant roads from Humboldt River to the southern part of Oregon.

II. The camp will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass for the station of a company of cavalry and a temporary depot for forage and subsistence for an additional company, which will be sent to move over the country beyond.

III. Maj. Robert S. Williamson, Engineers, will repair immediately to Fort Crook, and thence, with Captain Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and a sufficient escort from the latter's company, will proceed with as little delay as practicable to select the site for the camp herein directed to be established. He will send his report through Brigadier-General Wright's headquarters.

IV. Brigadier-General Wright will, at the earliest moment the season will permit, order a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to take post at the point which may be selected as above and establish itself for the year, by erecting such temporary cabins for themselves and shelter for their horses as the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

V. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed.

VI. As soon as the roads will permit, Brigadier-General Wright will establish a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers in Honey Lake Valley, so as to protect the settlements and the road from Susanville to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed. It will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass, and will protect itself and horses by such temporary shelters as the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 15, 1865.

Col. E. MCGARRY,

Second California Cavalry, Commanding Camp Union:

COLONEL: The President of the United States and the Secretary of State were assassinated at the national capital last night. The whole nation will mourn for this great national calamity. Let the officers and soldiers of the army wear crape on their left arms and sword hilts as an outward sign of the deep grief they feel in their hearts. Your colors and guidons will also be draped in mourning.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,

Comdg. District of Utah, &c., Hdqrs. Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

GENERAL: I thank you for the friendly expression in your letter of March 7 and the assurances of your desire to co-operate with me in the discharge of your duties under your new commander. It was not intended by the Governor of California and myself to continue the Third California Volunteer Infantry in service beyond the three years of their engagement. I understand that the Governor has commissioned Captain Johns as lieutenant-colonel of the battalion.

Wishing you much success, I am, general, yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *April 16, 1865—2 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: We shall require more troops here, and cavalry immediately.

JAS. F. CURTIS,
Colonel of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., April 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: To-day I have had the honor of telegraphing you that we should require more troops here, and cavalry immediately. As to the necessity, I respectfully present the following reasons: In addition to the service required of cavalry against the bands of hostile Indians roving through the county of San Bernardino, depredating upon the Mojave road and within a few miles of the county seat, information of which has heretofore been communicated to the commanding general, it is probable that the death of the President will hasten the preparations of secessionists within these lower counties, who have been organized for months to oppose the Government of the United States by force. The Union people of San Bernardino are satisfied that an organization of secessionists is preparing for action of some kind, and they demand protection; consequently I to-day dispatched a force of 120 men, under command of Capt. P. Munday, Fourth California Infantry, to silence opposition and to protect Unionists. I believe this force too small to effect much, but it is all I can possibly spare. Twenty of the number above mentioned will be Native Cavalry mounted. Orders from your headquarters have directed that Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, when relieved at Fort Mojave, should take post at Camp Cady for the present. I have sent out from here thirty days' subsistence for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

No more troops will be sent, for the present at least, to the Southern District. The infantry companies at Camp Drum must be used. It is believed they will abundantly suffice for the case presented.

RED BLUFF, *April 17, 1865.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you, for the information of the major-general commanding this department, that the purser, or clerk, of the steamboat Victor, on which I was a passenger, informed me and others that when the sad news of the death of the President reached Colusa the district attorney of the county and the sheriff of the county proposed publicly to fire 100 guns in honor of the event, and one of

them offered to furnish the powder for the purpose. Also, that it was probable the attempt to fire the salute would have been attempted had not some Union men (of which it was stated there was a minority in the town) prevented it, by saying that if the attempt was made blood would be shed. One of the two mentioned county officers actually fired two pistols or guns. I quietly listened to the purser's statement, but kept quiet to prevent it from being known that I intended to report the circumstance to you. Though this is but a report, it is well known to many. In fact it is a common rumor, believed by many who think it true, and I believe if cautious measures be taken evidence can easily be collected to convict the county officers of treason. The clerk of the Victor, my informant, seems a strong Union and loyal man, and is named J. Q. A. Cunningham, and will doubtless furnish more accurate details, with the names of the parties, if called upon. His boat goes down to Sacramento, leaving this morning, and will go up again on Saturday next. He has no idea I intended to make this report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Engineers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 27. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1865.*

It has come to the knowledge of the major-general commanding that there have been found within the department persons so utterly infamous as to exult over the assassination of the President. Such persons become virtually accessories after the fact, and will at once be arrested by any officer or provost-marshal or member of the police having knowledge of the case. Any paper so offending or expressing any sympathy in any way whatever with the act will be at once seized and suppressed.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 85. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1865.*

* * * * *

4. The troops ordered to the city from Alcatraz and Presidio will take post till further orders at the Harrison Street depot. The commander of the whole, who will be a field officer from Presidio, will, together with the provost-marshal, Major Morton, confer with the chief of the city police, M. L. Burke, and take, under his direction, such measures as will preserve the peace of the city.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: In view of the excited condition of the public mind I hereby request that you will station a force of not less than 500 men

in the city, to remain at the service of the municipal authorities as long as you shall find their presence to be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. COON,
Mayor of San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

His Honor H. P. COON,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to inform you, in answer to your application of this date, that I have given orders for placing in the city four additional companies of infantry, to be quartered at the Harrison Street recruiting depot. These, together with those now in town, will act under the direction of the chief of police to preserve peace and quiet.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

M. L. BURKE, Esq.,
Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed by General McDowell to say that Colonel Drum will notify you of the arrival of the troops. The commander of the troops and Major Morton will be instructed to co-operate with you. The general has the matter of Booth's brother in hand, and will telegraph to the Department as soon as he sees a gentleman who has something to tell in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PRESIDIO:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you will hold your command in readiness for instant active service, so that, should it be called upon, it will come to this city without delay. No passes to officers or soldiers will be given to leave the post until the existing excitement has subsided.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officers Fort Point and Point San José.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: The commanding general directs that Companies F and G, Ninth U. S. Infantry, and A, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, will

be sent to this city on the steamer that will be sent to the island for that purpose. On landing, the troops will be marched to the recruiting depot on Harrison street, where they will be provided for. They will bring their blankets and overcoats, canteens and haversacks, with them.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

General JOHN S. MASON,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

In accordance with orders from Washington, the Arizona regiment will not be raised. The Fourth Infantry company at Fort Yuma will be retained in your district. All quiet here and in the East.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

What is the occasion for an increased force being sent to your district?

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DRUM BARRACKS, *April 17, 1865—9 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An organization of rebels exists in this and San Bernardino Counties. The Union people of the latter have demanded military protection. The Indian depredations in San Bernardino can be stopped only with cavalry.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel of Volunteers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, requesting that the fort on Alcatraz Island be named Fort McPherson, and fort at Fort Point, Fort Reno, is received. The Secretary of War has had the subject of naming these, as well as other forts, under his attention for some time past, and has not as yet informed me of his determination in relation thereto.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 18, 1865.

Col. CHARLES JAMES,
Collector, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Major-General McDowell respectfully requests the use of the Saginaw or other vessels in your department for the purpose of bringing troops from Angel and Alcatraz Islands to-morrow. If the request is granted, it is desirable that the troops should be landed by 9 a. m. They will return to their posts at the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 86. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1865.*

1. Company I, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will be sent on to-night's boat to this city. The company will remain in the city until the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Magistrate of our country, when it will proceed to and take post at Fort Point.

2. The troops at the various posts in this harbor, except the usual guards at the Presidio, Camp Reynolds, and Alcatraz, and Captains Stewart's and Mears' companies, at Fort Point and Point San José, will be sent to Washington Square, in this city, to arrive by 10 a. m. to-morrow. Colonel Wood, Major Bowman, Captain Stewart, and Brevet Major Andrews will remain in command of the posts at which they are respectively stationed. Col. Thomas F. Wright, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will command all the U. S. troops forming part of the funeral procession.

3. The provost guard and the troops at the recruiting depot will not join in the procession. All the officers and enlisted men belonging to these commands will be required to remain at their respective stations until the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies.

4. The half-hour guns required in paragraph 275 of the Regulations will be fired at Alcatraz; at all the other posts, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, as directed in orders from Washington. The firing will be done by the guard at the several stations.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received reliable information that the rebels of Colusa fired guns and cheered the assassination of the President. I have ordered (by telegraph) Captain Starr to march from Camp Bidwell to Colusa and arrest all such persons and send them under a strong guard to Camp Union. I have sent Lieutenant Tillinghast by land to Colusa to aid Captain Starr. Sacramento is perfectly quiet, and I

have no apprehension of any serious attempt to disturb this tranquility. If there should be, I am prepared to suppress it by the strong arm of power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Lient. A. TILLINGHAST,
Second California Cavalry, Sacramento:

SIR: It having come to the knowledge of the brigadier-general commanding that certain rebel sympathizers in Colusa have made public rejoicings over the assassination of the President, I am desired by him to inclose to you the accompanying order* to report at that place to Captain Starr, of your regiment, who has been ordered with his company there from Camp Bidwell. Herewith please find a package of instructions for him, in furtherance of which you will obtain on your arrival such information as may be necessary for the success of the expedition, the object of which is the arrest of all such parties.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding has received information that the rebel sympathizers in and about Colusa fired guns and cheered the assassination of President Lincoln. The object in your movement to Colusa is to arrest all such persons and send them under a strong guard to Camp Union. You will be governed by Department General Orders, No. 27, current series, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.* Lieutenant Tillinghast has been ordered to Colusa to aid you in this duty. You will act discreetly, but with promptness and decision.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF MEXICO IN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, April 18, 1865.

General IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. General of the Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

To the protest which I believed that it was my duty to address to you on the 7th of this month, you were pleased to reply the following day, the 8th, by a telegram from Sacramento, where you happened to be, to the effect that you had made a report to the War Department

* See General Orders, No. 27, April 17, p. 1198.

for its decision. It seems that this decision has not yet arrived, since you have not been so kind as to communicate it to me. At the same time and with the corresponding object that you had, the collector of the port and the Governor of California addressed themselves to the Treasury and State Departments.

The French men-of-war *La Victoire* and *Le Rhin*, which have had such a great share in desolating the ports of the neighboring Mexican Republic, and in carrying fire, robbery, death, and ruin to its principal cities, have entered this harbor, and in it they are receiving every kind of assistance. This is so much at variance with what in Europe has been done by France for the United States, that the arrival of these ships has suggested to the *Morning Call* the writing of the judicious article which I have the honor to inclose for you, in case you may not have read it.*

I hope, general, that you will be pleased to order some temporary measure that will prevent the enemies of my country from receiving assistance from this sister Republic, assistance with which they are going to continue their iniquitous work.

I offer to you the assurance of my appreciation and my distinguished consideration.

JOSE A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1865.*

(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL:

Please report to this Department when Brig. Gen. B. Alvord sailed from San Francisco for the East in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War some weeks since. Please state also the date when General Alvord was relieved from the command of the District of Oregon, and who relieved him under that order.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 20, 1865.

Señor JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Mexican Consul, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in relation to the French ships refitting in this harbor. I informed you on the 8th instant I had fully represented the whole subject to the War Department. I did so as soon as I learned of the ships being on their way to this port. The collector also informed the Treasury Department. The Government at Washington is, therefore, so far as depends on its officers here, fully acquainted with the facts.

I can act only on its instructions and in conformity with its policy, which I do not permit myself to question nor discuss. I will only say that the decision on the matter submitted will be made from Washington to the naval authorities at Mare Island and the collector, and not to me. The only instructions I have received is to extend to the French fleet the usual courtesies.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, U. S. SUPREME COURT,
La Paz., April 20, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a note from Colonel Drum, dated March 22, 1865, postmarked 5th of April, informing me that a large force is under orders for Arizona, and that our citizens will receive full protection from all enemies, foreign and domestic. Had this communication been placed in the post-office at the time it was written, it is possible I might have been able to do something to stay the exodus from the country (although the note is unfortunately indefinite as to the disposition of troops), but now I fear it is too late. Again, a California column is to move into an abandoned country—aye, a country actually abandoned while the head of that column was at Fort Yuma preparing to march up the only safe road in the Territory. General, a corporal's guard of blue coats here to-day would turn the tide; a regiment next summer will be too late. Troops at Fort Yuma are scarcely nearer the menaced portions of our Territory than they were at Camp Drum, and all the moral effect is lost because no one knows they are there, no one sees them, no one passes Yuma, except on a boat that isn't in U. S. employ. A corporal's guard here as the evidence of actual arrival would be known to the remotest confines of the Apacheria in less time than it takes this letter to reach you. It would be known to every white man north of the Gila in four days, and would rouse them to another effort.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. ALLYN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 21, 1865.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA, Mexican Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: The sad events of the last week must be my apology for not sooner acknowledging the receipt of the letters you were so kind as to send to me for General Mason's use in promoting a co-operation between the Mexican troops in Sonora and those of the United States in Arizona in their respective operations against their common enemy, the Apache Indians, who roam between the two countries.

Please accept my thanks, general, for your attention, and believe me, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 21, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegram just received from General Bidwell. Captain Wells is now operating against the Indians in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., and I have ordered him to move over the country mentioned by General Bidwell. Captain Starr is still on the west side of the Sacramento, executing my special orders

in making arrests, &c. A portion of Captain Doughty's company is at present absent from Camp Bidwell in pursuit of Indians on Deer Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHICO, April 21, 1865.

General GEORGE WRIGHT:

News by courier from Smoke Creek says Granite Creek Station burned, and every man killed; also that all the stations between Smoke Creek and Humboldt are abandoned. I write by mail.

J. BIDWELL.

CHICO, April 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, *Sacramento*:

GENERAL: The inclosed petition and letters I forward for your information, having been sent to me by a special courier. It seems imperative that a military force be sent without delay. The road over the mountains is traveled daily by horsemen. Cavalry therefore will have no difficulty, but loaded wagons cannot well surmount about seven miles of snow. That, however, can be passed with empty wagons in the morning when the snow is stiff, and the baggage can be got over on sleds. I see no other way. The travel to Idaho has gone over this route since April 3, and while the trains have thus far met no difficulty, yet it will not do to leave it unprotected. The scene of the present Indian troubles lies some fifty miles to the east of the Idaho route, but the Indians are roving, and will be sure to infest the traveled roads. I will do anything in my power to aid in crossing the mountains. Perhaps the men could precede the baggage train a few days. There is no road north of the Dutch Flat route open for teams at this time, except the Chico road, and none with as little snow. Captain Starr is at Colusa. Captain Doughty somewhat under the weather from boils. The petition you will observe is addressed to General McDowell, but I will take the liberty of transmitting it through you to him to avoid delay.

I remain, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. BIDWELL.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, April 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Captain Wells, of Nevada cavalry, now operating against hostile Indians in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., has been instructed to send a mounted company in the direction of Honey Lake at once, and the sixth paragraph of General Orders, No. 26, current series, from department headquarters, will be executed at the earliest practicable moment.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

The undersigned, citizens of Lassen County and of the State of California, to General McDowell, commanding the Pacific Department of War, greeting:

We would respectfully represent to General McDowell that within the past six months we have at several different times petitioned the depart-

ment for military defense against Indian depredations upon our lives, property, and interests; that within said space of time incalculable damage to property and to the progress and advancement of this section of country has been done by Indian outrage, whilst a number of our citizens have lost their lives. That insecurity to life and property and the entire estoppel of travel through our section from certain knowledge of danger to travel upon our roads is working material injury to our interests. That almost every week brings intelligence of murder and theft by the Indians upon the Humboldt River, and that from the frequency of these occurrences, the very considerable number of Indians known to be congregated on this road, as well as from their repeated declarations, we are convinced they do not design this road shall be traveled this year. But a few days past three citizens were murdered at Granite Creek, on the Susanville and Humboldt road, by name Andrew Creel, N. D. Simmonds, and Jack Curry, said point being ninety-two miles from Susanville, forty-three miles from Smoke Creek, and twelve miles from Deep Hole Station, upon said road. That all of the different stations upon the road have been vacated because of insecurity to property and life. That all travel for Boisé or Humboldt is being lost to us, taking the Oregon and Nevada routes. That two of our citizens, Capt. Frank Drake and John H. Neal, having their teams at Humboldt, will be forced at much delay of time and much additional expense to take their trains by the way of Virginia City. That large quantities of live stock have been driven away from Smoke Creek Station and in the immediate vicinity of this valley by the Indians, who, from being unpunished, are becoming more bold every day. We would further represent to you that Smoke Creek Station presents one of the most favorable points for location of soldiery. That it has a large barracks capable of accommodating 100 men, with most comfortable and convenient apartments; has large and sufficient stabling, an abundance of hay, grain, and grass; that it is a healthful location; is distant thirty miles from Susanville and fifty miles from Surprise Valley, on the direct road to Boisé River, and that Captain Pearce's saddle train passes through and by it. That is distant from Unionville, Humboldt mines, about ninety miles, and is on the direct road to Humboldt. We believe the selection of this point will accommodate all sections of surrounding country, the travel to Boisé mines and Humboldt mines, and the lives and property of this valley, Smoke Creek, Surprise Valley, and of the stations established upon the Humboldt road, will all be made secure. This station has been occupied by Captain Mellen and forces, Lieutenant Tillinghast, Lieutenants Firman and Jewett, and Captain Wells, all of whom have found it answering the purposes for which they were sent, namely, the best and most effectual defense of this section of country. Submitting to you, general, these facts, we have faith that you will immediately move for our relief. Believe us, delay is indeed working us grievous wrong and injury, and that we are wholly unsafe until we have that protection which our country awards her citizens when in danger, and which we feel assured you will not deny us when convinced of its urgency and necessity.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. WARD,
WIT DEHAVEN,
I. J. HARVEY,
[AND 70 OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SMOKE CREEK STATION,
Tuesday, April 18, 1865—3 a. m.

I. J. HARVEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I left home this morning at 9 o'clock and went to Deep Hole and have just returned, having ridden about seventy-five miles. I found Deep Hole Station abandoned, and a notice on the door as follows:

Gone to Humboldt. Look out for Indians. Granite Creek Station burned and every man killed.

J. C. PARTRIDGE.

I presume every station on the road from Buffalo is abandoned. To what extent the Indians have committed these depredations is impossible to tell. We want to find out as soon as possible. Susanville ought to send men out at once without any delay. Follow the Indians and exterminate them.

Yours, in haste,

WM. V. KINGSBURY.

PORTLAND, April 21, 1865—5.10 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The infantry regiment lacks thirty-four men. Two new companies of cavalry nearly full. Colonel Maury urges each to be filled. What shall be done?

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 92. } Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 21, 1865.

* * * * *

IV. Capt. E. Palmer, First Oregon Infantry, will proceed with his company on the 1st of May, proximo, from Fort Dalles en route to Fort Boise. Hospital Steward Colmache will accompany Captain Palmer's command, and on arrival will report to the commanding officer of Fort Boise for duty. The acting assistant surgeon at Fort Dalles will furnish the necessary supply of medical stores for the march. The acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Dalles will furnish subsistence. Transportation will be furnished from the Boise supply train for subsistence, ordnance stores, and field allowance of baggage.

V. Capt. A. J. Borland, First Oregon Infantry, will move with his company from Fort Walla Walla en route to Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., in time to join Captain Palmer's command at the foot of the Blue Mountains. The acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Walla Walla will furnish Captain Borland the necessary transportation and supplies, providing for field allowance of baggage.

* * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 22, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A brother of Booth left this city on the steamer of the 13th instant for New York by way of Nicaragua. His leaving here was sudden, and it is believed if he is arrested on his arrival and before he lands some information may be obtained.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, April 22, 1865.

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the acting assistant provost-marshal-general has issued orders, I understand, stopping recruiting for either old or new organizations. In view of this I desire to ask what will be the effect of this so far as the Fourth Infantry Regiment and the company for the First Cavalry are concerned? The three companies (new) for the Fourth Infantry are above the minimum; but with these companies added the regiment is still below the minimum, and if the letter of instructions is adhered to no additional field officers can be mustered in. The regiment needs the additional field officers and particularly the lieutenant-colonel, whom you intend assigning to an important command in the Humboldt Indian country. The company for the First Cavalry in process of recruiting in Santa Clara County has sixty or seventy men. What shall be done with them?

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 22, 1865.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA, Mexican Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to make my sincere acknowledgments for the kind expressions in your note of the 15th instant relative to the great calamity which has befallen the United States in the death of its President, and at the same time to ask your pardon for my seeming neglect in not doing so immediately, which I should have done but for the pre-occupation consequent on receipt of the sad news.

Please receive, my dear sir, for yourself and your countrymen, the kind assurances and regards of yours, most truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 89. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1865.*

* * * * *

5. Company A, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into service, will proceed on the steamer of the 25th instant

to Fort Humboldt and be assigned to some station by the district commander.

* * * * *

By command of Major General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 22, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL,
Chico:

GENERAL: I am desired by Brigadier-General Wright to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, with inclosures, and also to inform you that a company of cavalry has been ordered (from the command now acting in the Humboldt Valley) this day to march to the Smoke Creek country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *April 22, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT CHURCHILL:

Have one company from Captain Wells' command patrol toward Smoke Creek and report.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 22, 1865.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

I do not think the War Department will sanction the enlisting any more men at this time. It is more probable there will be a consolidation than an extension.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 22, 1865.

[Col. R. F. MAURY:]

COLONEL: Your letter of the 20th has just been received. I agree with you fully as to the necessity of troops and have telegraphed to Major-General McDowell on the subject. Inclosed you will please find a copy of his reply, which I have just received.* I think he is as much in the dark as to the future as any of us. I hope you will be able to so arrange it that an expedition can be fitted out at Eugene City to go into the Indian country, via Diamond Peak. The opening and defense of that route is of vast importance to the citizens of Willamette Valley and Bois .

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

* See next, *ante*.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 23, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received the letter of David Meeker, addressed to Major-General McDowell on the 18th instant. I have never attempted to correct statements made in the newspapers in regard to my official acts. I have neither time nor inclination to enter into such a controversy. The article which so much disturbed Mr. Meeker, and which prompted him to ask General McDowell to institute a proper inquiry into, was first published in the Sacramento Union. The facts in the case are these: After the news of the assassination of the President a deep gloom pervaded the whole city, and in the course of the day nearly every dwelling, with all the public offices and places of business, were draped in mourning. Frequent reports came of persons exulting over the deed, but there was nothing tangible, not the least attempt made at outward demonstration; yet, to guard against the possibility of there being any disturbance in the city, I had given special instructions both to the officer commanding at Camp Union, as well as to the officer commanding the provost guard in the city, to hold their men well in hand, and in readiness to act at a moment's warning should any emergency render it necessary. I soon learned that certain men had been arrested by the provost guard. I sent for the commander and ascertained that the arrests had been made by individual members of the guard, acting without any authority whatever. However, inasmuch as the arrests had been made, I held the persons in custody with a view of prosecution before the State courts, and at the investigation it was found to be impossible to obtain any testimony against them. They had been arrested on general principles, knowing their proclivities, and some irresponsible persons had made statements to soldiers on the streets and persuaded them to make the arrests. I instructed the commander of the guard not to permit his men to run at large over the city and make arrests; that such acts should only be done by an organized party acting under authority. I have invited the civil officers and other persons in this city and in the country round about to arrest and hand over to the military authorities all persons exulting over the death of the President, and informed them that a military force would be sent to make arrests if the civil authority was unable to do it. In conclusion, I would recommend to Mr. Meeker to attend to his own business, or if he must exercise a supervision over military affairs, to confine himself to his adopted city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 29. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 24, 1865.*

A camp will be established somewhere in Paradise Valley, on the roads from Fort Churchill and Reese River to the Owyhee country, Idaho Territory. The site will be selected with regard to wood, water, and grass, for the station of a company of infantry, and a temporary depot for forage and subsistence for a company of cavalry which will

be sent to move over the country beyond. The companies will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed. They will protect themselves and horses by such temporary shelters as the resources of the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, April 24, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Colonel DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have six men, arrested by Captain Starr at Colusa—a justice of the peace, deputy assessor, district attorney, &c. I shall send them down to-morrow with Captain Ropes and guard to Alcatraz.

Yours,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A valuable lot of land in the city of San Francisco, belonging to the Government and known as the "custom-house lot," has been for some years occupied by squatters who have no legal rights thereto, and the efforts of the Government to obtain possession of the same have thus far proved unsuccessful. It has been suggested by the special agent of this Department that this lot might be turned over to the military authorities for their occupancy and use for the time being as the most speedy way of obtaining possession on the part of the Government, and the Solicitor of the Treasury approves of this course. General McDowell has been consulted by the special agent, and states that if authorized to take possession he could make it available for military purposes and of advantage to the public service. I have therefore the honor to request that you will give the necessary instructions to the military authorities in that quarter to take possession of the property, full information concerning which will be furnished to them by the collector of customs at San Francisco.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1865.*

Referred to the Adjutant-General to direct by telegraph, in the name of the President, Major-General McDowell to take immediate possession of the land in question.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 25, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: While in command of Fort Hoskins, Oreg., being desirous of informing myself as fully as possible on such matters touching the Indians on the neighboring reservations as might claim my attention in a military capacity, I sent out letters making inquiry for renegade Indians. In reply to a letter addressed to the commanding officer of Fort Klamath, I received the following reply since my arrival at this post: "There are a great many (Indians) among the Klamaths that have been at Yambill some years ago, but who claim to be Klamaths." These are undoubtedly renegade Rogue River Indians, or if not Rogue River Indians proper, they are perhaps adventurers from Klamath who fought against the whites with the Rogue Rivers, and should now be held to the fate their complicity in that affair merits for them. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant. Mr. Odell, surveyor, is camped, I understand, about twelve miles from this place on the Walla Walla River. I sent an express to his camp with a letter containing an extract of that portion of your letter relating to his operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 26, 1865.*

[Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: The bearer of this, E. D. Wheeler, esq., has shown me a letter concerning anticipated troubles at Kern River. He will call upon you in relation to the matter. Mr. Wheeler I have known for many years, and any statements he may make you may consider entirely reliable.

In haste,

F. F. LOW.

[Inclosure.]

KERNVILLE, *April 21, 1865.*

BROTHER ED.: I write in great haste, for time is precious. Since the news of the surrender of Lee's army, the assassination of Lincoln and Seward, and the surrender of Johnston's army, &c., reached here the rebs have been perfectly wild with excitement and rage, and have organized a guerrilla band at Clear Creek, fifteen miles from here, and threaten to annihilate us all, and I don't know but they will do it, but we intend to fight them to the bitter end. We expect a raid into this place at any moment. We are preparing for an attack. They outnumber us considerably, and are better armed. We have, however, sent to Visalia for troops to assist us, but whether they will come or not of course we don't know. I think it is their design to clean us out and then make a break for Mexico. I will write you again in a few days "if I live." If I get killed, do the best you can with my business. All I have is in your hands, except some quartz lodes here and at Clear Creek and my traps.

Yours, in great haste,

M. M. WHEELER.

P. S.—Just as I finished the above your letter of the 13th was handed me. In regard to the trunk, Donnell has gone again to San Francisco and will return soon. He will call for it, and bring it as his baggage. I don't think the extra charges on it brought in that way will be over \$15. I need it if I remain here, which I now intend doing. If sent as freight it will be knocked to pieces.

MATT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 94. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 26, 1865.*

* * * * *

III. Capt. L. L. Williams, First Oregon Infantry, with his company (H) will proceed without delay by water to Fort Dalles en route to Camp Watson. The assistant quartermaster at Fort Vancouver will furnish transportation to Fort Dalles. At a suitable point fifty or sixty miles from The Dalles, on the Canyon City road, an officer and twenty enlisted men will be detached, with instructions to await the arrival of and escort D. P. Thompson's surveying party to the southern boundary of Oregon, and rejoin its company at Camp Watson on the completion of that duty. Fifty days' rations and the necessary transportation will be furnished for this detachment. Actg. Asst. Surg. J. W. Davies will accompany this detachment. The acting assistant surgeon at Fort Dalles will turn over the necessary medical supplies.

* * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 27, 1865.

WILLIAM L. BOOKER, Esq.,
Her British Majesty's Consul;
GEORGE GORDON, Esq.,
D. FRASER, Esq.,
H. C. FERGUSON, Esq.,
Committee, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly gratified by the receipt of the resolutions passed by the meeting of the British residents of this city at the British consulate on the 18th instant, expressing sympathy and condolence with the American people at the calamity which has befallen them in the assassination of their great and good President, and the attempted assassination of their Secretary of State. The sentiments of the British residents will meet with a warm response from every good man, and especially every good American, and I am sure the American Government will receive the resolutions as a renewed assurance of the good feeling which exists between the two kindred countries.

With my own sincere and respectful acknowledgment, I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The President of the United States directs that you take immediate possession for military use of a lot of land in the city of San Francisco, known as the "custom-house lot." For full particulars, apply to the collector of customs at San Francisco.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, April 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The petition which I have the honor to inclose herewith is signed by the officers and others of Siskiyou County, and was sent to me with the request that I would have Governor Low, Comptroller Oulton, and other State officials sign it, and then personally present it to you. But this is not necessary. You already comprehend the situation. Surprise Valley is in Siskiyou County. I indorse the petition, and believe a military post is required at that point not only in summer, but in winter, too. Post route No. 14903 will pass through that valley. I inclose a slip from the Morning Call, containing the said route advertised. Should the route via Fort Crook and Pitt River be traveled the coming summer, it will intersect the main route (Susanville to Boise) at or near Surprise Valley. Passenger trains have been running regularly via Susanville to Idaho since April 3. No Indian troubles have as yet occurred, but I am in constant apprehension. Stages are to be put on the route as soon as the snow is off, when the regular mail will begin. With a full company at Smoke Creek or a point a little farther west, to range on the road to Surprise Valley and on the Humboldt road as far east as Black Rock and the station prayed for in this petition at or near Surprise, present emergencies so far as I can see would be met. Beyond Surprise, however, there is a distance of 150 miles entirely unsettled. The Indians may not be hostile, or there may be few or none there. Time will show.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. BIDWELL.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commander Military Department Pacific Coast:

SIR: There is a large and fertile valley in the eastern portion of this (Siskiyou) county, in the northeastern part of the State, known as Surprise Valley, which during the last year has been rapidly settling up by emigration from other localities, and which is capable of sustaining a large population; and inasmuch as the recent difficulties between the Indians and white settlers, resulting in the effusion of some blood and considerable loss of stock and other property, has already deterred, and is now deterring, many who are desirous of emigrating thither with their families, for the purpose of suppressing these difficulties and preventing future depredations on the part of the Indians and the full protection of the settlers in their laudable efforts toward developing the resources of this section of country, the following request is most respectfully submitted, to wit: That one or more companies of the

military under your command may be dispatched forthwith to the above-mentioned Surprise Valley, and remain stationed there during the coming summer, or until the necessity therefor may cease to exist, for the granting of which the undersigned most earnestly pray.

L. M. FOULKE,
State Senator, Siskiyou County,
WM. GROW,
County Treasurer,
A. D. CROOKS,
Sheriff,
[AND 14 OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 12, 1861.

* * * * *
14903. From Susanville (in Lassen County) to Boise City (in Idaho Territory), 500 miles and back, twice a month. Bids for service once a week invited. Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.
* * * * *

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 28, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I return herewith the letter addressed by Governor Bladell to Major-General McDowell. The letter from Judge Dunne to the Governor has been returned as requested. In view of the condition of affairs in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., as set forth by Judge Dunne, I will recommend that a military post of one company of Nevada cavalry be established at the head of Paradise Valley, and maintained so long as it may be necessary for the protection of the settlers. The instructions given to Captain Wells to send a company in the direction of Smoke Creek were given because he had reported everything quiet in the region where he was operating, and as he had 150 men with him it was supposed that half of the number could be spared. Further instructions have now been given to Captain Wells to retain a sufficient force to give full and complete protection to the whole of Humboldt County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 28, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Comdg. Sub-District of Nevada Territory, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: I am desired by the general commanding to say that you will suspend action on the telegram from these headquarters of the 22d instant, ordering part of Captain Wells' command to patrol toward

Smoke Creek until further instructed, unless perfect quiet prevails throughout his own district and he can spare a portion of his force without jeopardizing the safety of Paradise Valley. The general has recommended the establishment of a military post at the head of that valley, as specially suggested by Judge Dunne. To this end Captain Wells will make a reconnaissance of the whole valley and select the most eligible site for a post to give protection to all the settlements in the northeasterly portion of the State, bearing in mind that wood, water, and grass are indispensable requisites. His report, accompanied with a journal of his marches as required by the regulations, will be forwarded through you to these headquarters. You will send forward across the mountains the transportation left at your post by Captain Smith, at the earliest practicable moment.

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 28, 1865.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking if "at any time you tried to influence me in making a call for troops to be raised in Oregon, and whether or not such call was made by representations by you that a large force was needed in the State or District of Oregon?" In reply I have to say that at my instance and request you joined me, as did the Governor of California for his State, in asking the Secretary of War to grant authority to raise certain forces in Oregon. Under the authority granted, I, on my own judgment and without previous solicitation or influence whatever from you, called on you for the troops that have been raised and are now in service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 32. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1865.*

Surg. Robert Murray, Medical Department, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby announced as medical purveyor on the department staff. He will relieve Surg. Peter G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. Army, in the discharge of these duties.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 95. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1865.*

3. The two Fourth Infantry companies at the Presidio of San Francisco will leave for Fort Humboldt on the steamer sailing from this port on the 1st proximo.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 30, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that on yesterday evening I returned from Lieutenant Kerns' camp on the Umatilla Indian Agency. The lieutenant has built three small cabins to shelter his men from the storms and sun. Owing to the large herd of miners and traders that is now passing through that reservation, and the light estimate that many of them place upon the Indians' title to their homes, difficulties between the whites and Indians are almost of daily occurrence. None have as yet assumed a serious turn, but in order to render the Indians there securely quiet, it is my opinion that at least one company should be camped there until the present throng of travelers has diminished, or found some other line of ingress and egress to the mining regions beyond. While troubles from the travelers are daily, each individual case requiring immediate attention, another and more important consideration is the disposition on the part of quite a number of the squatters around the borders of the reservation to create serious trouble with the Indians, desiring as a result the forcible expulsion of the Indians from the reserve, and the land now occupied by the Indians be declared open for settlement by the whites. As a timely preventative and wholesome check upon the cupidity of the whites, it seems to me advisable to have a company placed in temporary huts there; the expense would amount to but a trifle compared with the mischief it would most probably prevent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters.....	11	1	12	12		
District of California (Wright).....	138	3,028	4,061	5,108	234	7
District of Oregon (Maury).....	60	1,237	1,564	1,791	18	26
District of Humboldt (Whipple).....	16	261	350	465		1
District of Southern California (Curtis).....	24	477	561	629		1
District of Arizona (Mason).....	37	761	924	1,036		7
Total.....	286	5,765	7,472	9,041	252	42

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
 No. 96. *San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1865.*

* * * * * *

7. Lieut. Col. Robert Pollock, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will without delay relieve Maj. John C. Schmidt, same regiment, in command of the troops quartered at the recruiting depot in this city.

8. Maj. John C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the steamer of the 3d instant to Fort Humboldt and assume command of the District of Humboldt as soon as Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, Mountaineer Battalion, is mustered out of service.

* * * * *

10. Two companies of the Seventh Infantry California Volunteers, at the Presidio, will proceed on the next steamer to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to the District of Arizona. The companies will be designated by Col. Thomas F. Wright.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 1, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The roads having become passable over the mountains, I have directed Major McDermit to send immediately to Camp Union all the disposable wagons and mules at Fort Churchill, reserving sufficient only for indispensable post purposes, and to transport supplies to the company at Camp Independence, and also to the troops under Captain Wells, operating in Humboldt County. The wagons will doubtless require repairing, as they are old and have had hard service. In executing General Orders, No. 26, current series, does the general desire me to send two companies of the Second Cavalry from Camp Union, one to occupy the point to be selected by Major Williamson, and the other, with that point as a depot, to move over the country beyond? Or does he desire only one company sent from Camp Union, and the mounted portion of Captain Mellen's company thrown forward from Fort Crook? I think that the latter force would be ample, as it would give 100 mounted men, and 50 dismounted, for the depot and movements beyond, leaving 50 men at Fort Crook during the summer, 10 of them mounted, for escorts, expresses, &c. In this case, supplies for 100 men should be sent forward to Fort Crook at once. On the other hand, if the general desires that two companies be detached from Camp Union on this duty, supplies for 200 men must be forwarded to Fort Crook. I have ordered a general court-martial at Camp Bidwell for the trial of the murderer of Lieutenant Levergood. To make up the court I have to detail officers from Camp Union. The court will probably finish its business the present week, and I expect to get Captain Doughty and his company into Honey Lake Valley by the 10th or 12th. I would recommend that all the supplies for the troops at the depot to be selected by Major Williamson be transported by contract and delivered at Fort Crook; beyond that to be transported by Government means; and that the supplies for the company to be established in Honey Lake Valley be transported by contract, and delivered wherever the company may be posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 97. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1865.*

* * * * *
4. Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, recently mustered into service, will proceed on the next steamer to Drum Barracks and report for duty to the commanding officer of the District of Southern California.

* * * * *
By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS, *Wilmington:*

COLONEL: From representations that come to me from reliable persons in San Bernardino County, there seems to be well-founded apprehensions that the Union people of that county may suffer from rebel outrages both in life and property, and they appeal to me to do what I can to afford them military protection. I am entirely satisfied that they have reason for this request, and therefore I have to ask that you will station such a force in that vicinity as may seem to you to be proper and at the same time be effective for good. You no doubt are much better advised of the necessities of the case than I am, and, I doubt not, have already taken all the necessary steps.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

Order "rescinding regulations prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, horses, mules, and live-stock."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 3, 1865.

The Executive order of November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live-stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant relative to the movement of troops in the direction of the Owyhee country, and to say, in reply, that one of the two companies to be drawn from Camp Union will occupy the point to be selected by Major Williamson, and the other will operate in the country beyond, using the first-named point as a base of supply. The supplies for the troops operating in the

region above named will be sent under contract direct to the point selected by Major Williamson. The same rule will apply to supplying the troops in Honey Lake Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have reports from Maj. C. McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill, May 1, 1865. There is trouble between the white people and Indians near the Sink of the Carson, forty miles northeast of Fort Churchill. The major has gone there with twenty men to settle the difficulty, and as soon as he returns he will go to the Truckee and Pyramid Lake to settle difficulties of the same kind, and after that he will go to Walker River Reservation, where it appears that the friends of the two Indians who murdered Stewart and Rabe have murdered one of the friendly Indians who assisted Captain Wallace in arresting the murderers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a communication from Adjutant-General Evans, May 2, 1865, announcing appointments made by the Governor in the Second California Volunteer Cavalry.* Major McDermit informs me this morning that seven six-mule wagons leave Churchill to-day for Camp Union. The major leaves at same time for Carson Lake, to settle some difficulties between the white people and some Indians, and will be absent about six days. Can Captain Kelley be appointed to muster out McDermit and muster him in as lieutenant-colonel? I have at Camp Union six citizen prisoners. They will be sent down to-morrow, with affidavits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1865.
(Received 9.30 p. m. 7th.)

General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order of 28th ultimo to take possession for military use of the ground known as "custom-house lot" received and executed. Is there a special purpose for this lot, or am I authorized to apply it to such use as shall be for the best interests of the service?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

PORTLAND, OREG., May 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Neither regiment of Oregon volunteers is full. Infantry has nine companies mustered in this; forty-five enlisted in tenth company not mustered. Cavalry regiment has seven old companies, all incomplete, and 108 enlisted in two new companies not mustered in. Shall the men already enlisted be mustered, and what shall be done with them?

T. C. ENGLISH,
Major, Fifth Infantry, Superintendent of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865.

General P. E. CONNOR,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

A copy of your report of April 6, 1865, has been forwarded to the lieutenant-general commanding, and he desires me to express his appreciation of your efforts. It is not believed that an institution like Mormonism can exist permanently in force and close communication with the civilized world. Our efforts should therefore aim to make such communication safe by thorough protection of Gentiles against Mormons, whether as transient visitors or permanent settlers, and trust mainly to the ordinary laws which govern civilization for the gradual removal of what is believed to be in opposition to those laws and which can derive vitality only from persecution.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Breret Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 102. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1865.*

1. The battalion of Native California Cavalry is assigned to duty in the District of Arizona. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason will give such orders for their line of march as the interests of the service may in his judgment require. The two companies in the District of Southern California will be held in readiness by Col. James F. Curtis to march immediately on the order from General Mason. The two companies at Benicia and Monterey will on their arrival at Drum Barracks be supplied and held by Colonel Curtis, subject to the order of General Mason, to march at a day's notice.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, May 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: Judge C. C. Bush, judge of Shasta County, has written me representing the necessity of military aid to suppress Indian troubles in that county, and advising me of a memorial in circulation to be forwarded to headquarters. As I am on the point of leaving home to be absent over a week, I have written Judge Bush to transmit the petition direct to you or General Wright. The Indians who are the authors

of the troubles alluded to are, in my judgment, the same hostile tribe which have for years been the scourge of the eastern border of the Sacramento Valley from the vicinity of this place to Pitt River, a distance of eighty or ninety miles. They are generally known by the name of Mill Creek Indians. The number is small, but they are, from the peculiarity of the region they inhabit, capable of great mischief. From the nature of the country exposed to their ravages, the white settlements are sparse and isolated. My knowledge of these Indians leads me to believe that no such thing as treaty or pacification is possible, and the only effectual remedy will be their capture and removal to some reservation on the coast or some island, where their return would be impossible. But they must be first caught. The rocky and abrupt places they inhabit are such that the very paucity of their number is what renders it difficult to find them. They are never seen but as enemies, and never approach habitations but to steal and murder. They are peculiarly relentless in their hostility. The aged and young alike meet with the same fate at their hands. A temporary campaign could do but little good. I think a force of forty men with suitable guides would be sufficient, but they should enter upon the task with instructions to continue as long as necessary, and even till snow drives the Indians toward the valley if they cannot be captured before.

I remain, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. BIDWELL.

P. S.—The letter of Judge Bush is herewith inclosed.

J. B.

[Inclosure.]

SHASTA, *May 2, 1865.*

General JOHN BIDWELL,
Chico:

DEAR SIR: I was so busy on the committee last fall at the Union demonstration in this place, and you also were so occupied, that we did not meet, a circumstance I ever since regretted. Nevertheless, we are both aware that each was engaged in a glorious cause, which has since been triumphant to a greater extent than either of us could with reason expect. I now write you about a matter of serious importance to our citizens, and no doubt to citizens of your own county. You are well aware that numerous depredations have been committed by Indians ranging from near your place to Copper City, in our county. In view of these facts I have drawn up a petition to General Wright, based upon representations of the sufferers, and which I fully believe, to have a company of from thirty to forty men stationed as a scouting party at Black Rock, on Mill Creek, who, working in unison with the troops at Fort Crook, Fort Bidwell, and the new fort to be at Goose Lake, will be able to reach and punish these depredators. General, the citizens on the east side of the Sacramento River have suffered much, and we fear will have to abandon many fine farms unless something of this kind can be done. All our officers and business men will sign or have signed the same, and the citizens in the suffering districts will do so en masse. Now, I wish you to use your influence with General Wright to accede to our wishes. Even at this early day farmers have to take their families with them into the fields for safety, and houses are plundered almost daily. I understand there is good feed at the spot and plenty, but the most necessary thing is men used to such life, and who will go at it with spirit, and the sooner the better. I hope you will answer

this immediately and favorably, and should you do so, if not contrary to your wishes, I shall have the letter published in order to let our people know they have voted for one who has their wishes at heart.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. C. BUSH.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, May 6, 1865.

I. Company F, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Ball commanding, will relieve Company C, Sixth Infantry (Captain Buckley's), at this post.

II. Upon being relieved, the latter, with his command, will proceed by steamer *Del Norte* to take post at and assume command of Camp Lincoln.

* * * * *

IV. Major Long, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will turn over the command of Fort Gaston to Captain Phelan, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. Lieutenant Scobey, same regiment, will relieve First Lieutenant Watson, Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, of the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: The disposition of the cavalry at Fort Klamath will be changed to accord with the movements of the troops sent to the vicinity of Goose Lake from the District of California. I propose now to send them to Silver Lake, about eighty miles northeast of the fort, and on the road leading from Yreka, Cal., and Southern Oregon to Canyon City. With a depot of supplies at Silver Lake they can scour the country west of Harney Lake, and afford protection also to the travel of Canyon City, and unless other means can be hereafter provided, to the party locating and working what is known as the military road from the head of the Willamette Valley to the Owyhee and Boisé mines. This road passes the mountains, it is thought (no survey being yet made), near what is known on the maps as Diamond Peak. The difficulty of travel between Camp Baker and Fort Klamath delays very much the employment of this company, their horses being in Rogue River Valley. I am in hopes, however, I shall be able to move them by the 1st of June. The means of transportation will have to be hired or bought, and in consideration of the time for which it will be required, the former method will be best. The movement of the troops from Goose Lake will connect with those of the troops from Jordan Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 7, 1865.

* * * * *

2. Captain Randal, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Company A, will proceed to Camp Iaqua and relieve Captain Miller at that post. Captain Randal will receive and receipt for all Government property. Upon being relieved Captain Miller, with his command, will report without delay to the commanding officer of this post.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 8, 1865.
(Received 10.15 p. m. 9th.)

General W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Orders rescinding and annulling executive orders of November 21, 1862, and May 13, 1863, have never been received at these headquarters.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 36. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 6 [9], 1865.*

I. For the purpose of preserving the peace on the lines of emigration to and from Idaho Territory, the commanding officer of the District of Oregon will establish a temporary post on or near Camas Prairie, and another on or near Jordan Creek, or its tributaries, southwest of the Owyhee mines.

II. The force established at these posts will be considered in the field, and no purchase of lumber or other building material will be allowed. The posts will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass, and the troops will protect themselves and horses by such temporary shelters as the country may afford by the labor of the troops with their transportation and camp equipage.

III. The composition and strength of the posts will be such as the district commander may indicate, from the troops at his disposal, as the best for the purpose of patrolling the emigrant road and protecting the mines.

IV. These posts and that of Boisé, and the parties that may be sent out from them, will constitute the Sub-District of Boisé, and be under the command of the lieutenant-colonel of the Oregon infantry.

V. The post on Jordan Creek or its vicinity will guard the two roads coming to Owyhee from the post in Surprise Valley, Cal., and the one in Paradise Valley, Nev. Ter., and will be located with this view as well as to afford protection to the Owyhee mines.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Commanding in Arizona, and

J. N. GOODWIN,
Governor of Colorado [Arizona], Los Angeles, Cal.:

The order directing recruiting to cease is not designed to countermand the authority given for raising a regiment in Arizona for Indian service. That regiment may still be raised, notwithstanding the order to stop recruiting.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1865.

W. G. STILL, Esq., and others,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications addressed to the major-general commanding relative to the existence of a band of lawless men in the District of Southern California, and asking that two companies of cavalry may be sent there for the protection of the citizens, and am instructed to say, in reply, that the only available company of cavalry has been sent to report for duty to Colonel Curtis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 9, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Portland, Oreg.:

Referring to your telegram of 4th, if General McDowell wants services of the men already enlisted, muster them in and place them subject to his orders. If not, discharge them.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 100. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 10, 1865.*

* * * * *

II. Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, Capt. William Kelly, and an officer with twenty-five men of Company I, First Oregon Infantry, will hold themselves in readiness to take the field from Fort Klamath on the 1st day of June. Special instructions will be furnished from these headquarters. First Lieut. D. C. Underwood, First Oregon Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, is authorized to hire such means of transportation as may be necessary to carry out this order in accordance with the instructions.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1865.*

(Received 3 p. m. 14th.)

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

The following order is transmitted in reply to your telegram of the 8th instant.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 11, 1865.

Maj. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Department Quartermaster, San Francisco:

MAJOR: As soon as possible I shall put two companies of the Second Cavalry on the march via Fort Crook to occupy the point near Goose Lake to be selected by Major Williamson, and the company of the Second Cavalry now at Camp Bidwell will cross the mountains into Honey Lake Valley and occupy a position at or near Smoke Creek in a few days. The point to be selected by Major Williamson will be about 100 miles beyond Fort Crook, and the supplies, subsistence for 200 men for a year, and such tools as may be necessary for the erection of temporary cabins for one company should be thrown forward immediately, and the same with regard to the company to be posted in Honey Lake Valley—subsistence for a year, with tools to enable it to erect temporary shelter. Besides shelter for the men, shelter for horses for one company at each of the stations will be erected, but no purchase of lumber or building material will be allowed, and all the labor will be performed by the enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 106. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. Company H, Ninth Infantry, will take post at the recruiting depot in this city, relieving Company G, same regiment, which will proceed to and take post at Point San José.

3. Company I, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from duty on the provost guard, and will return to Fort Point as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 17. } *Fort Humboldt, May 11, 1865.*

I. Upon the muster out of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, the military post of Camp Curtis will be broken

up. Captain Ousley will invoice his ordnance and ordnance stores to Maj. John C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and the quartermaster's property to Capt. George Lockwood, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, who will remove it to this post or leave it in hands of an agent there.

* * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
*First Lieut., First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 11, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Klamath, Oreg.:

SIR: You will move as directed in Special Orders, No. 100, current series, from these headquarters, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It is important that the movement be made early. The primary objects of the expedition are to protect the travel on the trail leading from Northern California and Southern Oregon to Canyon City, Bois  and Owyhee mines, and to chastise any hostile Indians that may be found. At this distance, and on account of a limited knowledge of the country, if it were desirable, it is not deemed advisable to restrict you by specific instructions; but it is thought best that you establish a depot, to be guarded by the infantry sent with you, at some suitable point at or near Silver Lake, on the trail from Yreka and Southern Oregon to Canyon City. From this point during the summer and fall you will be able to scour the country in all directions. You will keep in view the fact that the operations of other expeditions earlier in the field than yourself, both north and east of yours, will be very likely to drive the Indians into the section of country to be traversed by you. It is expected that the country west of Harney Lake as far as Diamond Peak and headwaters of Des Chutes and north to the headwaters of the eastern branches of same river will constitute your field of operations, giving attention also to the road leading from the Willamette Valley to Canyon City. Sufficient transportation will be provided to keep your depot supplied and to enable you to leave it with the greater portion of your mounted men, leaving at the depot mounted men enough only to act as escorts in case of necessity for thirty or forty days at a time. You will be careful, unless well assured of beneficial results, not to be led away too great a distance, or to be too long absent from the vicinity of the traveled roads. The experience with these Indians is that in such cases small parties will get to the rear of the command and seek opportunities of committing depredations upon unsuspecting parties.

Further instructions may be sent you in relation to the party establishing what is known as the Willamette military road leading from Eugene City to the Bois  and Owyhee mines. If not, and you should fall in with Mr. Pengra, who has charge of the work, you will extend to him all necessary protection and assistance to the extent of sending with him suitable escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

(Copy furnished Lieutenant Underwood.)

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 12, 1865.*

(Received 1.30 a. m. 13th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I am much embarrassed by the non-receipt officially of War Department order of May 4, which I see in the papers, rescinding the orders of the President concerning the exportation of arms. Please send it by telegraph.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Referring to my telegram of the 4th, General McDowell wishes the men mustered in. He also requests me to ask authority for filling up the tenth company, Oregon infantry. Shall this be done by recruiting, or shall recruits of the cavalry be transferred sufficient for this purpose?

T. C. ENGLISH,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., May 12, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the band of secessionists which appeared in Tehachepay Valley, and stole horses there, made its way east of the mountain range to the San Bernardino Mountains, and in the vicinity of Bear Valley divided, a portion passing into Lower California through San Diego County, others toward the Colorado River, and others are believed to be secreting in the neighboring valleys. It was their intention to raid upon the town of San Bernardino. The appearance of Captain Atchison's command, Fourth California Infantry, there prevented.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 12, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Oreg.:

SIR: I am instructed by the department commander to write you as follows: The troops in your district will not exceed, but may be less than those now in it. You have three companies Ninth U. S. Infantry (regulars), one company Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, two companies Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, ten companies Oregon infantry, seven companies Oregon cavalry, three companies Washington Territory infantry. Of these, the companies of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, Fourth and Eighth California Volunteers, will remain as at

present, except that the company of the Fourth may, as recommended by your predecessor, be replaced at Fort Yamhill, &c., by the company of Oregon infantry raised in the vicinity of that post. The Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers (and Company D, of the Fourth California, if relieved by the company of the Oregon infantry as above mentioned) will be available for assignment to carry out Order, No. —, for other services in your district. The posts of Forts Vancouver, Dalles, Walla Walla, and Boise will be regarded simply as depots, and ordinarily will have but a guard sufficient to protect the public property and furnish escorts, not to exceed a company at each. Fort Klamath will have two companies, one of infantry and the one of cavalry now there. You will please direct the movement of the company of infantry now near Jacksonville to Klamath, if it has not already been done. Forts Lapwai and Colville need have but a company at each, and should the wants of the service not give you sufficient cavalry for the escorts and for the Sub-District of Boise you may replace the company at Lapwai by a company of infantry. As the terms of service of the companies of Washington Territory infantry will be expiring soon, you will place them at posts where they can be readily mustered out of service. Make no change in the stations of officers of the general staff. Captain Porter, whom you have ordered to Fort Stevens, you will order to report to Major Jordan, who has charge of the works at the mouth of the Columbia. In all matters concerning the commissary department you will correspond with the chief commissary, and in matters concerning the quartermaster's department with the deputy quartermaster-general at these headquarters. What they may write you concerning their respective departments you will receive as from the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 102. }	Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 12, 1865.
* * *	* * *

II. As soon as practicable after the arrival of Lieutenant Hobart's command at Fort Boise the commanding officer at that post will direct that two camps be established for the summer, one in Jordan Creek Valley, and the other on Rock Creek, beyond Salmon Falls, with a due proportion of cavalry and infantry for each.

* * * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

In reply to yours of 4th, custom-house lot may be used for time being for military service.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, May 13, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,

Second California Cavalry, Commanding Camp Bidwell:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your company and take post at Smoke Creek Station, carrying out the instructions contained in paragraph 6, Department General Orders, No. 26, current series, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.* Captain Starr's point of departure for service in the vicinity of Goose Lake Valley being the post now occupied by his company, he has been advised to obtain from Camp Bidwell whatever may pertain to his command. Such stores as are impossible for you to take may be left in charge of some responsible party in Chico. Two six-mule teams were dispatched for your use this morning by land, one of which will be sent back to Camp Union on your arrival. Should you still need the lariats which were in the requisitions returned to you on the 11th instant disapproved, you will make immediate application for them.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., May 13, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that information was received two days ago of a demonstration made by Indians upon the stage station at Malade River. The Indians attempted to drive off stock, and fired on the men in charge of the station. I sent Lieutenant West with fifteen men out, with orders to make a camp at Salmon Falls or vicinity, and afford what protection he could to the travel on the road. My information is that these Indians came from a camp on Snake River somewhere in the vicinity of Three Islands. Lieutenant West's party was supplied with thirty days' rations, and started from this post yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,

*Major First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.*CAMP LINCOLN, CAL., *May 14, 1865.*

Lieut. A. W. RANDALL,

*First Lieut. and Adj. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived with my command at this post on the 8th and assumed command on the 10th instant. I found on my arrival at Crescent City, which was on the evening of the same day I left Fort Humboldt, considerable trouble and delay landing the men in small boats on account of the steamer dropping her anchor about a mile from the beach. However, I succeeded in landing the last man without accident at 10 o'clock at night. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the uncertainty of landing our baggage and company property, I was compelled to camp on the outskirts of town until the next morning. At an early hour we took up our line of march for the

* See p. 1195.

camp, some six or seven miles distant, where we arrived all right and in good season. Upon assuming command of this camp I found it in as good condition as could possibly be expected under the circumstances. Captain Baird informed me that he found the buildings, and in fact all the Government property, in the most dilapidated condition, a statement of which he wrote to you in full last fall upon assuming command of the post. What few repairs he made were actually necessary to prevent the buildings from going to ruin, and without expense to the Government. I find upon examination that the buildings, and more especially the men's quarters, require immediate repairs to make them tenable, and are necessary to the health and comfort of the men. I have also the honor to report the state of the Indians on the Smith River Reservation in compliance with a request made by the colonel commanding the District of Humboldt. Two days after my arrival here I paid a visit in company with Captain Baird to Smith River Reservation, which is about six or seven miles from this camp, and I was very much surprised at the extent and beautiful appearance of the reservation, which covers an area of some 1,100 acres of very fine farming land. There are about 450 acres under cultivation, 300 of which are sown with grain and 150 with a variety of vegetables. There are also several gardens and a fine orchard on the premises—in fact all that relates to a well-conducted farm is to be found there, and reflects great credit on the management of Mr. Bryson, the resident agent. There are from 700 to 800 Indians on the reservation, nearly all of whom seem to be perfectly satisfied, with the exception of some 200 of the Humboldt Indians, the greater number of whom escaped some time since, but were recaptured by Lieutenant Mathewson through the prompt measures taken by Captain Baird upon receiving notice of their escape. With the above exception I am informed there has been no attempt to escape for several years, and it is my opinion that hereafter there will be no more attempts made by Indians to leave the reservation, as the last lesson of that kind has taught them a wholesome dread of troops and the consequences of another trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCKLEY,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I take the liberty to ask of you some information in regard to that custom-house block in San Francisco. I have been a tenant at will on the property for the last twelve years, and have always recognized the United States as the owner of the same, and have given the U. S. officers all the information whereby to get possession of the same. I wish to know what instructions have been sent to General I. McDowell in regard to his taking possession of the property, and whether he has instructions to remove the buildings or not that are on the property, or only to take possession, so that the Government can receive the rents until such time as the Government shall require the land; and if he has instructions to remove the buildings I would ask it as a special favor if you would grant a stay of proceedings for the space of four or five months. An early answer is requested, so that I can communicate with Col. Charles James, the collector of San Francisco.

Yours, truly,

J. STRATMAN.

(Address J. Stratman, 21 East Broadway, New York.)

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I take much pleasure in adding my testimonial to the worth and respectability of Maj. John Stratman, of San Francisco, Cal., who desires some information and perhaps some slight favor from your Department. Mr. Stratman is the originator and now president of Union organization of said city, and one of the most devoted and active of our Union party, enjoying the confidence and esteem of our Governor and entire delegation, and anything in the way of consideration extended him will be but a just recognition of his services, and highly appreciated by all Union men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 H. G. WORTHINGTON.

WILMINGTON, May 15, 1865—11.10 a. m.
 (Via Los Angeles 16th.)

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

The general arrived this evening all safe. Goes to San Diego to-night. Returns day after to-morrow. Telegraph if anything important.

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: On Saturday afternoon, too late for me to communicate by mail with you, the French consul informed these headquarters of several attempts being made by Mexican citizens in this city to open enrolling offices for the purpose of procuring volunteers to go armed to Mexico under the pretense of colonization. To prevent as far as possible any violation of our neutrality I wrote the inclosed letter to Major Morton. In the absence of the major-general commanding, and the uncertainty of being able to communicate with him by telegraph, I would request special instruction how to act, as applications from both the French and Mexican consuls are frequent as to what course the Government proposes to pursue in reference to this matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1865.

Maj. A. MORTON,
*Seventh California Volunteer Infantry,
 Provost-Marshal, San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: It has been represented to the major-general commanding that efforts are being made in this city by parties from Mexico to recruit for

the army of that country under the pretense of colonization. With this view a meeting will be held to-night at No. 315 Montgomery street, and offices have been established at that place and No. 227 Bush street. It is also stated that preparations have been made to send off on a sailing vessel to-morrow 100 or more armed men. The general desires you to take immediate steps to frustrate all violations of our neutrality, and for this purpose you will consult with the acting collector, particularly as to sailing of armed men to the Republic of Mexico. The general desires you to keep him constantly informed of all that is transpiring relative to this matter, and particularly desires active measures to prevent the violation of law. Among the persons prominent in getting up these organizations is Colonel Williams, late lieutenant-colonel Nevada cavalry, and a Colonel Hemsford. The name of the vessel to sail to-morrow and its captain are not known, but the first sounds like Wayman and the latter Captain Barry or Berry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 15th instant with copy of your letter of instructions to Major Morton, provost-marshal of San Francisco, also the letter addressed to you by the French consul. So long as we are at peace with France and the Republic of Mexico our neutrality must and shall be preserved in good faith. No recruiting rendezvous for enlisting men for foreign service will be allowed at any place in this State. No bodies of armed men will be permitted to sail from San Francisco or any other point on the coast. Any violation of this regulation after due warning will be met by the prompt arrest of the offenders. This regulation is not designed to interrupt the ordinary travel between the United States and Mexico, but in all cases the requirements of Department General Orders, No. 5, February 11, 1865, will be rigidly enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 110. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1865.*

* * * * *

2. The Seventh Infantry companies at the Presidio will proceed on the next trip of the San Pedro steamer to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to Arizona.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 17, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication from the Hon. C. C. Bush, county judge of Shasta County, with petition of citizens of Shasta and Tehama Counties for a military force to be sent there for protection against the Indians.* Black Rock, on Mill Creek, is the point at which the petitioners ask that the troops may be stationed, but it appears to me that Fort Reading is a more central position, as the Indians committing these depredations operate extensively on the Cow Creeks, Battle Creek, Clover Creek, and Oak Run, all in the neighborhood of Fort Reading, at which place we have quarters and a fine stable. I was stationed there three years, and we had then but little difficulty with the Indians. If the general approves I can send a company of cavalry from Camp Union at once to the point he may decide on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 17, 1865.

Hon. C. C. BUSH,

County Judge of Shasta County, California:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th instant addressed to Major-General McDowell with petition of the citizens of Shasta and Tehama Counties for military protection against the Indians in that region. I have forwarded these papers to General McDowell recommending that a company of cavalry be sent up from Camp Union. Inasmuch as these Indians appear to operate extensively on the Cow Creeks, Battle Creek, Clover Creek, and Oak Run, it appears to me that Fort Reading would be a more central point to make the depot.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,

Portland, Oreg.:

Fill tenth company by transfer of cavalry recruits.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of the report of Maj. R. S. Williamson, U. S. Engineers, made under the third paragraph of Department General Orders, No. 26, of April 14, 1865. I am decidedly of

* Omitted.

opinion that the site selected by the major in the northeastern corner of Surprise Valley, on the large stream running into the alkali lake, is the proper one for the camp; more especially, looking to the future, I consider it more than probable that the site now selected may become a permanent post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

RED BLUFF, May 15, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the headquarters Department of the Pacific (directing me to proceed to Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and there or in their vicinity to select the site of a military post and to make my report to the district commander), I have visited the localities indicated in those orders, and with the following result: As I understood the wishes of the general commanding, the point to be selected should be near the junction of the three trails, which, coming from Oregon via Goose Lake, from Pitt River and Goose Lake, and from the south through Surprise Valley, become one in the northern part of Surprise Valley, provided the requisites for the post are to be found at that locality. With that understanding I have selected and marked out a piece of land in the northeastern corner of Surprise Valley, bounded on the north and south by parallels of latitude one mile apart, on the east by a large stream emptying into the northernmost alkali lake of Surprise Valley, and on the west by the ridge of a high mountain range there called the Sierra Nevada, and which rises in about three miles from the lake to the height of some 2,500 feet above the lake, or some 7,000 feet above the sea, between those two parallels. Of that piece of land about two-thirds of a square mile is valley land, and affords room on good ground for all the buildings usually erected at a cavalry post. The lower part of the mountain land is covered with bunch grass of excellent quality, while in the higher portion of the mountain land pine and other timber abounds. As a general rule Surprise Valley is destitute of timber, except that portion having a greater altitude than 500 feet above the lakes, but in the northwestern corner the cañon of the large stream above mentioned forms an exception. There timber of superior quality is found as far down as the edge of the valley land, and a company of citizens was about to erect a saw-mill, one mile and a half up the cañon and 200 feet higher than the lake, while a road to the mill was nearly completed. The quantity of lumber in that cañon is very large, and as the company for the mill wants the trees too large for those wanted for the use of the post, no conflict between the company and the Government is necessary, though the whole land undoubtedly belongs to the Government. By means of this road the lumber that may be required for the buildings of the post can be conveyed to the site to be selected for the buildings in two miles with little labor. The objection to this site as a military post is that it is claimed by three citizens, who have already occupied the lower portion of it by the erection of log huts on it. I inclose two sealed letters given to me by them, which I presume contain protests to my running my lines over their land.

The site I have above described is four miles north of the foot of Lassen Pass. All the desirable land in Surprise Valley now occupied

by nearly 300 persons, is set apart and occupied by settlers, and I have selected what I consider the best for the Government without regard to the claims of the settlers. It contains the largest plot of level land in the northern part of the valley, is nearest to the timber, is well watered, and has abundant good grazing land. If it be necessary to select the site for the post on land not claimed, and still in Surprise Valley, such a site can be selected, but it will be away from timber, and will be much less favorably located, and should it be decided to respect the claims of the citizens occupying the site selected, I would recommend a site to be selected in Goose Lake Valley near the western entrance to Lassen Pass. This pass is about seven miles north of the south end of Goose Lake. A small stream enters the lake at the southeast part. Seven miles above another and larger stream called Lassen Creek, flowing northwest, enters it, and above about three miles a parallel stream called Fandango Creek enters it. The Lassen trail crosses Lassen Creek, enters the foot-hills, crosses Fandango Creek and Valley, and then, crossing by a low gap in the sierra, enters Surprise Valley. At the lower sides of Lassen Creek and Fandango Creek, where they emerge from the hills, I have found sites suitable for the fort, where the officer to command the troops can make a selection and reservation. They will be about ten miles from Surprise Valley, the sierra intervening. Timber is abundant. The streams give good water and are full of fish; the soil is however very poor, being the debris of volcanic rock. Bunch grass is still found, though not in such quantities as in Surprise Valley. As I thought the general would be pleased to have the principal results of my trip as soon as practicable, I have drawn up this hasty report. In a short time I will prepare a sketch of the country in the vicinity of Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and will indicate on it the points referred to. I have collected materials for the determination of the altitude of many points on the route, of the determination of the size of the lake in the northern part of Surprise Valley, and the means of correcting and adding to the topography on my former map of Pitt River. These materials will afford a subsequent report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Surveyor.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

SURPRISE VALLEY, May 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: Major Williamson has this day located a military station on our ranches, which we object to, as it will injure us much. We are the first locators in this valley, and have spent one year and a half on our ranches up to the present time, and to have a military station located on our homes is going to damage us much. We have refused \$5,000 for our ranches, and if they are taken from us for a military post we must expect the Government to remunerate or compensate us for it, for it will be actually taking our homes from us. We have the ranches half inclosed and timber cut to inclose the other half; also timber cut for barn, house, and blacksmith shop; so you see we are actually located and settled for the purpose of making it our homes; and if said military station should be established on our ranches we shall expect Government to pay all damages. We have some twenty or twenty-five acres in grain and vegetables.

Hoping you will see the position we are placed in, we remain, respectfully, yours,

DISABELL & VENNING.

P. S.—We have actually expended in work and hired help some \$2,000. We have also lost stock by the Indians to the amount of \$400 or \$500.

D. & V.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

SURPRISE VALLEY, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CAL., May 7, 1865.

Lient. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Major Williamson has this day (May 7) located a Government post in the upper end of Surprise Valley, and has taken in 160 acres of farming land belonging to me, which I prize very highly. I am a poor man and have a family to support, and if this should be taken away from me I should not know what to do. Government took my farm on Truckee River; I left it. I have been here a year, and have got me what I thought would make me a home, but I am afraid I will lose it. The men that join farms with me lose the most of theirs, and they say they would just as soon you would take all of theirs as to take what you do. The land you leave them, in my honest opinion, is worth more for you than mine is. It is nice, level land, and is first-rate hay land, and mine is hilly, and is very good farming land. It is covered with bunch grass, and some of it is springy land. I have been here since last October with my family, and have lived like dogs, not being able to put up a house. Last fall we all had to live in a tent, and herd our stock and fight Indians to keep my home, and now I hope you will move your stake south and leave me out. You will have just as good a post, and I will not have to take my family and emigrate—I know not where. My neighbors are single men and well off, and can stand it better than me. I hope, though, that your sympathy for me, if you have any, will not have any influence over your official duty in this matter; yet this little piece of land has cost me one year's time and about \$600 in money, and I value it at \$3,000. I hope you will think it over and favor me if possible. I am a good Union man, and remain your wellwisher,

HENRY MILLER.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., May 18, 1865.

Lient. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: Inclosed you will find a telegram from G. W. Jacobs, local Indian agent for the Reese River country. If the Indian agents in this State had taken an interest in the Indians and our Government, in my opinion all present Indian troubles could have been avoided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,

Lient. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

Sacramento, May 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

I have declined to grant the request of the local agent for the Reese River country. If the Indian Department cannot take care of itself

with the liberal appropriations made by Congress, it had better be transferred to the Army. Recommended that these papers, in connection with the report of Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, recently forwarded to department headquarters, be placed in the hands of the Congressional investigating committee for Indian affairs on this coast.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

JACOBSVILLE, May 16, 1865.

Lient. Col. CHARLES McDERMIT,

Fort Churchill :

Had I a few cattle I think I could get the Indians in, and on friendly terms; but as it is, they are scattered and are afraid of the whites. If I could furnish eight or ten cattle for them to eat while gathering in [it] would be an inducement for them to come in; but they have nothing to eat and have to steal to keep them from starving to death. Let me hear from you to-morrow.

G. W. JACOBS.

FORT YUMA, CAL., May 21, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific :

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on Sunday last after experiencing many difficulties in procuring the necessary transportation. I have delayed until this morning in order to refit the wagons, &c., as they being new required the resetting of almost every iron after crossing the desert. The cavalry horses are in fine condition, and I hope with care to get them into Arizona in serviceable condition. While at Drum Barracks I learned that the Apaches were very troublesome in the vicinity of Prescott. I therefore left an order for Company I, Captain Kendall, to proceed to that point, via Fort Mojave. On my arrival here a deputation of prominent citizens from La Paz represented the Indians very troublesome east of La Paz and on the route from Prescott to Wickenburg, completely preventing the mail or trains of provisions from going into the interior. I sent Company E, Fourth Infantry, to La Paz by steamer, with instructions to proceed to the point of intersection of the roads from La Paz and Wickenburg to Prescott, and scout through that section. This will have the effect, in conjunction with the movement of the company on the Mojave route and the troops on the Gila, to drive the Indians eastward to the mountains east of the San Francisco River. I do not contemplate retaining the infantry company at Prescott, but will probably send it to the post in the Tonto Basin. The company sent out from this post will probably remain from sixty to ninety days, as I think the establishing of the post in the Tonto Basin will render their presence at Wickenburg entirely unnecessary. I have given the necessary orders for the movement of the Native Cavalry and the remaining companies of infantry. I directed four months' supply of provisions to be sent by steamer to Fort Mojave. The round trip was made in ten days. There will be no difficulty in keeping that post supplied by river. The river is very high, the sloughs being very full—in fact, almost impassable. The General Jesup has been discharged and part of her cargo is on the way to Tubac. I will get there before the arrival of any stores and select a depot. If we are to use Yuma as a depot I am inclined to

think Tucson the proper point. At present there are very limited means of transportation, but I do not anticipate any real difficulty, as we anticipate no difficulty in obtaining plenty from Sonora. The schooner J. B. Ford is at the mouth of the river and part of her cargo has arrived here. I cannot too earnestly recommend the early completion of the buildings for storage on the Arizona side. They are sadly needed at present, and, in fact, it is altogether impossible to protect or preserve stores here without them. There is a small store-house on the Fort Yuma side sufficient for the wants of this post, but for a depot they will not answer. It causes double handling of all goods, and has not sufficient capacity, even if it were well located. On the Arizona side there is a first-rate site for buildings, and Mexican labor can be obtained at very low rates. The force at Fort Yuma is so small that it will be absolutely necessary to employ the necessary mechanics for refitting trains, &c. Soldier labor cannot do the work required. I hope, therefore, the general commanding will allow the continuance of the citizens recommended. Every train on its arrival must be thoroughly overhauled, and soldiers cannot do it. I do not approve of a large force of civilians, but only desire the necessary mechanics to do the work at a depot as important as this promises to be. I inclose Captain Hooper's letters on this subject.* I have authorized him to retain his workmen, most of whom were brought from San Francisco with the knowledge of the different departments and after consultation with them. I inclose a copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of War with reference to the Arizona regiment.† The Governor thinks he can raise the whole ten companies by taking Indians. We will need a mustering officer at the earliest possible time. I inclose charges for the consideration of the commanding general, not having the authority to order a court.* Upon my arrival at Prescott I will make a full report of my tour through the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

EUGENE CITY, May 22, 1865—9.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

Infantry regiment now full. I have appointed Capt. W. V. Rinehart major. Please discharge him from cavalry.

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

EUGENE CITY, May 23, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,

Commanding:

COLONEL: I hope the disposition of the forty men, transferred yesterday from the cavalry to the infantry by direction of Brigadier-General Fry, will not prevent troops being sent out on the military road now being surveyed and opened. I consider this expedition one of the most important that can be made. I suppose the remainder of the men enlisted for the cavalry will be mustered in as such and assigned to the different companies now in the service. Perhaps they can be mustered in here, assigned to the various companies, and kept

* Omitted.

† See May 9, p. 1225.

together until fall and then sent to their respective companies. Colonel English informed me that he could muster one man at a time, if necessary. If you are unable to furnish the escort for Mr. Pengra it will delay the completion of the road for a year and prevent the settlement of the country through which it passes, and greatly disappoint a large number of persons interested in the road and the general prosperity of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 116. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 24, 1865.*

* * * * *

4. The companies quartered at the recruiting depot in this city will return to their respective stations. Those belonging at Alcatraz, including Captain Mears' company, will be sent to that post on the Government sloop plying between the post and this city.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA CRUZ, May 24, 1865—10 a. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Department of the Pacific:

General McDowell will leave here this evening for San Francisco. Be home in the morning. Telegraph if anything important. Please send word to my office.

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 2. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., May 24, 1865.*

Capt. John M. Cass, Fourth California Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters during the absence or leave of Lieut. O. H. Lee, Fourth California Infantry.

By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Fourth California Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 110. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 24, 1865.*

I. Capt. G. A. Glasure, First Battalion Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and assume command of that post and of Company H of the battalion.

* * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., May 24, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that information was received at these headquarters last evening that the Snake Indians attacked a party of Indians from the Umatilla Reservation on the 20th instant on the North Fork of John Day's River, near a place called Camas Prairie. This is said to be about sixty miles southwest of the Umatilla Reservation. The Snakes captured forty-eight horses from the friendly Indians and drove them back to the reserves. I will go down to the reserve to-day and see if my information has been exaggerated. In the meanwhile I have given orders for Captain Waters, one commissioned officer, and fifty-five enlisted men to hold themselves in readiness to start on detached service. If upon an investigation at the reservation I find there is a probability of doing anything, I shall order Captain Waters and his detachment into the field, taking command in person. Hoping my plans will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 76. } *Sacramento, May 25, 1865.*

Company D (Knight's), Second California Cavalry, will march and take post at Colusa, the dismounted men under command of a subaltern, and one month's subsistence being forwarded by water. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 77. } *Sacramento, May 25, 1865.*

Company H (McLean's), Second California Cavalry, will proceed immediately to Fort Churchill, reporting for service to Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, same regiment, commanding Sub-District of Nevada.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department General Orders, No. 36, current series, and beg leave to represent that a camp in addition to the two therein indicated will be a necessity. It should be on the old emigrant road at Rock Creek, a small tributary of Snake River, and about thirty-five miles above Salmon Falls or in

the vicinity of the latter. If not done, serious interruption of the overland mail is almost certain. The commanding officer at Fort Boisé has been written to on the subject. The force now at and en route to Fort Boisé will be, it is thought, sufficient for the three. He has been so advised and directed to keep such force as he can at or near Salmon Falls. This is the mail route and the one mostly used by the emigration. The vicinity of Rock Creek has always been noted for Indian depredations, being readily accessible from their hiding places in the Goose Creek Mountains and the eastern branches of the Owyhee River. The mail stations on the creek were robbed about the 1st of this month. The commanding officer at Fort Boisé has sent a small detachment of infantry for their protection, which it was contemplated to increase with thirty or forty cavalry. All the cavalry available is now en route via Canyon City to Fort Boisé. This route leads them to the south of the old emigrant road and the Burnt River country, and through the country occupied by Indians when intending depredations on Burnt River. Considerable [loss] has been sustained already, one house being robbed and destroyed by fire and about 100 horses and mules stolen. A part of one of the infantry companies now on the road to Fort Boisé has been halted, by direction of the commanding officer of that post, for protection of the settlements. I think that the movements of Lieutenant Hobart's command (cavalry) will do away with the necessity for this in a few weeks. The Indians drove their property in direction of Harney Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that since the date of my letter to you of 20th of February, 1865, relative to ordnance for the Pacific sea-board, the Engineer Department has made application to the Ordnance Department that the following additional guns and carriages be sent to that coast, viz: To fort at Fort Point—six 200-pounder Parrott guns with center pintle carriages; one 15-inch smooth-bore gun with center pintle carriage; three 15-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle carriages; twenty 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with casemate carriages; two 300-pounder Parrott guns, with center pintle barbette carriages. To mouth of Columbia River—five 200-pounder Parrott guns, with front pintle carriages; thirty 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle barbette carriages; two 300-pounder Parrott guns, with front pintle barbette carriages; five 100-pounder Parrott guns, with center pintle barbette carriages. To Alcatraz Island—seven 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle barbette carriages. To San Francisco, for distribution by Col. R. E. De Russy—three 15-inch guns, with one center pintle and two front pintle carriages; eighteen 10-inch guns, with front pintle barbette carriages. The Ordnance Department proposes to send these guns during the remaining months of the present year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 26, 1865.

Capt. H. L. STREET,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Company K, Camp Union:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding desires that you make immediate preparation to move with your company and occupy the post to be established beyond Fort Crook. To this end you will require for such clothing, camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary for your company for one year, as also shelter-tents. You will retain fifty horses, turning over the surplus number to the commanding officer of Company B, same regiment.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., May 26, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that I have just returned from the Umatilla Indian Agency, and upon talking with the Indians who were parties in the affair find the following to be the facts concerning a raid made by the Snake Indians on the Indians of that agency. A party of twenty-one Indians belonging to the Umatilla tribe were out on a hunting excursion, and while encamped on the north bank of the North Branch of John Day's River they were surprised and forty-eight head of their horses driven off by the Snake Indians. A report also reached me while at the reservation that the horses belonging to a company of cavalry were stampeded about the same time on Bitter Creek. Concerning this I could get nothing reliable, but suppose the company meant to be Lieutenant Bowen's detachment. I started from the reserve this morning forty Indians, who will scout the regions round about where the party was surprised. Captain Waters and fifty-five men of his company will leave this post, with subsistence for twenty days, in the morning. They will establish a camp on Camas Prairie, and await the report of the Indian scouts. I will get fifteen or twenty more Indians from the reserve to act as scouts. I propose to drive the Indians away from the north side of John Day's River. This job will perhaps take about a month. I will employ no citizens, and the Indians will subsist themselves. I will take command in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, dated yesterday, at Fort Churchill, asking for two additional companies of cavalry. He says, "Captain Wells had a fight with 500 Indians,

who are strongly fortified. He failed to rout them;" also troops wanted at Reese River. Captain Doughty, Second Cavalry, with his company, is now probably at Susanville or beyond toward Smoke Creek, and I have ordered him to continue his march toward Paradise Valley to re-enforce Captain Wells, subject to such instructions as he may receive from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit. Colonel McDermit has been directed to proceed to the scene of these difficulties and take immediate command of all the troops in the field. Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, now at Susanville, and under orders for the camp to be established in Paradise Valley, has been ordered to accompany Captain Doughty. Captain Starr, Second Cavalry, with his company, is now on the march to Fort Crook, probably at or beyond Red Bluff. Captain Knight, Second Cavalry, with his company, will march from Camp Union on Monday next, via Colusa, to establish a camp on Antelope Creek, near the mills in Tehama County. Captain Street, Second Cavalry, with his company, is being prepared to move via Red Bluff and Fort Crook to the camp in the upper part of Surprise Valley. After the departure of the companies above named we have four companies of cavalry left here, three at Camp Union and one on duty in this city. The advance of Captain Doughty's beyond the point designated, Smoke Creek, may involve the necessity of throwing forward another company in that direction, but I am under the impression that most of the Indians who have been committing depredations beyond Honey Lake have joined the hostile bands in Humboldt, Nev. Ter. The Indian disturbances both north and south of Fort Churchill require that a full company of cavalry be permanently stationed at that post, and if the disposition of the troops will permit it, I would recommend that a company from Camp Union be sent over there. We want the services of those two companies of the Second Cavalry now serving beyond Salt Lake very much. If by any possibility those companies could be put on the march in this direction, over the Humboldt route, they would not only protect the emigrants coming over during the summer, but increase our force in Nevada, and enable us to punish those Indians so effectively that no more disturbances would take place in that State. Another consideration is, that those two companies, now so remote from their regiment, must of necessity be marched back to this State before being mustered out of service. The services of a medical officer will be required at the camp in the upper part of Surprise Valley, and unless other arrangements have been made I would recommend that Asst. Surg. J. G. Cooper, Second Cavalry, now serving at Camp Union, be sent there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,

Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

COLONEL: Yesterday I had the honor to advise you by telegraph that Captain Doughty had been instructed to report for duty with his company at Fort Churchill, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties mentioned in your dispatch. Should it be necessary to send him at

once in the Humboldt country, you can intercept him. The brigadier-general commanding desires you to take the field in person and suppress these outbreaks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding near Susanville:

CAPTAIN: I had the honor to telegraph to General Bidwell yesterday the following message, to be mailed or sent to you as soon as possible: "Report immediately with your company to Colonel McDermit, at Fort Churchill." To-day I have telegraphed him to intercept you should it be necessary to send you at once in the Humboldt country. Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, of Susanville, has been instructed to report for duty with your command.

By order:
E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Capt. W. L. KNIGHT,
Commanding Company D, Second California Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding desires you to take up the line of march with your company, passing through Colusa, and take post at some point on Antelope Creek (in Tehama County) near the mills. The site of your camp will be selected with reference to wood, water, and grass for your command, which will be considered in the field. On your march thence you will incur no expense which is not allowed by the regulations. You will take such measures (when your camp is established) as may be necessary to prevent the depredations which the settlers in that vicinity fear from the Indians. At Colusa the detachment which left this morning will join your command, and after taking what stores you may need for your farther march the balance can be forwarded to Red Bluff.

Very respectfully,
E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, May 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, Hdqrs. San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: As you have no doubt learned from newspaper and other reports, we are having serious times in Nevada with the Indians. I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to say a few words in relation to our condition. The Indians nearly all over the State appear restless, even

desperate, and bent on giving our sparsest population all the trouble they can by killing off stock and murdering white men, and in some instances friendly Indians. More than 1,500 head of stock have been killed and stolen in Humboldt County alone within two months past, and many white men have been murdered by them. Nearly all our arms are in use at different points, and more being almost daily called for, while many small, thin settlements at points remote from other relief are wholly unarmed and defenseless and threatened by the redskins. Our troops are all engaged, so that I am totally unprepared to respond to any further call, however meritorious and urgent, which may be made. I am going to Reese River next week to see if I can effect anything with the hostile Indians, but fear nothing can be done, as they seem fully determined upon bloodshed. There are said to be 500 in one band on the Humboldt River very hostile, and well fortified and armed. Can you not send over two or three companies to aid, so far as may be necessary?

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor, &c.

Per WELLS,
Private Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 119. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1865.*

* * * * *

3. A company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers will march immediately from Camp Union to Fort Churchill and report for service in the sub-district under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles McDermit, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WEIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, and am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that one company of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry has this day been ordered to march immediately to Fort Churchill. Should the service of another company be deemed necessary to chastise the Indians in Nevada it will be drawn from Camp Union. In consideration of the fact that the services of almost all the cavalry companies will be required during the present summer, the general suggests the withdrawal of the cavalry company stationed in Sacramento for provost-guard duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 29, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, dated at Fort Churchill this morning. He says:

Will leave for Humboldt in morning; take with me Captain Wallace's company of infantry and squad of Company E, Nevada Cavalry, and will have Captain Doughty's company, Second Cavalry, join me on Humboldt River.

The colonel asks for authority to hire a pack train to go in the mountains, which I have granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this point this morning. Our animals are in good condition, but I find it necessary to repair our wagons, all of the iron-work being loose. We will leave for Tubac on Friday next. In the meantime we expect to make arrangements with the Pima and Maricopa Indians for at least 200 warriors. I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting them for one year. They expect a good outfit, and in an interview with the chief of the Maricopas we made them understand that we wanted their services as soldiers; that they would be expected to make constant campaigns against the Apaches; that at such times as we could spare them they would be allowed to come back to their homes for a short time; that they would be armed and provided with ammunition, and that their clothing would consist of a pair of pants, a shirt, and a blanket; their provisions, panole, beans, and dried beef. I can obtain the provisions here and at Tubac, and would respectfully request that 600 red shirts, 600 pairs of coarse pants, and 600 blouses be sent me at once. I would suggest that 200 of the blouses be bound with yellow, 200 with red, and 200 with light blue, in order to distinguish tribes. Also send 600 yards of coarse red flannel. A yard will answer instead of a hat. We need also a mustering officer at once to organize these companies. If one is sent to this point he will probably meet us here on our return from Tubac. The Indians really have possession of this Territory. It is feared that the Hualapais, the Yavapais, and the different tribes of Apaches, with some straggling Navajoes, have combined for the purpose of exterminating the whites. I propose starting Colonel Lewis with three companies of his regiment and some 200 Papago Indians on a campaign in Southeastern Arizona. At the same time I am making arrangements to start with a force of the company of cavalry (my escort), the three companies of infantry destined for Tonto Basin, and about 200 Pimas and Maricopas into the country of the Apaches. I labor under many difficulties. I find Fort Whipple without provisions, instead of a year's supply; no supplies at Tubac, and I suspect none at either Forts Goodwin or Bowie. I have a train on the way with 10,000 rations for Tubac, and the Tubac train of Government wagons will be here to-night en route for Fort Yuma for supplies. It will be impossible with the limited means at my disposal to do anything toward subduing

the Indians unless full authority be given me to hire such citizens as we may need. I must have good guides, good packers, teamsters, wagon-masters, &c., who are familiar with the country, and who know from experience how to care for animals in this dry country. If I must depend on soldiers for driving the teams my already too small force is crippled, and my teams will so shortly be rendered worthless that it will be impossible to supply our posts. I do not want to be extravagant in my expenditures, but I want the necessary means to carry on a successful campaign. I fear my wagon and pack train has not yet left Wilmington for the want of authority to employ citizens as teamsters, &c., whilst the delay will probably prevent my making the campaign at once, which I have every reason to believe would at once relieve this Territory. I am too far away and have too limited means of communication with headquarters of the department to refer every small matter, and have therefore to request authority to employ such citizens as in my judgment may be necessary for the service, and in the meantime I shall continue to employ such as I may require, trusting that the commanding general will approve my action. I will not give much trouble in the way of building expensive posts, keeping up useless depots, or in employing citizens at military posts, but I really want my enlisted men with arms in their hands in active campaign against the Apaches, whilst citizens can haul their supplies. Soldiers when absent on long routes with trains will not care for their animals, and it is true economy to employ a first-rate wagon-master and good citizen teamsters to take charge of trains over the roads here, particularly when it is so hard to replace animals, which are in any case so expensive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[First indorsement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 23, 1865.*

I respectfully recommend that Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, be directed to furnish the clothing, &c., asked for by General Mason from supplies on hand, or by purchase, or both.

E. B. BABBITT,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

June 23, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster, who will direct Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, to supply the Indian clothing named within. The clothing will be furnished from that on hand, or purchased if necessary. Please return with action indorsed hereon.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

San Francisco, June 26, 1865.

Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, will at once make the purchases indicated in the within letter and the above instructions indorsed thereon.

E. B. BABBITT,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

•
General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.: SAN FRANCISCO, *May 30, 1865.*

I have received a letter from Governor Blasdel about affairs in Nevada, and think it better to make matters safe for our overland communications, and to send two companies instead of one as ordered yesterday. Please have them go fully mounted from the horses recently purchased. Other horses will be immediately bought to mount the companies remaining at Camp Union.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.: OAKLAND, CAL., *May 30, 1865.*

If you think it best you may send two companies of the Sixth Infantry from Benicia, instead of the second company of cavalry, making one company of cavalry and two of infantry for Nevada. If you decide on this, send for Major O'Brien, at Monterey, to command the infantry battalion.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 119, current series, from your office; also your letter of yesterday. Capt. D. McLean, with his company (H), Second Cavalry, will march for Fort Churchill as soon as his horses are shod. I think this company, with Captain Doughty's, now en route for Humboldt, will be ample, with the forces now there, to settle our Indian difficulties in that quarter. As perfect quiet prevails in this city, I had previous to the suggestion of the general determined to withdraw the provost guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of Special Orders, No. 8; also a copy of letter forwarded by a special messenger to Captain Doughty, Second California Cavalry, at Smoke Creek. I shall leave this post to-day at 10 a. m. with his Excellency Governor H. G. Blasdel, for Reese River, to investigate the cause of the recent

Indian difficulties in that section, and to prevent further trouble in the future, if possible. I shall have with me a small escort of cavalry. From Reese River I shall proceed to Unionville, Humboldt County, where I shall take command in person of the expedition against the Indians in the vicinity of Paradise Valley. I shall make frequent reports to district headquarters during my absence in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Lieut. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, May 29, 1865.

I. Capt. William Wallace, Company A, First Battalion Nevada Volunteer Infantry, and detachment Company E, First Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and ten privates, will be in readiness to leave this post at 6 a. m. for the Humboldt country.

* * * * *

By order of Charles McDermit, lieutenant-colonel Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding post:

DANIEL VANDERHOOF,
First Lieutenant, Acting Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, May 28, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,

Comdg. Co. I, Second Cal. Vol. Cav., Smoke Creek, Nev. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed you will find a copy of a dispatch from the general commanding the district. You will properly equip and supply with thirty days' rations your command, and proceed without any unnecessary delay to the Humboldt River by the shortest and most practicable route, and from thence move up said stream to the Pioneer House, near the junction of Little and Main Humboldt Rivers, where you will remain until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Lieut. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: If it meets the approbation of the general commanding the department, I will direct the abandonment of Camp Baker as soon as I learn that it is not required by the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service; also the officer now there (Lieutenant Underwood), performing the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence and attending to the reshipment of and purchase of stores for Fort Klamath, to proceed to latter post and relieve the acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence. Keeping or occupying both Fort Klamath and Camp Baker I consider detrimental to the public service. The division of the troops of so small a command is not conducive to the public

good. The necessary buildings for two companies, I learn, are completed at Fort Klamath, including stables, &c., for one company of cavalry, and if hay can be procured in abundance (which I think is the case, and very cheaply) it would certainly be best to winter the horses at that fort. In the present situation they are dependent upon each other, and troops cannot be moved from either until both are ready. I will be pleased to have the directions of the general on the matter. Unless changed recently, the buildings at Camp Baker are valueless. The policy of wintering the horses at Fort Klamath will be a matter of further examination, though if deemed best to do so in Rogue River Valley, it does not make it necessary to reoccupy Camp Baker, as they are not necessarily kept at this camp. My present information is that they can be kept at the fort as cheaply as at Camp Baker or in Rogue River Valley. The difference in the cost of hay will meet the cost of transportation of such short forage as may be required. The principal advantage, however, will be in the fact that when wanted the men and their equipments are together and can be promptly used for the good of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, May 31, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The chief of the Maricopas, Juan Cheveriah, is a fine warrior and will probably give us 100 good men. He will lead them himself, but he cannot enter the service; but as his reward for his services he would like to visit San Francisco with one or two of his captains. He could be sent at a very trifling cost to the United States, and I really think it would be beneficial to us to have him go. Irataba has been there, so also has the chief of the Pimas, and he naturally feels slighted and neglected, when really he is the best Indian in the Territory to depend on for men that will go and stay as long as their services are needed. I would therefore respectfully request authority to send them to Drum Barracks by some train that may be going in, and to request that Colonel Curtis take charge of them and forward them to San Francisco, and that they be cared for while there.

Your obedient servant,
 JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[Indorsement.]

Muster them in as officers, send them as such to San Francisco, and then all their expenses can be borne. After if they wish to resign they will be allowed to do so. Suggest this to Governor Goodwin.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 31, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Last night I received your telegram; also two from the general. I have ordered two companies of the Sixth Infantry, now at

Benicia Barracks, to march to Fort Churchill, under command of Major O'Brien. I expect they will be able to come up by steamer on Saturday night, when transportation will be ready here to push them rapidly forward. I have decided to send Company B, Second Cavalry, to Churchill. Horses are being transferred to B to enable it to mount every man. The horses must be shod, and this occasions some delay, as this is their first shoeing, and most of them have to be thrown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 78. } *Sacramento, May 31, 1865.*

The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks will designate two companies of the Sixth California Infantry to march immediately, under command of Maj. M. O'Brien, same regiment, for field service in Nevada, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 79. } *Sacramento, May 31, 1865.*

I. Company B, Second California Cavalry, is designated to proceed to Fort Churchill in lieu of Company H, same regiment, which will take post at Camp Union this day.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 31, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT BENICIA BARRACKS:

The brigadier-general commanding desires that the two companies selected in accordance with Special Orders, No. 78, current series, from these headquarters, be armed and equipped for field service, 100 rounds of ammunition to each man, beside the cartridge-boxes filled. Their knapsacks will contain nothing but what is absolutely necessary for a summer campaign, each man taking an extra pair of bootees. It is expected that Major O'Brien will reach Benicia to-morrow or next day, and the command move by water to this city on the 3d instant. When leaving, each man will take two days' cooked rations in his haversack; in addition, each company will have fifteen days' provisions. At the proper time you will report by telegraph the departure of these troops in order that the chief quartermaster at these headquarters may have transportation in readiness to avoid any delay. You will designate a subaltern to act as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence on the march. A copy of these instructions will be given to Major O'Brien, and also these headquarters notified as to what companies are designated.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1865—2 p. m.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Fort Vancouver:

What orders have been given Captain Kelly for summer's operations? Order no expedition without first receiving sanction of department commander, except in cases of emergency.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of orders and letter of instructions relating to summer's operations from Fort Klamath.* They have been suspended until the directions of the general commanding the department are received. The expedition is one of importance to Northern California and Southern Oregon, and especially necessary to the occupation and settlement of the country to be traversed. In addition to this the Governor of the State of Oregon and many leading citizens of the Willamette Valley request that a party of cavalry may be sent with the party of citizens exploring a road from the head of the valley, via Diamond Peak and South end of Harney Lake, to the southeastern end of the State. An appropriation of lands was made by Congress for this road. It is considered of importance to the people of Oregon generally. I respectfully request that I may be permitted to send them. The company is actively engaged in working the western section of the road, and is very anxious to complete the survey of the eastern portion this summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., June 1, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Acting Governor Smith, of this Territory, writes me from Ruby City, under date of May 30, that within the past week about 700 head of horses and cattle have been stolen by Indians in the vicinity of Sucker Creek and the crossing of the Owyhee River, in Jordan Valley. I am compelled to believe that the number of cattle and horses stolen has been very much exaggerated in the rumors that have reached the Governor; still there is evidently some foundation for reports of this kind. After his arrival at this post I will hurry Lieutenant Hobart into the field with the utmost dispatch. A letter from Lieutenant West, dated Salmon Falls, May 22, has been received. He reports the water high and traveling very bad. He did not reach Salmon Falls until the 20th, and intended starting on the 23d to Rock Creek with a part of his detachment. He says nothing of the demonstrations made by the

* See May 10 and May 11, pp. 1225, 1227.

Indians on the stations this side of the Falls, but I hear incidentally that the disturbances reported to have been committed by Indians were committed by some discharged employés of the mail contractor. These men adopted that method of getting redress for the injury sustained of having to accept greenbacks in payment for services rendered, when they contracted for payment in coin. This refers only to the reported disturbances this side of Salmon Falls. The stock stealing above the Falls was doubtless the work of Indians. Lieutenant West's detachment will return to this post about the 12th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Major First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *June 1, 1865.*

Lieutenant UNDERWOOD,
Jacksonville, Oreg.:

Suspend all preparations under Special Orders, No. 100, until further orders. Send copy of this to Captain Kelly.

By order:

F. B. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 2, 1865.—For General Grant's address to the soldiers of the Armies of the United States, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1248.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

You will immediately relieve all general and staff officers within your command whose services can be dispensed with and order them to proceed without delay to their respective places of residence and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. You will also report the names of all officers relieved under this order to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 2, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: By telegram received to-day from department headquarters, I am informed that no expeditions will be sent into the field unless directed by or receiving the sanction of the department commander. The expedition or escort for the benefit of the military road was the subject of

letters from General Alvord and myself as well as the movement of the troops from Fort Klamath, both of which are of vital importance to Oregon. No objection, until the receipt of this telegram, was made. I fear the troubles which appear to hang around Fort Klamath are the cause of this suspension, which I hope is only temporary, yet it stops the preparations and must cause delay. An officer of the Regular Army (Captain Stewart, of the artillery) is now at Fort Klamath investigating the condition and management of that post. I have telegraphed and written to General McDowell urging their importance and necessity of movements, and suggest that you, if you think best, will do the same. Unless I receive authority in a few days for the movements from Eugene City the troops now there will have to be brought here, as I will not feel at liberty to forward their equipments and the necessary subsistence for any length of time without authority to move them east from the head of the valley. Do you know of a surgeon who could be employed for the trip?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 2, 1865.

His Excellency JAMES D. DOTY,
Governor of Utah, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo and its inclosures of the same date from Mr. Coburn on the subject of affording military protection to the route from Great Salt Lake City to Walla Walla via Boisé City, &c. I inclose herewith a copy of my General Orders, No. 36,* of this year, directing a post to be established near Camas Prairie for the purpose of affording protection on the route to which you refer. I fear I have not a sufficient force disposable to establish any other posts in that quarter, but I will direct the commanding officer of the Sub-District of Boisé to send parties on the road and afford it all the protection his means will allow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 2, 1865.

C. DE WITT SMITH, Esq.,
Secretary and Acting Governor of Idaho Territory, Boisé City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 8, asking military protection along the route traveled by the stages from Star City, Nev. Ter., to Ruby and Boisé City, Idaho Ter. I inclose herewith copies of my General Orders, Nos. 29 and 36, of this year,† establishing posts on the route indicated in your letter, as well as on other routes leading to your Territory. These orders were issued after consultation with His Excellency the Governor of the Territory,

* See p. 1224.

† See pp. 1210, 1224.

and will, I trust, meet the wants of the country. I hope to be able to visit Idaho this year and see if I can do anything further to promote the interests of the Territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 2, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Commanding:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Company K, First Oregon Infantry, is now full, and as soon as it is mustered into the service I respectfully request that it be assigned to duty as a part of your command. This company completes the regiment, and I have this day appointed the following-named field officers: George B. Currey, colonel; John M. Drake, lieutenant-colonel; W. V. Rinehart, major.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., June 5, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that I arrived at this post yesterday evening. I established a camp in Camas Prairie, and think it best to keep the troops there for some time yet and employed in scouting the country lying between that camp and Camp Watson. The Indians on the Umatilla Reservation hold a grand war talk on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the necessary steps for a more extended excursion against the Snakes. I think I will go down and learn what their conclusions are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE,
Fort Point, Cal., June 6, 1865.

Bvt. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In pursuance to verbal instructions from the department commander, I have the honor to submit the following special report on the condition of certain of the forts and batteries in the harbor of San Francisco: The batteries on Angel Island were all found to be in a serviceable condition, with the exception of that at Point Blunt. The guns in this battery are all mounted and ready for service, a supernumerary 32-pounder having been furnished. The exterior part of the parapet in front of three of the 32-pounders has settled so as to leave

a thickness of only three feet of earth in front of one of the pieces. This may have resulted from a want of proper ramming when the embankment was being made, a neglect to lay the earth in horizontal layers, or to cut the surface of the hill into steps, so as to retain it in that position, or from the fact that the lower part of the embankment (at the foot of the exterior slope) may sometimes be washed by the surf. I am informed that fillings have repeatedly been made on the superior slope to remedy this evil, but that this has been a useless expense, as the settling of the mass of embankment still continues. When I last visited Angel Island the part of the embankment mentioned above had settled about five feet below its proper level. The portion of the parapet left standing above the slide would not, therefore, afford protection against shot from ordinary field guns. I am told that the work has been done by contract. It has been reported to me that on several different occasions guns and other material intended for Point Blunt have been disembarked at Camp Reynolds. Useless delay, labor, and expense have thus been incurred, as there being no good roads from Camp Reynolds to Point Blunt the stores had to be reshipped and landed at the latter place after a delay of two or three weeks. I have respectfully to recommend that hereafter all stores intended for Point Blunt be landed at that place. The commanding officer at Alcatraz Island has called my attention to some of the banded 42-pounder rifled guns at his post. Upon inspection I ascertained that gun No. 1 (inspector's mark J. W. R., foundry mark J. M. C. F., date, 1840) appeared to have the following defect: The wrought iron re-enforce does not fit perfectly on to the gun. The greatest space between the wrought and cast iron is no less than two-tenths of an inch (one-fifth inch). Never having seen this class of gun used, I am not prepared to express an opinion as to its condition or value, but the gun certainly appears either to be injured by service, or the re-enforce to have been poorly fabricated. I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that certain citizens have possession of a part of the military reservation at Point San José (Black Point). If I am correctly informed as to the limits of this reservation, it is comprised between the shore-line and the arc of a circle described from the extreme point of the cape as a center, with a radius of 800 yards. If the present occupants are allowed to retain undisputed possession of this highly valuable property any longer, it may cost the Government a large sum to dispossess them. I have deemed it my duty to mention this fact, as the attention of the department commander may never have been called to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. ANDERSON,

*Colonel Eighth Infantry California Volunteers,
Inspector of Artillery and Ordnance, San Francisco Harbor.*

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. McDERMIT,

Second California Cavalry,

Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

COLONEL: I am desired by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that Companies D and I, Sixth California Infantry, under command of Major O'Brien, same regiment, left here on the morning of the 4th instant to report to you for service. Company B, Second

California Cavalry, will leave in two or three days with similar instructions. Special orders have been forwarded for the general court-martial which lately met at Fort Churchill to reconvene. Instructions for the consideration of the same will be forwarded this week.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 9, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal.:

GENERAL: On my return from San Francisco this morning I found your letters of the 5th and 7th instant. I design to bring Captain Doughty with his company back to Smoke Creek as soon as the Indian difficulties in Nevada are settled. This I look for at an early day, as Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit has personally taken the field with a force ample for all purposes. Captain Starr is now at Fort Crook, and will cross the mountains to the head of Surprise Valley without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Richmond, Va.:

In the new assignment of military commands the President has assigned to you the Military Division of the Pacific, embracing the Department of the Columbia and Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco. General Ord has been assigned to the Department of the Columbia, embracing the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, with headquarters at Fort Vancouver. The Department of Virginia has been assigned to General Terry. The order has not yet been published, but will be issued in a few days. General Terry will proceed to Richmond to confer with you and make arrangements for entering upon his command. You and General Ord will of course retain your present commands until they can be turned over in proper shape to General Terry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: By direction of the President the Division of the Pacific has been created to embrace the Departments of the Columbia and of California. You are hereby assigned to the command, with your headquarters at San Francisco.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: By direction of the President the Department of the Columbia has been created to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho. You are assigned to the command, with your headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 44. } San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1865.

I. The new fort to be established in the north end of Surprise Valley on the ground indicated by Major Williamson will be known as Fort Bidwell.

II. The troops in Siskiyou and Shasta Counties will constitute the Military Sub-District of Siskiyou, under the command of Maj. Henry B. Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

III. Instead of two companies at Fort Bidwell, the post will be arranged for a full company and a half of the company now at Fort Crook. The horses, except not to exceed five, and all the men but a detachment of fifteen or twenty, will be withdrawn at the end of the season to Fort Crook. Forage and subsistence will be placed accordingly.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 45. } San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1865.

The troops serving in and en route to the District of Arizona being of mixed corps and equivalent to a brigade, that district is hereby designated a separate brigade within the meaning and for the purpose indicated in General Orders, No. 257, from the War Department.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP OVEREND, SUMMIT SPRING, GOLCONDA RANGE,
Humboldt, Nev. Ter., June 14, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a sketch of the camp named after me.* It is situated at the Summit Spring, in the Golconda range of mountains, Humboldt, Nev. Ter., and is the memorable spot where a ruthless murder was committed by Indians on two brothers

going east from Virginia City some two or three years since. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, has been camped here for the past five days on account of good grass and water being on the ground, and in this range these necessities are very scarce. We scout night and day for the purpose of intercepting as well as punishing hostile Indians, but this section, it would seem, has been forsaken by them. There is very little immigration now on this part of the road, it being rather early in the season, but as soon as the unprotected emigrant shows himself, so soon will the Indian. The country has every indication of mineral wealth, but the great scarcity of wood and water will, I fear, prevent its being developed. There is nothing picturesque, I must allow, colonel, in this camp or the sketch I took of it, but our quarters are of such novel character I deem them worthy of remark in my letter. They are formed, in the first place, of a frame-work of willows, and covered afterward with grease brush, which is tied onto the willows in the most compact form with bark twine. Some of these houses shelter four men. We have to creep into them on hands and knees, but nevertheless they afford us much comfort, as the air at night is bitter cold and frostlike, while in the day the heat is oppressive and intense. On the 10th instant we were visited by a violent hail-storm, and the hail that fell on that occasion surpassed in size anything of the same kind I [ever] saw before. The company will leave this camp on the 18th instant and return to Dun Glen, to be inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit.

Hoping, colonel, that yourself and family are enjoying the very best of health, I have the honor to remain, your grateful and obedient servant,

W. GIBSON OVEREND,

*Second Lieut. Company B, Second Cavalry California Vols.,
Acty. Asst. Q. M. and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 14, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter from commanding officer Fort Boisé.* The Indians in that section of the country appear to be more than usually active and successful in their depredations. I have strong hopes, however, that on the arrival of the re-enforcements which went forward early in May, the commanding officer of the Sub-District of Boisé will be able not only to check their stealing, but to chastise them. In this connection I beg leave to ask again the attention of the general commanding to the importance of a prompt movement of the cavalry from Fort Klamath. The section of country in which it was proposed this force should operate will undoubtedly be occupied by these Indians as a retreat and hiding place for their plunder, and from which they can interrupt entirely the travel and trade from Northern California and Southern Oregon to the Canyon City mines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

* See June 1, p. 1253.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 4. } *Tubac, June 15, 1865.*

I. Colonel Lewis, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, will as soon as practicable abandon the post at Tubac and establish his command at the Calabazas on the site selected for that purpose. He will lay off a reservation of two miles in each direction from the flag-staff, and at once proceed to erect the necessary buildings, &c., for a post of four companies of cavalry and four of infantry.

II. That portion of the Territory of Arizona south of the River Gila and east of a meridian of longitude passing through the Pima Villages is hereby created a sub-military district, to be designated Southern Sub-District of Arizona. Colonel Lewis, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to its command. The posts within its limits will make such reports, &c., as he may call for.

By order of General Mason:

JNO. GREEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 47. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1865.*

Hereafter no one not in the military service will be arrested within this department by military authority, except in pursuance of special orders in each case from department or district headquarters.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that men arriving in San Francisco known to have been in the rebel army should be required to take the oath of allegiance. Men supposed to have been in that service should be under careful surveillance, and action taken according to circumstances, having in view the peace and safety of the country.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Tubac, June 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point on the 8th instant. I examined the country between this point and Tucson with reference to a site for a post. Also that I visited the old site of Fort Buchanan, and in fact have pretty thoroughly examined the whole country, and have finally selected a point known as Calabazas. Old Fort Buchanan is situated at the head of a narrow valley, distant from

the main roads leading into Sonora eighteen miles over a very difficult trail, and by a very bad wagon road about thirty miles. It does not afford any better protection, nor in my opinion so good protection, to the whole country from Indians as the point selected. There is no public property at the post. A large number of adobes have been made, and are now large piles of mud, the last winter's rains having almost completely destroyed them. The universal testimony of the inhabitants is that it is sickly. I should think it would be subject to fevers, as the nights are extremely cold and the days very hot. The point selected (Calabazas) is an old rancho, for which it is said Gaudara has a doubtful claim. I think it quite as certain that any point we might select would be subject to the same trouble. I think we can prove that Gaudara has been a very strong sympathizer with the rebels, aided them, &c., and that he used our border to ferment difficulties with the authorities of Sonora. He is a renegade Mexican, and has joined the French, I have every reason to believe. I will direct such evidence as we may be able to obtain to be sent to department headquarters. The post will be situated on a gently sloping plain at the junction of two running streams of water. The roads from Santa Cruz and Guaymas meet at this point, and they are really the only practicable routes into Sonora from this section. Just in rear of the post and under its complete control is a knoll, or rather a hill, that commands the whole country in every direction from the post. There is plenty of wood for fuel, water, and fine grass on the reservation, also plenty of limestone. Lumber of good quality can be obtained at a distance of not more than sixteen miles over fair roads. I have directed the buildings to be built with lime, as suggested by General McDowell. The men will have plenty of tools, and, I think, will soon make a fine post. I think they should have sent immediately a portable saw-mill and a shingle machine. I have not named this post as yet, as Colonel Lewis has requested the privilege of naming it. This I will give him, subject to the approval of the department commander. I inclose a map of the vicinity.* I have not the facilities for making a copy. Will you please have it copied and the original returned to me, as I borrowed it to accompany this report?

Tubac is a worthless town, containing about thirty worthless adobe houses. It was deserted entirely until within a very few months. The houses are nearly in ruins, and could not be made available for any military purpose. Since the arrival of troops all of the ranches have been taken up and planted, or at least large numbers of them. People from Sonora are coming in to escape the troubles there. Cattle have begun to come in in considerable numbers. I found but very few supplies of any kind here, and learn that the posts of Goodwin and Bowie are supplied for about two months. I have directed contracts to be made to meet present wants, and am satisfied that by next summer we can get all of the flour, beef, corn, and beans we need at reasonable rates. Flour now costs 15½ cents in San Francisco, costs 1½ cents to Fort Yuma, and 8 cents from Yuma here. We have contracted for its delivery here for 13 cents in coin. I found it necessary, and for the best interests of the service, to appoint Mr. James H. Toole, formerly acting assistant quartermaster at Tucson, who is thoroughly acquainted with the people of Sonora, an agent to go to Santa Ana and contract for flour and grain. As there is great fear that the troubles in Sonora will prevent the gathering of a portion of the crops, and also that the supplies will be prevented from being exported by both Mexicans and French, I think I will get all the flour we want at not to exceed 9 cents per pound in coin. I hope

* Not found.

the commanding general will approve my action. I have directed the commissary at Fort Yuma not to forward any more flour or beans to Tubac. As the stores destined for Forts Goodwin and Bowie will turn off for those posts at Tucson, I will establish a sub-depot at that point, sending one company of the Seventh Infantry to that post. I will direct them to take possession of vacant buildings known to belong to rebels who have left the country. This will obviate the necessity of hiring many. There are no hostile Apaches living in this section of the country. Their homes are principally north of the Gila, a few in the Chiricahua and Huachuca ranges of mountains. They come in here, however, in bands of from ten to seventy, steal and murder. I propose hunting them in their homes, and thus relieve the settlements. To-morrow I start for Fort Bowie, where I shall make a very short stay, and then go to Fort Goodwin, where I learn there is a large number of Apaches—those of the Sierra Blanca Mountains, known as Coyotereros, the very Indians who commit most of the depredations in this vicinity—collected, desirous of making peace. This will present many difficulties as to where they can be placed on a reservation, how provided for the coming winter, &c. Unless they can be taken care of for a time, placed on a reservation and protected from the whites whilst on it, and fed for a time, I fear any treaty we may make will be really worthless. The country occupied by them is supposed to be very rich in mineral. The miners will follow closely on the heels of the troops, and difficulties with the Apaches will inevitably follow. If they cannot be removed from the Territory, I would suggest taking Fort Buchanan and the Sonoita, a narrow valley about twenty-five miles in length, containing plenty of arable land, and wood, water, and grass sufficient for their wants. I will report the result of our interview from Goodwin. I have ordered Company L, First California Cavalry, lately stationed at Tubac, to re-enforce Fort Bowie, as it is an important point. I have directed all citizen employés at posts to be discharged, and shall retain in the field only such as are indispensable. I will also be compelled to employ good guides when I can get hold of them, and cannot wait for approval from department headquarters, as the time for the use of their services will have passed. I have therefore respectfully to request some modification of department orders on this subject to meet the immediate wants of the service here. We cannot communicate with department headquarters in less than a month, and I expect to have a large expedition in the Pinal Mountains by that time, and cannot well get along without guides, who, having been prisoners of the Apaches, know their language and their haunts. The usual reports and returns will be forwarded so soon as we can get open communication with the different posts. I am establishing a semi-monthly express from the different posts to Prescott, where we connect with the only mail route in the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, June 19, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from General Bidwell, 17th instant. I have acted at once in the matter, as you will see

by my orders, herewith transmitted.* Twenty-five men, under an active officer, are deemed ample for Tehama County. The supplies for the company at Smoke Creek can now be sent forward via Chico. I have a note this morning from Colonel McGarry. He has been quite sick for a week past at Napa, but was much better, and will probably return to Camp Union by the end of the week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHICO, June 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

GENERAL: Feeling satisfied that a great stream of travel is to go to Idaho Territory the present season, and that most of it, if not all, will go by Smoke Creek, Deep Hole, Granite Creek, and Pueblo to the Owyhee, and knowing the danger from Indians between Smoke Creek and Pueblo and between Pueblo and Owyhee River, where the travel must pass, I feel obliged to submit to your favorable notice the propriety of having a company of troops sent to Pueblo, to range in three directions, namely, toward Owyhee, Surprise Valley, and Granite Creek; or, if deemed better, have the company stationed at Surprise Valley range to Pueblo and thence toward Owyhee, and the company at Smoke Creek range as far as Pueblo via Granite Creek, as in the judgment of the commanding officers circumstances might require. Whatever is done should be done without delay. Teams are to leave here on Monday without fail with a large freight for Idaho. I have heard no contradiction of the attack and massacre by Indians at Pueblo, stated in a former letter. On the contrary, a confirmation as follows: The last stage from Susanville says three men were prospecting near Pueblo; one escaped (the other two being killed) toward Pueblo, and when near the place saw it surrounded by a large number of Indians, and he believes all the white people there (seven or eight instead of twenty) must be killed. Now, these freight teams have to pass directly through that region. Others have been going in that direction for some time. Besides, Capt. E. D. Pierce is with a party of men going on removing obstructions from the road. The travel that was going by Surprise is now taking the Granite Creek route.

Trusting that you give the subject immediate consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BIDWELL.

SACRAMENTO, June 19, 1865—12.50 p. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM:

In the absence of orders from department, I have ordered Knight to move at once from Antelope Creek to Smoke Creek, leaving an officer and twenty-five men at Antelope. Notified Major Kirkham to send supplies to Smoke Creek.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

* See Special Orders, No. 93, District of California, June 19, p. 1265.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal. :

Make such movements as may be necessary to carry out existing orders. You speak of the absence of orders. What additional orders are required for commencing the movement of troops?

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 19, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL, *Chico:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th instant was received this morning. I have acted promptly in the matter without referring to department headquarters, as you will see by my order herewith inclosed.* I think twenty-five men under an active officer can take care of the Indians in Tehama and Shasta Counties.

With great respect,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 93. } *Sacramento, June 19, 1865.*

I. First Lieut. W. W. Elliott, Second California Cavalry, will proceed forthwith and report for duty with Company D, same regiment, at Big Antelope Creek.

II. Capt. W. L. Knight, Second California Cavalry, will move with his company at once to the old station on Smoke Creek, east of Honey Lake, leaving at his present camp Lieutenant Elliott and twenty-five men, and there establish a depot, under the 6th paragraph of Department General Orders, No. 26, current series.

III. Captain Knight will range as far as Pueblo, via Granite Creek, and afford protection on the lines leading to the Owyhee Mines.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 20, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco :

COLONEL: Your telegram of yesterday was received last evening. I had already, as you have been informed by the papers I sent down yesterday, made arrangements for the prompt movement of a company of cavalry to the Smoke Creek country. When I alluded to the absence of orders I thought it probable, from a telegram I had received from Major Kirkham, that orders had been given from department headquarters, and perhaps designating a company from Camp Union for this

* See Special Orders, No. 93, next, *post*.

service instead of Knight's, which I had early in the forenoon ordered to move. In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to say that I had fixed on no specific time to visit officially stations in the district. I only deemed it proper to ask for such authority in case a sudden emergency should arise rendering it necessary. Of course I should remain here under any circumstances so long as the general might be absent from his headquarters.

Very respectfully,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 50. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1865.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, "All men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the rebel army, will be required to take the oath of allegiance." With a view to a compliance with this order, all such as are now within the limits of this department, as well as those who may hereafter come within it, will report immediately to the nearest provost-marshal or commanding officer of a post and take the required oath. The names of all who report will, together with a copy of their oath of allegiance, be immediately forwarded for file to Major Morton, provost-marshal of San Francisco, who will keep a register of their names with a descriptive list showing where they served, in what regiment, division and army, when paroled or exchanged, and when they came to this country, and where they now reside; all such will be required to report any change in their place of abode. Any one known to have served in the rebel army, and known not to have obeyed this order, will be immediately reported to Major Morton, for such other action as the case may require. Provost-marshals and commanders of posts will see that the oath of allegiance is accompanied by such information as will enable the provost-marshal (Major Morton) to comply with this order.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 25, 1865.

General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Issue order relieving General Halleck from his present command, and assign to duty as commander of the Division of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1865.
Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Richmond, Va.:

By direction of the President the Division of the Pacific has been created, to embrace the Departments of the Columbia and of California. You are assigned to the command, with your headquarters at

San Francisco, and are relieved from your present command hereby. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 25, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the distribution of troops in this district: Company A, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, is divided into three detachments, as follows: A detachment of four men at Camp Iaqua, in command of Captain Randal, of the above-named company; another detachment of thirty men at Camp Anderson, in command of First Lieutenant Wilbur, of Company A, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, and another detachment of fourteen men of same company, under command of First Lieutenant Rowe, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, at Camp Grant. Company F, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers is also divided into three detachments as follows: At Fort Humboldt Captain Ball is stationed with fifty-seven of his men; at Lighthouse Point there is a detachment of eighteen men, and at Camp Worth is a detachment of eighteen men, a distance of five miles apart, both camps being under the command of Second Lieutenant Kendall, of the above-named company. Captain Buckley with his company (C, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers) is in command at Camp Lincoln. Captain Phelan with his company (B, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers) is in command at Fort Gaston. I would most respectfully state that in my opinion the force at Fort Gaston is inadequate for the protection of the reservation of Hoopa Valley. I would therefore most earnestly and respectfully suggest that another company be sent to this district without delay, should it meet with the approval of the commander of the department. I am sorry to state that Captain Phelan is physically, in my opinion utterly, incompetent to perform his duties. I respectfully refer you to Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, who will be likely to be at your headquarters on the receipt of this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Majior Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are assigned to command the Department of California, embracing the States of California and Nevada and Territories of Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado, headquarters San Francisco. Major-General Halleck is to command the Division of the Pacific, embracing Department of Columbia and California, and Brig. Gen. George Wright to command the Department of the Columbia. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

(Care Major-General McDowell, San Francisco, Cal.)

You are assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, embracing the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters Fort Vancouver, and will proceed, upon receipt of this order, to take command. Major-General Halleck is to command Division of the Pacific, consisting of the Departments of the Columbia and California. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 118. } Washington, June 27, 1865.

The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions and subdivided into military departments, as follows:

Departments.

* * * * *

18. The Department of the Columbia, Brig. Gen. G. Wright to command, to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho. Headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

19. The Department of California, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell to command, to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters at San Francisco.

Divisions.

* * * * *

5. The Military Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck to command, to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California. Headquarters at San Francisco. All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 27, 1865.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,

*Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress charged to
make inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, &c.:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Hon. J. W. Nesmith, U. S. Senator from the State of Oregon, and member of your committee, a copy of your circular, dated at Racine, Wis., May 10, 1865, and inas-

much as I have had considerable experience in the administration of Indian affairs, as well as other means of observation during a long period of service in the Army, mostly in the Indian countries or on the frontier of civilization, I take great pleasure in replying seriatim to the questions you have done me the honor to propound for my consideration. First. For more than forty years I have been an officer in the Army of the United States, serving on the borders of the great north-western lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in Florida during the war in that country, and for the last thirteen years in the Department of the Pacific; from 1852 to 1855 in the Northern District of California and southern portion of Oregon, and for the next five and a half years in command of Oregon and the Territory of Washington, and then for three years in command of the Department of the Pacific, embracing the whole of our country west of the Rocky Mountains. During this long period I have been in command of many military expeditions against the hostile Indians, especially in Oregon and the Territory of Washington, in 1856, and lastly in 1858, when a great combination was formed by many warlike tribes in that country, threatening destruction to all the settlements east of the Cascades. I met the enemy in two hard-fought battles, in both of which they were thoroughly defeated and finally sued for peace, and accepting the terms I granted them, they have remained perfectly quiet and peaceable ever since. The history of that campaign was published in general orders by the lieutenant-general commanding the Army, in November, 1858, and noticed by the honorable Secretary of War in his report of the same year to the President. Second. The Indian tribes are rapidly decreasing in numbers, especially west of the Rocky Mountains, caused in some measure by the wars waged against them, and more particularly by the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting grounds and fisheries, and other means of subsistence, and by the readiness by which they adopt the vices of the whites rather than their virtues, hence their numbers are rapidly diminished by disease and death. Third. Syphilis and pulmonary diseases arising from vicious conduct, intemperance, and exposure. Fourth. It is only amongst those Indians who reside near the white settlements that intoxication prevails to any extent. The only practicable course to prevent or mitigate the evil is to collect the Indians on reservations under military control and exclusively under military jurisdiction. Fifth. Prostitution and the diseases consequent upon it do not prevail to any extent except amongst those Indians living with or in the neighborhood of the white people. Sixth. The only practical remedy to prevent the total extinction of the Indian tribes is to separate them entirely from the white race. Seventh. Remove the Indians to new reservations remote from settlements. Eighth. On the reservation let every family have a piece of land and cultivate for itself, and a portion of the reservation set apart to be cultivated in common, all under the direction of the supervisor. Ninth. Confer no power of alienation of real estate upon Indians; they are naturally great gamblers. Tenth. This question can better be answered by the supervisor. Eleventh. Schools have a good effect. Provide for a Protestant minister on every reservation, having under him assistants to teach schools. Twelfth. The effect of Christian missions amongst Indians is good, and it is recommended that they be maintained. Thirteenth. After the pacification of the Indian Territory let a section of country be set apart for their permanent residence and known as Indian Territory, from which exclude all whites and place the

territory under the control of the War Department under such regulations as the Congress may make or approve. Fourteenth. Yes. Indians have no need of money. Whisky sellers will get it all. Government will furnish Indians what is absolutely necessary. Fifteenth. Very little, I imagine, from what I have heard. Sixteenth. Cannot say. Seventeenth. Most of it, I have no doubt. Eighteenth. Give the Indians no money and exclude whites from their country. Nineteenth. Cannot say anything on this subject. Twentieth. The War Department unquestionably. I have seen the working of the Indian Bureau under both, and unhesitatingly give the preference to the War Department. So long as peace and quiet prevails amongst the Indians, and they are well furnished with supplies by the Indian agent, everything goes on smoothly, but when war comes and difficulties arise amongst the different tribes or with the white people they always resort to the military commander to settle their affairs. I have had much to do in this way. Twenty-first. Let it be done by law and enforced by arms; make it a military colony. Twenty-second. It will be a good plan to place orphan children in the families of Christian white men to be trained and educated. Twenty-third. Collect the Indians on great reservations, and protect the interests of the Indians and of the Government by the strong arm of the military.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1865.

First Lieut. J. M. McCALL,

*First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Escort to Surveying Party,
Eugene City, Oreg.:*

SIR: As soon as your party is supplied with the necessary outfit you will move for the accomplishment of the purposes of Special Orders, No. 131. As the latter indicates, you will be governed in your route by the wishes of B. J. Pengra, esq., the chief of the surveying party, but you alone are responsible for the economy, property, and safety of your command, and will, therefore, use every necessary precaution for their care and preservation. The opening of the proposed road is one of importance to Oregon, and every reasonable effort for its successful exploration is enjoined. Efforts with the same objects in view have been made in two different years directly by the Government (1859 and 1860), but with indifferent results, both comparatively failing from untoward circumstances. That of 1860 made an examination of the country from Harney Lake west to the foot-hills of the Cascades. The conclusions arrived at are very unfavorable, but the impression derived from a perusal of the report is that the party made but a very casual examination, thinking that a better route farther north—that is, north of the desert—existed, and were directing their attention to it when the exploration was interrupted by the necessity of a campaign against the Indians. The original object of this party (Major Steen's) was to explore from Harney Lake west to Diamond Peak and Eugene City, and southeast from Harney Lake to City of Rocks, intersecting the main emigrant road to California in vicinity of the latter. I have not been able to learn that any party in an official capacity has explored the latter

part of the route. It is presumed that Mr. Pengra's route will be about what was then proposed. It is very desirable to have more and better information of the route generally, and especially of the latter portion. You will be particular, therefore, to take such notes of the features of the country, courses, and distances traveled as will enable you to give all the necessary information in your final report. Every available opportunity will be taken to forward the required returns and to report the progress of your party. If from any unforeseen cause it should become necessary you can replenish your supplies to some extent from the camp in Jordan Creek Valley. Your orders direct your return on completion of the duties assigned you to Fort Vancouver via Eugene City. However, on reaching the waters of the Des Chutes on your return, if the surveying party has no further use for the escort and time and supplies permitting it, you are authorized to change your direction to Fort Dalles, from which post you will report and await further orders. If it becomes necessary to have additional supplies to meet the command at Eugene City on its return, timely requisitions must be made. I inclose a copy of that part of Lieutenant Dixon's report of 1860 which refers to the country west of Harney Lake. Later in the season the lieutenant traveled up the stream which flows from the south to the lake and crossed the Snow Mountains by one of its eastern branches. This route is, however, described as miserably bad, being very rocky. He did not, however, continue his explorations farther south or east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 140. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1865.*

* * * * *

3. Maj. Robert S. Williamson, chief engineer at department headquarters, with his surveying party, will proceed via Fort Crook to make a reconnaissance of the country between the site of the post to be established at the head of Surprise Valley and the station at Smoke Creek, in Honey Lake Valley, and thence of all the routes leading from Honey Lake Valley to Idaho Territory. The necessary escort will be furnished him by Maj. Henry B. Mellen, commanding Sub-District of Siskiyou, and the officer commanding at Smoke Creek.

4. In addition to the topographical reconnaissance Major Williamson will obtain all the reliable information possible relating to the number, abode, character of the Indian tribes and of the relation between them and the white inhabitants of that region, and especially on the lines of emigration to Idaho Territory and from Chico to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters.....	11	1	12	12		
District of California (Wright).....	120	2,633	3,507	4,439	240	7
District of Oregon (Maury).....	56	1,019	1,397	1,902	27	26
District of Humboldt (Schmidt).....	8	182	238	334		1
District of Southern California (Curtis).....	22	302	446	605		1
District of Arizona (Mason).....	53	1,414	1,588	1,680		10
Total	270	5,551	7,188	8,972	267	45

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1865.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.
2d California.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Col. ALLEN L. ANDERSON.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
8th California (four companies).
9th United States, Companies E and I.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery D.
9th United States, Company G.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
8th California, Company F.
9th United States, Company B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES O. WOOD.
6th California, Company A.
8th California (three companies).
9th United States (three companies).
PROVOST GUARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capt. JAMES ULIO.
6th California, Company K.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.
6th California (four companies).

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.
Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

MONTEREY BARRACKS, CAL.

Capt. ELI COOK.
6th California, Company G.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Lieut. JAMES H. DELANY.
2d California, Company F.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.
2d California Cavalry, Companies Band I.
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies D and E.
6th California, Companies D and I.
1st Nevada, Company A.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Capt. GEORGE A. THURSTON.
1st Nevada, Company B.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Capt. JOHN G. KELLEY.
1st Nevada, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Col. EDWARD MCGARRY.

2d California Cavalry (four companies).

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.

2d California Cavalry, Company E.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Maj. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Companies C and F.

CAMP WAITE, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM L. KNIGHT.

2d California Cavalry, Company D.

EN ROUTE.*

Native California Cavalry Battalion, Companies A and B, Maj. John C. Cremony.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. PHILIP A. OWEN.

1st Oregon, Company A.

1st Washington Territory, Company E.

9th United States, Company D.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Maj. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Capt. WILLIAM S. POWELL.

1st Oregon, Companies D and F.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. CLARK P. CRANDALL.

1st Oregon, Company C.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Capt. FERDINAND O. MCCOWN.

1st Oregon, Company E.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

1st Oregon, Company I.

CAMP WATSON, OREG.

Capt. HENRY C. SMALL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company G.

1st Oregon, Company H.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. GEORGE A. GLASURE.

1st Oregon, Company K.

1st Washington Territory, Company H.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Capt. WILLIAM W. THOMPSON.

1st Oregon Cavalry (four companies).†

1st Oregon, Companies B and G.‡

1st Washington Territory, Company I.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT STEVENS, OREG.

Capt. GASTON D'ARTOIS.

8th California, Company B.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.

Maj. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

8th California, Company A.

9th United States, Company A.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Capt. WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

* En route from Camp Low, Cal., to District of Arizona.

† En route from Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., and Fort Dalles, Oreg.

‡ En route from Fort Hoskins, Oreg.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Maj. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.
 Maj. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.
 4th California, Company F.
 FORT GASTON, CAL.
 Capt. JEREMIAH PHELAN.
 4th California, Company B.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.
 Capt. AMOS G. RANDAL.
 4th California, Company A.
 CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.
 Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY.
 6th California, Company C.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.
 Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.
 1st California Cavalry, Company E.
 Native California Cavalry Battalion,
 Companies C and D.
 4th California (three companies).

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
 Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.
 4th California, Company G.
 CAMP CADY, CAL.
 Capt. BENJAMIN R. WEST.
 4th California, Company C.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON.

FORT YUMA, CAL.
 Lieut. Col. MADISON BOULWARE.
 7th California, Companies A and K.
 FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ. TER.
 Capt. WALTER S. COOLEIDGE.
 7th California, Company C.
 FORT BOWIE, ARIZ. TER.
 Lieut. Col. CLARENCE E. BENNETT.
 1st New Mexico, Company A.
 FORT GOODWIN, ARIZ. TER.
 Maj. JAMES GORMAN.
 1st California Cavalry, Company I.
 1st New Mexico, Company I.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZ. TER.
 Capt. JOHN THOMPSON.
 1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company K.
 5th United States, Company F.
 FORT TUBAC.
 Capt. JOHN L. MERRIAM.
 1st California Cavalry, Company L.
 IN THE FIELD.
 Lieut. JOHN G. BLAKE.
 4th California, Company E.
 EN ROUTE TO DISTRICT.
 1st California Cavalry, Company A, Capt.
 Ebenezer C. Ledyard.
 7th California (seven companies), Col.
 Charles W. Lewis.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Camp No. 16, July 1, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that owing to the jaded condition of the cavalry horses, caused by several months of hard service, I have remained at this camp since the 18th of June for the purpose of recruiting the stock, gaining information of the course taken by the hostile Indians, which I have found, by frequent scouting parties sent in all directions, to be

toward the mountains in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Owyhee and Humboldt Rivers. On the 25th of June I inspected the cavalry according to Special District Orders, No. 90. The pack train which is intended to carry my supplies on the march after the Indians arrived on the 28th of June. On the 30th ultimo I mustered all the troops for pay. I have ordered Company B, Second California Cavalry, Lieut. R. A. Osmer, commanding, to scour the country between the Humboldt and Reese Rivers, with orders to protect the settlers and punish any marauding bands of Indians. Company D, Captain Hill, Sixth California Infantry, I have ordered to Queen's River to protect the settlers and travelers of that vicinity. Both of the above-named companies have orders to move wherever they deem their presence most required. I shall move after the Indians by two routes to-morrow morning, taking fifteen days' rations and crossing the range of mountains lying between the Humboldt and Owyhee Rivers (at whose base Camp No. 16 is situated); thence I shall proceed east, directing my course for the head of the Humboldt River. I send Capt. J. C. Doughty, Company I, Second California Cavalry, with a command, directing him to leave this camp on the 3d instant and scour the country in vicinity of Gravelly Ford, joining me at a point about 110 miles from Gravelly Ford. My command will consist of forty-five men of Company E, under Lieut. J. Littlefield; fifty men of Company D, Capt. A. B. Wells, Nevada Cavalry; fifty men Company A, Capt. W. Wallace, Nevada Infantry; a 12-pounder mountain howitzer, dismounted and packed upon mules; Asst. Surg. A. F. Mechem, Lieut. C. C. Warner, H. Butterfield, guide and interpreter, with three Indians. Total, officers and men, 157; also a pack train of twenty mules. Capt. J. C. Doughty's command will consist of seventy men of his own company, twenty men Company B, Nevada Infantry, under Lieutenant Seamands (mounted), Lieut. Charles Tagge, Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, six Indians, and a 12-pounder mountain howitzer; total, 100, with orders to find the hostile Indians, if possible. I have moved my field base of supplies from Camp No. 16 to Camp No. 14, twenty-five miles back, and placed Capt. R. C. Payne, Company E, in charge. I have stations through to Dun Glen for the protection of supply trains. I have ordered Maj. M. O'Brien, Sixth California Infantry, to report with one of his companies now at Fort Churchill at these headquarters, for the purpose of taking charge of the post to be established here, the site of which I shall select on this trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second California Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 134. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1865.*

Pursuant to instructions received by telegraph from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated July 1, 1865, Col. George B. Currey, First Oregon Infantry, will turn over the command of Fort Walla Walla to the officer next in rank, and with the adjutant of his regiment will proceed at once to Fort Vancouver, where the headquarters of his regiment will be temporarily established.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,

First Lieut. and Adj. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *July 6, 1865.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon :

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the colonel commanding some observations on the existing state of affairs in the Boisé and Snake River country and to offer some suggestions on the dispositions of troops in the Sub-District of Boisé. The Owyhee mines and the routes of travel leading to them from California are more exposed to Indian raids than any other portion of the country, and will need military protection summer and winter for at least two years to come. During the past spring quite extensive depredations were committed on the Owyhee River and Jordan Creek, and on the roads leading to them, at a time when the only troops in that part of the country were a single company of infantry at Fort Boisé, and a part of that was out on the Overland Stage Line. The early spring and breaking up of winter is the time invariably selected by the Indians for their horse-stealing expeditions. To prevent these, troops will have to be wintered in the country where their services are required. I would recommend that the camp established in Jordan Creek Valley be made a winter camp, if a site can be found that will afford any facilities for constructing shelter for the troops and procuring forage for animals. Lieutenant Hobart's camp, on Jordan Creek, for the summer was located with regard only to the facilities necessary for a summer camp, but he has instructions to examine the country and report upon its natural resources, with a view of making a winter camp if it should be considered advisable. The Overland Stage Line will require protection from Salmon Falls to the Goose Creek Pass, a distance of 120 miles. For this duty forty or fifty men, half of them mounted, will be sufficient. They can be camped at Rock Creek, and can construct shelter for themselves and gather forage for their horses at that place. To enable the military authorities to afford any protection whatever to this line during the winter, a winter camp is absolutely essential. The large mining population collected in the Boisé country has driven the hostile Indians entirely from the north side of Snake River, and this part of the country has escaped from Indian depredations the past year. The camp in Camas Prairie is not necessary to the protection of that part of the country. It might be abandoned and the troops composing it be posted at or near Fort Hall, on Snake River, until late in the fall, for the protection of the immigration. A band of Bannock Indians under Pocatello have been encamped on the Port Neuf River for several weeks. They have conducted themselves peaceably thus far, but are liable at any time to break out in open hostilities, and could, if so disposed, cut off the immigration entirely, unless some military force be sent into the vicinity.

The day before leaving Fort Boisé I learned by letter from the sheriff of Oneida County, addressed to Governor Smith, that a band of Bannocks, numbering about 200 men, women, and children, had collected at Soda Springs since the withdrawal of the troops from that place, and were threatening and aggressive in their manner and deportment. Trouble with them was apprehended. If Captain Palmer's command, now in camp at Camas Prairie, was re-enforced to seventy or eighty men and posted on the Snake River bottom, below the Blackfoot Ferry, and kept there until, say, the 15th of October, any outbreak on the immigration now in contemplation by these Indians might be checked, prevented entirely. The warlike attitude assumed by all the Indians of

the Rocky Mountain region renders it highly improbable that these two parties of Bannocks have assembled at these places for any peaceful purpose. Their position will enable them to destroy the immigration, if they are so disposed, and no protection is afforded. The scarcity of cavalry renders it highly necessary that means be afforded of occasionally mounting a detachment of infantry. With the necessary supply of horse equipments men can be mounted on mules for temporary service, and be made equally available with a cavalry force. It will be necessary at all times to keep some pack mules at these outside camps, and with a small supply of saddles, bridles, &c., in the quartermaster's department, a detachment of infantry can be made to render efficient service in the pursuit of Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 145. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1865.*

1. The occasion of the muster out of the U. S. service of the Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteer Infantry, is taken to commend them and their most worthy commander, Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, for the valuable service they and he have rendered the country in connection with the suppression of Indian hostilities in the District of Humboldt. Far away from the great battles of the East, with nothing of the excitement which the intense interest concentrated on these great events creates, the battalion has undergone much privation and toil, and has discharged the arduous duty imposed on them readily, earnestly, and successfully, and merit the thanks of the department.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 146. } *San Francisco, July 8, 1865.*

1. A company of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, to be designated by the colonel of the regiment, will proceed by the next steamer to the District of Humboldt for service therein.

* * * * *

3. The company of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers in this city will proceed to join the headquarters of their regiment at Benicia on the 30th instant.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Do you need troops for Arizona? If so, what number and what kind shall be sent?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 10, 1865.

Lient. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have received from Mr. MacCrellich, of the Alta, the following statement, which is respectfully submitted to General Wright, viz:

Letters dated June 27, from Owen's River Valley, state that Indians have burned the Union Mills, which cost \$30,000; sacked Bend City and threatened San Carlos Mills and town. The inhabitants have gone to Kearsage district.

Mr. MacCrellich procured this information from Mr. Hanks, long a resident of San Carlos, who thinks a few soldiers sent from Camp Independence would protect and save much valuable property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. W. HILLYER,
Lient. Col. Fourth California Infantry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[First indorsement.]

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, *July 11, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to commanding officer Camp Independence for his information.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *July 21, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to district headquarters.

The Union Mills have been burnt, but whether by Indians or not has not yet been determined. Bend City has not been sacked nor San Carlos threatened. The citizens of those towns have all removed to Kearsage in consequence of the superiority of the Kearsage mines and plenty of business at Kearsage. The general commanding department has been here, to whom the facts have been explained.

Respectfully,

JNO. G. KELLEY,
Captain, Nevada Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 3, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted to department headquarters.

EDWD. MCGARRY,
Colonel Second California Cavalry, Commanding District.

SMOKE CREEK STATION, NEV. TER., *July 10, 1865.*

Lient. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report my arrival with my company at this station at 3 p. m. to-day. I have camped near the quarters formerly occupied by the troops when stationed here and owned by Kingsbury & Co. They are only large enough to accommodate

thirty-five men, and the stable will accommodate thirty horses. They will not accommodate more than half my command, but when I get my men distributed along the road between here and Pueblo the quarters will accommodate what will remain here, if it is intended that I shall hire the quarters. I have nothing but shelter-tents, and the winds blow so hard every afternoon that they are of but little use. There is not a tree or stick of timber fit for building purposes nearer than Susanville (that is fifty miles). Sage brush is all the wood used here, or to be gotten for cooking purposes, nearer than fifteen miles. There is some scrub cedar about fifteen miles from here on the head of Smoke Creek, but before it can be gotten at considerable work will have to be done, making roads. I have several men sick, and there is no medicine here and no doctor nearer than Susanville. The detachment of Nevada cavalry stationed at Deep Hole, thirty miles from here, is camped here to-night on its way back to Churchill. The man living at Deep Hole came with them, and thinks the Indians will make a raid on him as soon as they learn that the detachment has gone. The sergeant in charge of the detachment reported to me that he saw Indian signs near the station the day before he left. I will send a detachment through to Pueblo with the first stage, which will leave here on the 13th instant, and when the stage stations are established I will leave a detachment at Granite Creek, and another at one of the stations between Granite Creek and Pueblo. If I am to guard the route from here to Pueblo (the distance is 130 miles), and the detachment can be spared from Antelope Creek, I would like to have them here, as I think they would be of some use here, and of none where they are. This is a hard country for men, and they should be well provided for, and not be kept out in detachments without an officer too long at a time, if they are expected to be kept under discipline. I will keep them out two or three weeks, and then relieve them and bring them in here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. KNIGHT,

Captain, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 21, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to department headquarters. Another cavalry company from Camp Union has been ordered to Smoke Creek. Captain Knight has been instructed not to hire quarters.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RUBY CITY, SILVER CITY, AND BOONVILLE,
OWYHEE MINES, IDAHO TER.,

July 12, 1865.

His Excellency Hon. C. D. SMITH,

Governor of Idaho Territory, Boise City:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Owyhee County, Idaho Ter., beg leave to call to your attention the condition of Indian affairs in this section of the Territory, and to state to you that the Indians have now almost complete control of the new road leading to this quarter from California and Idaho. We would desire to state to you that a stage line was established and put into successful operation under the most gratifying and favorable auspices by Mr. Hill Beechy,

from Star City, in Nevada, to Ruby City in Idaho, but the Indians broke up the stations, ran off the stock, and compelled Mr. Beechy to abandon the road until the Government could give him ample protection. Up to this day nothing has been done by the Government or any one else. We would also call your attention to the recent dastardly, atrocious, and inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon the immigrants from California to Idaho in the Pueblo Valley. Several parties coming through have had their stock stolen and fearing to risk their lives were compelled to leave the country on foot. These parties were followed by two others in Pueblo Silver District, when they were attacked by the Indians and four killed. The Indians took one of the men, cut off his head, and driving a stick through it pinioned it to the ground. They then cut off his testicles and hung them on a tree; then cut off his legs and arms and cut his body into strips and hung the pieces on the bushes. One of the men was burned to a stake. One of the men escaping, Mr. Hendricks, is now here severely wounded. To the most of Pueblo the Indians are holding possession of the road, and the report is have defeated Captain Wells, of California cavalry. Within a few nights past they have run stock off from Reynolds Creek with perfect impunity. The travel from here to California and Nevada, which thus far has opened under favorable auspices, is about being cut off. Two days ago the travelers by Pierce and Francis Saddle Train, on their way with their horses to stock the stage line from Susanville, feared to start out without some protection. They visited Camp Lyon, commanded by Lieutenant Pepoon, of the Oregon cavalry, and asked for a small detachment of five men to accompany them through the Indian country, and it was refused them on the ground that they have no soldiers to spare for this purpose, and the men and horses had to return, and are now here waiting to get a sufficient force to protect themselves. We desire, therefore, to bring these facts to your official notice, and ask that early and active steps be taken to protect the country against further depredations of Indians, and would ask that a large force be established in the Pueblo District, with instructions to patrol the road from the Pueblo to the Owyhee and from the Pueblo to the settlements in California, and we shall ever remember the service done us and the country.

We are, sir, with respect, your obedient servants,

C. G. STAFFORD,
Probate Judge,
[AND 162 OTHERS.]

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, July 13, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,

Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: It was with regret I heard of your order for the removal of the most of Captain Matthews' company from Fort Lapwai. The condition of affairs on this reservation are such as to render it necessary that we have soldiers here at all times. There is not a week passes by but that a detachment is called for to go to different points on the reservation to check the selling of whisky to the Indians, and the arrest of the Indians who are robbing pack trains. As we are now placed we have but eighteen men to guard public buildings with many thousand dollars; an Indian reservation 100 miles in length by 70 in breadth, with 3,000 Indians and 4,000 or 5,000 whites, mining upon and taking their

farms in direct violation of the U. S. intercourse laws governing Indian Territory, with two bands of Indians on our right (the Spokanes and Cœur d'Alénes) where thousands of whites are now going and taking the lands of those Indians, and whose nearest assistance is this point. On the morning of the receipt of your order I had gone to the fort with Spotted Eagle and Captain John, the two subchiefs of this nation, intending with Lieutenant Bowen and ten or twelve men to go to Oro Fino to arrest some whites who were selling whisky to the Indians, and also arrest some four or five Indians who had several times this spring and summer robbed pack trains of horses and cargo. When I told Spotted Eagle that no men could be spared to go with us, and that forty of them were to leave, he said they (the chiefs) might as well give up in despair and let their people go, as it was the presence of the soldiers here only that restrained the whites from selling their people whisky, and preventing their young men from making raids upon pack-trains. I do not fear the chiefs of this nation. I know they are well disposed, and will do all they can to assist us. They have always been our friends, and if encouragement is given them they will always remain such; but the influence and example of these bad white men are followed by their young men, and very soon we may have as many difficulties to contend with as the people in the vicinity of where these soldiers are now ordered. A company, or part of a company, of infantry to do garrison duty, so as to enable, the eighteen or twenty cavalrymen now here to go out when wanted, may do more good than a regiment will in two months from now.

Trusting you may be enabled to grant our desires, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
U. S. Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, July 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this point on my return from Forts Bowie and Goodwin. Fort Bowie (Apache Pass) is garrisoned by Company A, First New Mexico Infantry, and Company L, First California Volunteer Cavalry. The post is an important one, as it controls an important pass on the road from the Rio Grande to Arizona, and also the haunts of the Apaches in that portion of the Chiricahua Mountains. The men are living in hovels. I directed them to build quarters at once on a site which I selected a little above the one formerly selected by Colonel Davis, inspector-general. I inclose a copy of my instructions to the commanding officer.* We arrived at Fort Goodwin, which is situated on a small stream about three miles from the Gila and about midway between Mounts Graham and Turnbull, on June 29. This post is well located, and controls a large area of Apache country. The commanding officer, Major Gorman, First California Volunteer Cavalry, had notified the Indians to come in on a certain day to meet Governor Goodwin and myself. We remained from June 29 until July 5 without seeing a single Indian, although they were coming into the post daily in large numbers previous to our arrival. The officers of the post seemed to think that the Indians feared some treachery,

* Omitted.

as they say that within the past year five flags of truce had been violated. The Indians who had been in to the post and desirous of making peace were the White Mountain Indians, living near the base of the Sierra Blancos, numbering some 500 warriors, and the Mescaleros, living in the ranges of mountains south of Mounts Turnbull and Graham, numbering from 150 to 200 warriors. From what I could learn the White Mountain Indians are really anxious for peace. I doubt the sincerity of the others, however. I directed the commanding officer to treat with them as per inclosed instructions, thinking that if they could be kept quiet for three or four months, even, until I can get my troops stationed and supplied, it would be of some service. My own opinion is that no permanent peace can be made with the Indians in this Territory until they are first severely punished and made to fear the troops. Fort Goodwin is garrisoned by two companies—Company I, First New Mexican Volunteers, and Company I, First California Cavalry. I do not think it a good post for cavalry, and will, as soon as I can do so, replace the company there by infantry. It is too expensive in the first place, and the surrounding country too rugged for them to operate. I do not think the commanding officer and surgeon are either of them fitted for their positions, owing to their constant use of intoxicating liquors. The surgeon has tendered his resignation, which I respectfully recommend may be accepted at once. Major Gorman I have ordered to Fort Bowie, where he can do less harm in his intercourse with the Indians. I would recommend that he be either ordered to rejoin his regiment in New Mexico or mustered out of service.

On my return to this point I expected to find three companies of the Seventh Infantry with wagons, pack-mules, and provisions enough to start at once to the Tonto Basin; also arms and clothing, with a mustering officer, to equip 200 Indians, to accompany them, but owing to the unaccountable delay of wagons and mules in California, and also the delay in obtaining provisions, I will not be able to organize this expedition for some time. The consequence is that the settlers between the Verde and Colorado Rivers and north of the Gila are deprived of that protection which they had a right to expect would be afforded them by the operation of troops in the country of the Pinals and Tontos, which would relieve them in a great measure. The crops will be lost, and a large portion of the inhabitants are compelled to leave their claims and seek protection in the towns. The difficulty of getting transportation is very great. The trains of Messrs. Yager and Rierdon are both small and poor. They cannot haul as fast as we can use. I have therefore directed a contract to be made with Mr. Banning, who will place twenty large wagons on the route. This will relieve me greatly. I will send Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett to Fort Yuma in a day or two to fit out our Government train with such articles as are needed at once for the establishment of the post on the Tonto Basin, and to move with the three companies now at Fort Yuma at the earliest practicable moment; and on his arrival here to take two companies of Indians and proceed at once to the Tonto Basin, taking supplies from the stores en route to Tubac. The train of Mr. Banning will follow as soon as possible with stores. I hope the requisitions of Captain Hooper may be filled without much delay. It was impracticable for him to await my approval, as I was on a tour far beyond the reach of his communications in any reasonable time.

We can get all of the flour, corn, beans, and beef we want in the southern portion of the Territory at reasonable rates, and flour and wheat enough at the Pimas for the supply of the post at the Tonto. The

posts of Fort Yuma, Fort Mojave, and Fort Whipple must be supplied from San Francisco. I would respectfully request that if possible two additional regiments of infantry be sent to this Territory. In the end it will be more economical. A sharp, quick, active campaign against the Indians during the coming fall and winter will be all that is needed, provided we have troops enough. The extent of country is so great and the number of Indians comparatively so small that they can evade the troops. While we are scouting in one section they are depredating in another; but with troops enough to operate in all sections at the same time a short campaign will suffice. The Hualapais, the Yapupies, as well as the Apaches all need a sound whipping before we can have peace. The southern section of this Territory is wonderfully rich in silver, but at present, for want of full protection against Indians and the want of a port on the Gulf of California, the mines cannot be developed. I would earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to open the port of Libertad, as it would not only reduce the expense of maintaining troops nearly one-half, but would develop a very rich mineral region. I think I will be able to afford the protection against the Indians in that section as soon as the troops can be fully supplied with shoes, &c., which will be in another month, but the distance we are compelled to transport from Fort Yuma is very great and very expensive, and can only be obviated by having a port on the Gulf of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

August 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster, to know what, if any, delay existed in the movement of troops or supplies to Arizona on account of transportation.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, for his report upon the paragraph at the bottom of the third page.

E. B. BABBITT,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Third indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Capt. W. F. Swasey, assistant quartermaster, who will please report what, if any, delay existed in the movement of the troops or supplies to Arizona on account of transportation.

E. B. BABBITT,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 29, 1865.

The transportation for the Arizona expedition was sent forward without delay, from Wilmington Depot, other than that absolutely required to shoe and fit the mules to the teams after they were received from San Francisco.

Respectfully,

W. F. SWASEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Fort Goodwin, July 4, 1865.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN,
Commanding Fort Goodwin:

SIR: Should the Indians in the vicinity of your post, known as the Mescaleros and Sierra Blanco Apaches, desire to make peace, you are authorized to make a treaty on the following terms, viz: First. That they deliver up all captives, Government property, and firearms in their possession. Second. That they agree from this time forth neither to attack, steal from, nor in any way molest parties of either Americans or Mexicans that may be passing through their territory. Third. That they confine themselves to the country bounded on the south by an east and west line running through the mountain pass known as Graham or Eagle Pass; on the west by the line of the San Carlos River; on the north and east by the boundary line of Arizona; and that no marauding parties be permitted to go either into Sonora or into the southern portion of this Territory, or into any of the neighboring Territories. Fourth. That they will notify the commanding officer of the movement, or contemplated movement, of any party of hostiles against any of the settlements; that they will not permit their passing through their own country, and that if supplied with arms and provisions they will join in any campaign against them. Fifth. That in case of any cause of complaint from ill-treatment on the part of the whites they shall make it known to the commanding officer, that it may be redressed, and that they shall deliver for punishment to the commanding officer any of their men who violate the terms of this treaty. Sixth. We on our part agree to protect the Indians against all attacks from the whites, and to punish all bad men who may attack or molest them; against all hostile Indians who may make war upon them in consequence of this treaty and of their friendship to the whites. Seventh. That the commanding officer of Fort Goodwin shall at once lay off and declare as a reservation for Indians (subject to the approval of the proper authorities) in the valley of the Gila, bounded on the north by the Gila Mountains, on the south by the line through Eagle Pass as before mentioned, and extending ten miles east and west from the reservation line of the military post of Fort Goodwin, on which all Indians who may subscribe to this treaty may reside, build their towns, plant their crops, and receive full and complete protection from the post from both whites and hostile Indians, who will neither be allowed to settle on their reservation or live amongst the friendly Indians. These Indians should be notified that it will be well for them to keep away from the country bordering on the Pinal, as a campaign will be at once commenced against them; that troops will be sent through

their country to Zuni to establish a mail route, and that so long as they are friendly they need not fear any trouble from us; but that on the other hand if they show any sign of hostility they will be driven to the mountains this winter, their crops will be destroyed, and they will be killed wherever found, and no future attempt to make a peace will be made. Notify me by special messenger at the earliest period the result of your labors, that in case of failure a campaign may be made at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, SECOND CAV. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Dun Glen, July 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES McDERMIT,
*Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Expedition, Nev. Ter.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to make a further report of the movements of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, since July 7, 1865, to the present date, in conformity with instructions from yourself. On the 8th day of July this command left Fairbanks Station and moved for the Golconda Mountains, escorting at the same time a party of unprotected emigrants en route for Reese River. I moved to Summit Spring some forty miles distant from said station, and on hearing that hostile Indians had camped in that vicinity, I concluded to use my utmost searches and endeavors to find them. I therefore camped at Summit Spring, and at the solicitation of the emigrants I dispatched a squad of my men (numbering twelve) to escort and see them safely to the Reese River settlements. I in the meantime and for the period of six days scouted the mountains in the section of the camp day and night, and left nothing undone in my power to capture and punish any hostile Indians that may have been around. I scouted the ravines and even the highest summits of the mountains in the adjoining country, and am sorry to say with little success. On the return of the squad of men who escorted the emigrants aforesaid I learned that traces of large bands of Indians were visible about twenty-five or thirty miles from Reese River, and that they had met with several stray inoffensive Indians, who informed them that a large number of bad Indians had gone to Reese River, and furthermore the non-commissioned officer who had command of the squad informed me that he had conversation with several settlers in the vicinity of Reese River, who expressed much fear for their safety, and expressed hopes that military protection may be given them in time, as daily they expected their houses burnt and property destroyed by the ruthless band that hovered around their section. I would therefore respectfully represent to the colonel that from information and belief I deem these settler's fears are not without foundation, and feel assured that after supplying the command with rations and other necessities I could meet with that success in the Reese River district I have looked so earnestly for in the Golconda range of mountains. I left the Summit Spring on the 15th instant and camped at Evans Cañon, where I remained for one day, during which I took with me thirty men and thoroughly searched through the second east range going to the summit of the mountains. I also sent a squad through Clear Creek Cañon

and scouted the other squad through Sonoma Cañon to Grass Valley and the adjoining ravines, and could see nothing to convince me that Indians dwelt around there. On account of the men of my command being partly out of rations I deemed it advisable to repair to Dun Glen to get the same replenished, and in conformity with your instructions, colonel, to await your inspection of the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

R. A. OSMER,

First Lieut., Comdg. Company B, Second Cav. California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BOISÉ,
Fort Boise, Idaho Ter., July 18, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post yesterday, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 116, headquarters Department of Pacific, dated May 24, 1865, and that I have this day assumed command of the Sub-District of Boise, as contemplated in General Orders, No. 36, current series, from department headquarters. A return of the troops serving in the sub-district, showing their respective stations, strength of each camp, &c., is respectfully inclosed herewith. The precise location of the camp in Camas Prairie and the one on Rock Creek is unknown. The reports of the officers in command have not yet been received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 130. } *Washington, July 28, 1865.*

The following general officers, assigned as indicated below, will report in accordance with the instructions herein given:

* * * * *

XVIII. To report by letter for duty to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California, Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Edward M. McCook.

XIX. All officers now on duty in the Military Division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders. All other general officers not named in this order, except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty, and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, will be relieved without delay, and their names reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Officers herein assigned, who are on duty under special assignment by the War Department, will report by letter to their department commanders, and also to the Adjutant-General, stating the nature of their present service, number, and date of order.

* * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, August 11, 1865.

Lient. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Owing to the interruption of the telegraph line between this and the East, and, further, to my absence from headquarters on a tour of inspection beyond the Sierra Nevada to Owens River Valley, your telegram of the 10th ultimo asking if I need troops for Arizona and if so what number and kind should be sent, was not received by me until the latter part of July, since when I have been waiting from day to day for the telegraph to work to send an answer. But as there seems now no prospect of the line being in order for an indefinite time to come I answer this by the next steamer, sending a duplicate to take its chances overland. In the last dispatches received from him, Brigadier-General Mason, commanding the District of Arizona, writes as follows:

I would respectfully request that, if possible, two additional regiments of infantry be sent to this Territory. In the end it will be more economical. A sharp, quite active campaign against the Indians during the coming fall and winter will be all that is needed, provided we have troops enough. The extent of country (Arizona) is so great and the number of Indians comparatively so small that they can evade the troops. Whilst we are scouting in one section they are depredating in another, but with troops enough to operate in all sections at the same time a short campaign will suffice.

I cannot agree with the general in his estimate of the short duration of hostilities in his district, though I do in the economy, in every point of view, of his having as large a force as can be used and supplied. I therefore wish two regiments of infantry for Arizona. I can spare from the troops at the Presidio some companies and a company from Southern California, and shall immediately order them to proceed to Arizona. Ultimately I will send four other companies from Southern California, making in all thirteen companies, all of which in a few months' time will not amount to more than a regiment. For the other regiment I beg to suggest as follows: There are in New Mexico parts of the First and Fifth California Volunteer Infantry and part of the First California Volunteer Cavalry, which it is desirable should be drawn into Arizona, where they will be nearer their homes by the time their terms of service expire. That this may be done, and at the same time the brigadier-general commanding in New Mexico may have sufficient force to co-operate efficiently with the commander in Arizona, two full regiments of infantry, or their equivalent, and two squadrons of cavalry should be sent to New Mexico, as it may be too late by the time this communication reaches you and can be acted upon for these troops to go from Kansas, either by the Cimarron or Raton routes. It may be necessary to send them from or through Texas, if that State is in a condition to admit of it. I have as yet received no reports or returns from New Mexico, and cannot write with any precision as to the number, disposition, or kind of troops in that district, and the number I have named is therefore a matter of conjecture, but cannot, I think, be far out of the way. In connection with this subject, I beg to ask that authority be given to consolidate the regiments of volunteer infantry in California with each other as they fall below the minimum, instead of reducing the regiments into battalions, so that some of the colonels, who are very necessary for holding commands, may be retained.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1865.

I. In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Pacific, comprising the Departments of California and the Columbia.

II. All communications and reports not otherwise directed by regulations and orders will be made through the commanding generals of departments.

III. Communications for division headquarters will be directed to Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, assistant adjutant-general of the division.

IV. The following officers of division staff are announced, viz: Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. D. C. Wager, assistant inspector-general; Maj. John McL. Taylor, chief commissary; First Lieut. Henry A. Huntington, Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, U. S. Volunteers, on special inspecting duty.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1865.

Lient. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have to report that, in compliance with General Orders, No. 10, from division headquarters, "to immediately muster out of service such volunteers as could be dispensed with from my command," the following corps were ordered to be mustered out, to wit: The Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, the Eighth California Infantry, six companies of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry; the three companies of Nevada infantry, the two companies of Nevada cavalry, serving in the department; the battalion of four companies Native California Cavalry. Of these the field and staff and seven companies of the Sixth Regiment have been mustered out (October 25 and 31). Two of the companies of the Sixth were at Summit Lake, beyond the Sierra Nevada, on the road to Idaho. A small company of the Ninth U. S. Infantry (regulars) is on the march to relieve them, and when last heard from was beyond the Sierra. The lateness of the season and the heavy storms will, I fear, obstruct the road and retard the line of march of the companies of the Sixth, and make it impossible to give a date for their arrival and muster-out. Another of the companies of the Sixth Regiment was at Camp Lincoln, near the Indian reservation on Smith River; a company of the Ninth has gone up to relieve it, but the storms were so heavy that the steamer could not bring the volunteers back. They are expected by the next steamer. The field and staff and all the companies of the Eighth Regiment mustered out October 24, except four of the officers on a court-martial. These were mustered out November 7. Five of the companies of the Fourth Regiment mustered out November 30. The other company ordered to be mustered out was serving in Oregon, and has not yet arrived under the orders given at division headquarters.

The company of Nevada infantry serving at Fort Ruby, on the overland route, will be mustered out as soon as the company of the Ninth

(regular) Infantry, now on the march, arrives to relieve it. When last heard from this company was one day's march beyond Fort Churchill. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Churchill will be mustered out as soon as the company of cavalry ordered there from northern Nevada arrives. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Independence, Owen's River Valley, will be mustered out of service as soon as relieved by the company of California volunteer cavalry, now en route. As in the case of companies at Summit Lake, this post lies beyond the Sierra Nevada, which is now covered with snow. The relieving company has been obliged to march to the south through Walker's Pass, instead of direct across the mountain. It has, however, arrived by this time, and the company of Nevada infantry will soon be on the march to Fort Churchill to be mustered out, which will be toward the end of the month. The battalion of Native California Cavalry was serving in southern Arizona and will not be able to reach its place of muster-out for sometime, as it has to make a march of over 500 miles, much of it over a desert.

In addition to these corps, a detachment at Fort Churchill belonging to the Nevada cavalry serving in Utah, and detachments at the Presidio belonging to the Second California Volunteer Infantry, and Native California Volunteer Cavalry in Arizona have been mustered out. As I do not consider that they can be "dispensed with" I have not given orders for the muster-out of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, for there is no regular cavalry in the department that could be sent to relieve it, and it is stationed in California and Nevada at points that require protection, and some of it engaged in active hostilities against the Indians. Nor have I given orders for the muster-out of the volunteer regiments and companies serving in Arizona; for the reason that they are now occupied in a vigorous campaign against the Apaches, for which large and expensive preparations have been made, and to carry on which the two battalions of the Fourteenth, even when they reach that far-off country, will be wholly inadequate. The First Battalion, recently arrived, will proceed there as soon as practicable; moving two companies at a time, which, on account of the scarcity of water on the desert, is the largest number that can march with comfort. There remains in the District of Humboldt, at Hoopa Valley and at the Indian reservation at Round Valley, two companies of the Second and one company of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry. A long and expensive Indian war was waged in that section, which required from two to three regiments. A large number of the hostile Indians were made prisoners and sent to the Round Valley Reservation, and others have been located on the Hoopa Valley Reservation; I do not think it prudent at this time to withdraw the volunteer companies from those reservations.

I have nothing but two small skeleton companies of the Ninth, not over one-third of the force, and if they should be sent I should be without a single company of infantry for any service; the two small skeleton companies referred to being the infantry reserve for the whole department. The force in Nevada is represented by the district commander and by his subordinates as inadequate to the service required of it. In northern Nevada a very active campaign has been carried on all last summer, and the Indians have been driven off the main routes and overland-mail road. We have lost one of our best officers, Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, the district commander, and several men. In a recent engagement on the route from Nevada to Idaho an entire

band of the hostile Bannocks were almost totally annihilated, 120 having been killed. To withdraw troops from these distant posts this winter and to abandon the campaign in Arizona, concerning which so much expectation has been excited and on which so many interests and so many lives depend, would be very disastrous to the country, and I trust it may not be done. Next year I hope and believe it may be done if a regiment of cavalry should, in the meantime, be sent out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions, I inclose herewith maps of the Departments of California and the Columbia, on which are marked the several posts at present occupied by troops of this military division. The following remarks are submitted by way of explanation:

COAST DEFENSES.

I presume that it is the wish of the Government to have the fortifications on the seacoast occupied with some kind of garrisons, however small they may be. I shall therefore keep garrisons in the several forts in the Bay of San Francisco and at the mouth of the Columbia River. There is at the present time a company of artillery at San Diego for the purpose of enforcing our neutrality laws. When the Mexican difficulty shall be solved there will be no necessity for a garrison at that place; at least not until the harbor is fortified. At Wilmington, Los Angeles County, a very large and expensive depot and barracks have been established. I can perceive no good reason for the enormous expenses which have been incurred at that place; but as the establishment exists, it will probably be best to keep it up till some other base for supplying the troops in Arizona is determined on. This will be discussed in another place.

Until the boundary question in regard to San Juan Island is definitely settled it will be necessary to keep a garrison at that place. A company of artillery is now stationed there. There is also a small garrison at Fort Steilacoom. Forts Townsend and Bellingham are without garrisons. The territory bordering Puget Sound is now so thickly settled by the whites that no danger is apprehended from Indian depredations, except in canoes from the British Possessions on the north. These parties usually land at places distant from any military post, commit their robberies and murders, and are off in their canoes before their presence is known to the garrisons, which have no means of pursuing them by water. To prevent these depredations there should be a small naval steamer kept cruising in the straits and sound.

I respectfully request that the attention of the Navy Department be called to the necessity of this precaution. I see no use of military posts on these waters except at points where permanent fortifications are to be established. Probably the points to be so defended are Port Discovery, Point Defiance, Deception Passage, and perhaps Admiralty

Head. Should a navy-yard be established in these waters, perhaps it may be necessary to fortify some other points for its defense. It is important that the proper localities for these purposes be selected and reserved or purchased without delay. The value of these lands and the difficulty of purchasing the sites are rapidly increasing, and in a few years they can be secured only at enormous cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred for military posts in that vicinity should be made on sites which are to be permanently occupied. Those at Steilacoom, Fort Bellingham, and probably Port Townsend, should be abandoned as a useless expense. I, however, shall order no changes there till General Steele arrives and has time to investigate the matter. I think a board of engineers should be ordered without delay to select the necessary sites for permanent fortifications.

INDIAN FRONTIER.

In regard to the protection of the Indian frontier on the east, the policy should be to keep the troops in advance, retain them in rear of the white settlements, and to make the posts as temporary and cheap as possible. These should be maintained as depots of supplies for expeditions against the Indians and the temporary camps which may be established in their country. As these camps will be continually changing, they should be of the most temporary character. Tents and huts constructed by the troops will usually be sufficient.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The most northerly post on this frontier line is Fort Colville; next is Fort Lapwai, near Lewiston. Probably it will be necessary to establish an intermediate temporary post in the vicinity of Cœur d'Alene Lake or Mission, and perhaps another pretty well up the Salmon River and between the Lapwai Mountains and Fort Boisé. The latter post will serve as a center of operations to Fort Hall on the east and to near the southern boundary of Idaho Territory. Camp Lyon serves as a temporary protection to the mining operations on the Owyhee River, but it will probably be necessary to establish a post near the headwaters of that river, say somewhere near the northern boundary of Nevada or near Pete's Butte, so as to connect with Fort Ruby and the settlements on Humboldt River. All Indians west of this line should be removed or placed in reservations, so as to prevent their marauding expeditions upon the white settlements. Much of this can be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

There is a belt of rather poor country extending from Fort Klamath to the Owyhee River, over which the Indians pass on their robbing expeditions into Southern Oregon and Northern California, and to receive and purchase horses stolen by the local tribes. In order to check these depredations Camps Polk, Watson, Currey, Wright, and Alvord were established in Oregon, and Fort Bidwell and Camps McDermit, Summit Lake, Snake Creek, and Dun Glen in California and Nevada. These are of a very temporary character, and when the more advanced line is completed most of them can be dispensed with. Fort Klamath must for the present, on account of the Indians in that vicinity, be retained. The expenses of its construction were entirely disproportionate to its importance. Forts Yamhill and Walla Walla can probably be dispensed with very soon, and Fort Dalles immediately.

It is not possible to conceive any military necessity for the enormous expenditures at Fort Dalles. Fort Vancouver serves as the depot for the supply of the Department of the Columbia, and the military establishment at The Dalles seems more like a private speculation than a public necessity.

NEVADA.

Fort Ruby will serve as a center of operations for the protection of the overland mail and emigrant roads to Salt Lake and the settlements on Humboldt River beyond Dun Glen. An inspecting officer has been sent to examine its condition, and will probably report in a few days. Fort Churchill is simply a depot. Some of the temporary camps near the boundary (northern) of the State must depend on it for supplies.

CALIFORNIA.

Forts Crook, Wright, Humboldt, and Gaston and the adjacent camps in the northern part of California must be maintained for the present winter, but it is probable that some of these posts may be dispensed with next season. Several artillery garrisons, as already remarked, will be kept in the forts of the Bay of San Francisco simply as sea-coast defenses. Monterey and Camp Union have been abandoned, and I can see no necessity for a garrison at Benicia. The construction of barracks, storehouses, and stables at that place was most ill-advised, and the enormous sums of money expended there were of little or no benefit to the Government, however advantageous they may have been to private speculations. San Francisco always has been and always will be the depot of supplies for California and Nevada. Visalia is the only military post maintained at present in the San Joaquin Valley, and General McDowell is of opinion that this camp may soon be dispensed with. The mining settlements at Owen's River and Lake, and in that vicinity, will require military protection for some years. A substantial post must therefore be established in that district of country, from which temporary camps may be thrown out as the population advances. Its maintenance will be very expensive, and its garrison should therefore be kept as low as may be consistent with safety and the proper protection of the district. Camp Independence is probably the best location. Camp Cady was established and is kept up for the protection of the road from Cajon Pass to Fort Mohave. The discovery and development of valuable minerals between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, and the numbers of Indians which inhabit or roam over that region of country, will render it necessary to keep up a considerable military force for its security and protection.

ARIZONA.

The map will show the present disposition of military posts in the Territory of Arizona. Probably the winter campaign against the Apaches will cause some considerable changes. The most important problem to be solved is that of supplying the posts in that Territory. At present there are four routes of supply: First, by sea, the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River; second, from Wilmington to Fort Yuma; third, from Wilmington to La Paz; and fourth, from Wilmington to Fort Mojave. There is no great difference in the expense of reaching Arizona by either route from San Francisco, which is the

main source of supplies. But the great difficulty is in supplying the interior posts, which can be reached from the Colorado River only by crossing barren and sandy deserts, where there is great scarcity of water for men and animals. The natural line of supply for Las Calabasas and Tucson and their dependencies is from some port on the Gulf of California, and it is of the greatest importance for the future prosperity of Arizona that some good port should be obtained in the gulf. It is hoped that this matter will be kept constantly in view in all future negotiations with Mexico. The boundary line should at least be carried so far south as to include the port of La Libertad. From that point to Las Calabasas the route is short and easy for the transportation of supplies.

TROOPS.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of sending a cavalry force to this division. We have now no mounted troops in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, and in California and Arizona only the California volunteers, who regard their term of enlistment as having expired and wish to be mustered out. These troops are made up of most excellent material, but men who regard themselves as unjustly retained in service will not be very efficient in the field. You will bear in mind that when your orders for mustering out the volunteers are completely carried out, the only forces in this entire division will be the Second Artillery and Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry. The Ninth is only a small regiment. The artillery will be required to garrison the forts on the coast, and the Ninth Infantry in the interior of California and Nevada.

This leaves only one battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry for the Department of the Columbia and two battalions for Arizona. The hostile character of the Indians in the latter Territory requires more posts and larger garrisons than in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; but circumstances may render it necessary to re-enforce the troops in the latter department. With the present forces in the division it would be difficult to do this without seriously exposing other districts to Indian depredations. A regiment of cavalry would do much to relieve this embarrassment. The accompanying report of Major-General McDowell will explain the necessity of retaining certain volunteer troops for the present. It also contains a list of those mustered out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS
OF
ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Akey's** (David B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Anderson's** (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Andrews'** (George P.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery B*.
- Applegate's** (Daniel W.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Arizona Scouts, Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Atchison's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Baird's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
- Baird's** (Spruce M.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Baldwin's** (Noyes) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Bale's** (Edward) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Ball's** (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Barry's** (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Baylor's** (George Wythe) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Baylor's** (John R.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Bennett's** (Clarence E.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Berry's** (David J.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Black's** (Henry M.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment; also California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Borland's** (Andrew J.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Bowen's** (John) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Bowie's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Albert) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Oscar M.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Buckley's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Burkett's** (George A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Caffey's** (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Calder's** (Joseph W.) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Caldwell's** (Richard S.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Calloway's** (William P.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Campbell's** (William L.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Cass'** (John M.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Connor's** (P. Edward) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Cook's** (Eli) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Cooledge's** (Walter S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Copely's** (Alexander W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Cox's** (J. Clement) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Cox's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

- Crandal's** (Robert M.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Crandall's (Clark P.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Creighton's (George) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Cremony's (John C.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*; also *1st Battalion*.
Crowninshield's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Currey's (George B.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Curtis' (James F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d and 4th Regiments*.
Davidson's (A. H.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Arizona Brigade*.
Davis' (John W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Davis' (Stephen R.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Delany's (James H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Dobbins' (Marcus D.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Doughty's (James C.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Douglas' (Charles D.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Dowling's (William M.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Drake's (John M.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Dresher's (Valentine) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Drew's (Charles S.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Elliot's (William W.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
English's (Thomas C.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Evans' (George S.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Eyre's (Edward E.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Faucett's (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Fergusson's (David) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Ffrench's (William) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Fitch's (J. Ives) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Fleming's (Hugh B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
Flynn's (Henry) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Folsom's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops*.
Ford's (Silas P.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Forman's (Ferris) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
French's (Albert H.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
French's (George D.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Gallagher's (Patrick A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Garden's (James) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Geer's (Knyphausen) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
George's (Milo) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Gibbs' (Eugene B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Glasure's (George A.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Gonnisson's (John E.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Goodman's (Theodore H.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Gorman's (James) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Grant's (Alfred S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Grant's (Lewis T.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Greene's (Henry A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Guirado's (Juan F.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Hale's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Hall's (Augustus H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Hammond's (Lafayette) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Hancock's (Henry) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Hardeman's (Peter) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.

- Hardeman's** (William P.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Harris'** (Thomas S.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Harrover's** (Benjamin F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hassett's** (Malachi R.) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Hempfield's** (Isaac W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
- Hendricks'** (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Heninger's** (Thomas J.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Herrick's** (Rufus F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
- Hill's** (John E.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Hill's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Hillyer's** (Edgar W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Hinds'** (Hugh L.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hobart's** (Charles) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Hull's** (William E.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Hunter's** (Sherod) **Cavalry**. See *Arizona Scouts, ante*.
- Johns'** (William M.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Johnson's** (Robert S.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Jones'** (William) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Jordan's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
- Kelly's** (William) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Kendall's** (George D.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Kennedy's** (William B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Kerns'** (Samuel F.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Ketcham's** (Thomas E.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Knight's** (William L.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Knox's** (William M.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Lafollett's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Ledyard's** (Ebenezer C.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Lee's** (Harvey) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Lewis'** (Charles W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Lippitt's** (Francis J.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Littlefield's** (John) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Long's** (Charles W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
- Lugenbeel's** (Pinkney) **Infantry**.* See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- McCleave's** (William) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- McCown's** (Ferdinand O.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- McGarry's** (Edward) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- MacGowan's** (Alexander B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st and 6th Regiments*.
- McKee's** (Reuben W.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- McKenna's** (Francis) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- McLaughlin's** (Moses A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- McLean's** (Daniel) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- McMullen's** (William) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Madison's** (George T.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
- Marsh's** (Salem S.) **Infantry**.* See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
- Martin's** (John) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Martin's** (William C.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
- Mason's** (William F.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Matthews'** (William J.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Maury's** (Reuben F.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
May's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Mears' (Frederick) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
Mellen's (Henry B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Melville's (Willie E.) **Infantry**. See *National Guards, Infantry, post*.
Middleton's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Miller's (Abraham) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Mitchell's (Francis S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment; also 2d* Cavalry*.
Moody's (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Moore's (Jeremiah B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Morton's (Alfred) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Mullen's (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Munday's (Patrick) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Murphy's (Thomas G.) **Infantry**. See *Washoe Guards Infantry, post*.
National Guards, Infantry. See *Nevada Troops*.
Native Cavalry, Battalion. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Nichols' (Charles P.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Noble's (Heman) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Noble's (John F.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
O'Brien's (Michael) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d and 6th Regiments*.
Olmstead's (James P.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 7th Regiment*.
Olney's (James N.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Olney's (Nathan) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops*.
O'Neill's (John M.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
O'Regan's (Daniel) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Osmer's (Richard A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Ousley's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Owen's (Philip A.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
Palmer's (Ephraim) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Parvin's (Washington L.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Pettis' (George H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Phelan's (Jeremiah) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Phillips' (Joseph) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Pico's (José R.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Pishon's (Nathaniel J.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Pollock's (Robert) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Potts' (Izatus) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Powell's (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Price's (George F.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Qualey's (John F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Quinn's (Captain) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Quinn's (John) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Randall's (Alpheus W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Riely's Artillery. See *Oregon Troops*.
Rigdon's (Stephen) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Rigg's (Edwin A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Rinearson's (Jacob S.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Rinehart's (William V.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Roberts' (Thomas L.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Ropes' (James M.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Rowe's** (Edwin A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Rumrill's (Calvin H.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Schmidt's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Scott's (Lyman S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Seamands' (William G.) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Seidenstriker's (Frederick) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Sherman's (Matthew) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Shinn's (John B.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A*.
Shipley's (William J.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Shirland's (Edmond D.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Sibley's (Caleb C.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
Simpson's (John P.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Simpson's (Smith H.) **Infantry**. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Sims' (Columbus) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Small's (Henry C.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Smith's (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Smith's (Samuel P.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Spencer's (William V.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Staddon's (Samuel) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Standifer's Rangers. See *Washington Territory Troops*.
Staples' (John F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Starr's (Augustus W.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Steinberger's (Justus) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Stewart's (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery H*.
Stillman's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Stombs' (Thomas A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Street's (Harlow L.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Stuart's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Taylor's (John B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Taylor's (William S. R.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Thayer's (John S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Theller's (Edward R.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Thompson's (Dewitt C.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Thompson's (William A.) **Artillery**.* See *William A. Thompson*.
Thompson's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Thurston's (George A.) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Tidball's (Thomas T.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Trinity County Mountaineers' Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Tucker's (Egbert H.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Tuttle's (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Ulio's (James) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Van Voast's (James) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, 9th Regiment*.
Wallace's (William) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Wardwell's (William V. B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Washoe Guards, Infantry. See *Nevada Troops*.
Waters' (Abner W.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Watson's (Grove) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Watson's (Stephen) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Waymire's (James A.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Wellman's (Chauncey R.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Wells' (Almond B.) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
West's (Benjamin R.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment*.

*Improvised battery.

- West's** (Charles F.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Whannell's (Peter B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*; also *6th Infantry*.
Whipple's (Stephen G.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers*.
Whitlock's (James H.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Williams' (Alfred A. C.) **Cavalry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion*.
Williams' (Loren L.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Willis' (Edward B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Winchill's (Theodore C.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment*.
Winder's (William A.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery D*.
Wing's (Emory) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Witham's (Gilbert T.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Wood's (Charles O.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment*.
Wood's (William) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Wood's (W. S.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade*.
Wright's (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment*.

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 1295-1300.)

	Page
Acebo, ———. Mentioned	458
Active, U. S. S. (Coast Survey.) Mentioned	568
Ada Hancock, Steamer.	
Explosion of, April 27, 1865. Communication from Clarence E. Bennett..	424
Mentioned	424
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	37, 322, 664, 1095
Army Headquarters	418
Bennett, Clarence E.	452
Carleton, James H.	198, 275, 715, 826, 868, 1054
Connor, P. Edward	218, 1011
Halleck, Henry W.	1258, 1266
McDowell, Irvin	874, 886, 929, 947, 969, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1117, 1120, 1123, 1141, 1143, 1167, 1168, 1179, 1214, 1220, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1229, 1267
Ord, Edward O. C.	1259
Ordnance Department, U. S. A.	783
War Department, U. S.	295, 1105, 1211, 1266
Wright, George	5, 14, 15, 26, 31, 38, 39, 45, 53, 59, 83, 95, 104, 120, 130, 135, 144, 149, 168, 178, 187, 191, 193, 194, 196-198, 201, 210, 226, 231, 237, 242, 244, 249, 251, 255, 259, 275, 281, 291, 293, 295, 297, 298, 300, 303, 304, 312, 318, 320-322, 330, 341, 342, 345, 350, 354, 356, 360, 363, 367, 369, 375, 382, 391, 392, 406, 407, 416, 418, 429, 430, 456, 472, 474, 478, 483, 484, 487, 496, 513, 516, 522, 531, 534, 545, 551, 567, 582, 593, 596, 597, 599, 625, 630, 637, 641, 644, 650, 652, 653, 662, 668, 669, 676, 681, 689, 695, 703, 706, 709, 718, 719, 728, 733, 734, 736, 738, 739, 741, 743, 752, 756, 758, 760, 766, 772, 775, 777, 778, 782, 783, 785, 786, 788, 790, 797, 800, 801, 803, 804, 809, 812, 818, 833, 837, 841, 846, 881, 1268
Orders, Circular, series 1864: No. 36, 969, 970.	
Orders, General, series 1863: No. 13, 287.	
Orders, General, series 1864: No. 201, 850.	
Orders, General, series 1865: No. 9, 1121; No. 23, 1147; No. 118, 1268; No. 130, 1286.	
Orders, Special, series 1863: No. 59, 303; No. 510, 675.	
Orders, Special, series 1864: No. 49, 738.	
Orders, Special, series 1865: No. 100, 1148.	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. Correspondence with	
Magruder, John B.	332
Steele, William	21
Adney, John W. Mentioned	8

	Page.
Ainsa, A. Correspondence with	
Romero, Matias	100
State Department, U. S.	101
Wright, George	99
Ainsworth, John C. Mentioned	595, 613, 614
Akey, David B.	
Correspondence with George Wright	27
Mentioned	27, 28
Alabama, C. S. S. Mentioned	1091
Alden, Farrelly. Mentioned	908
Aldrich, Mark. Mentioned	151, 152
Allen, ———. (California.) Mentioned	859
Allen, ———. (Oregon.) Mentioned	900
Allen, ———. (San Bernardino.) Mentioned	454
Allen, Gabriel. Mentioned	424
Allen, H. Mentioned	568, 569
Allen, Jesse R. Mentioned	171, 213
Allen, Lucius H.	
Correspondence with Army Headquarters	195, 475, 515
Mentioned	131
Allen, William N. Mentioned	379
Allyn, Joseph P. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1167, 1186, 1204
Alvord, Benjamin.	
Assumes command of District of Oregon	7
Congratulatory Orders to troops in District of Oregon	1031
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	37, 322, 664, 1095
Anderson, J. W	166, 358
Bell, Charles H	604
Bissell, Lyman	401, 444, 477, 626, 946
Bowman, Andrew W	344, 355
Caldwell, J. H., <i>et al</i>	351
Caldwell, Richard S	517, 877, 894, 919, 932
Chambers, Rowland, <i>et al</i>	351
Cole, George E	653, 796
Connor, P. Edward	428, 479
Currey, George B	765, 803, 815, 826, 830, 844, 862, 901, 952, 1049
Curtis, Samuel R	776, 821, 858
Davenport, J. W	188
De Russy, Edward	1046
De Russy, René E	140, 301, 613, 726
Drake, John M	808, 816, 833, 862, 878, 1004
Eckerson, Theodore J	450
Elliot, George H	595, 623, 755, 888
Engineer Department, U. S. A	316, 1122
English, Thomas C	590, 766, 768, 771, 781, 798, 817, 832
Field, J., <i>et al</i>	351
Fitch, L. C	787
Foot, Solomon	1095
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., Commanding Officer at	10
Grant, U. S	592
Hale, Calvin H	98, 149, 388, 477, 482, 487, 503, 527, 537
Halloran, James	1068
Harding, Benjamin F	652
Hughes, William B	416

Alvord, Benjamin—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with

Huntington, J. W. Perit	408, 804, 836, 851, 1056, 1072
Hutchins, Charles	9
Idaho, Governor of	539, 697, 1077
Jordan, William H.	755, 819, 1046
Kavanagh, James	627, 632
King, Isaac, <i>et al.</i>	351
Knox, William M.	895
Lugenbeel, Pinkney	465, 485, 585, 673, 676, 680
McBride, John R.	653
McDowell Irvin	896,
928, 951, 971, 972, 982, 986, 988, 1009, 1047, 1049, 1053, 1054, 1056, 1061,	
1071, 1076, 1084, 1107, 1115, 1116, 1127, 1140, 1143, 1149, 1154, 1162, 1170	
McGilvra, John J.	158
Marsh, Salem S.	15
Maury, Reuben P.	20, 44, 464, 485, 602, 699, 757, 765, 767, 775, 800, 807, 810,
823, 830, 832, 860, 862, 867, 890, 892, 903, 913, 952, 958, 977, 983, 1006, 1045	
Mullan, John	285
Navy Department, U. S.	96
Nesmith, James W.	653, 819
Ordinance Department, U. S. A.	89, 139, 259, 595, 692, 720, 726, 1139
Oregon, Adjutant-General of	308, 317, 660
Oregon, Governor of	154, 165, 252,
265, 276, 280, 283, 333, 340, 397, 400, 428, 429, 471, 473, 525, 569, 571, 744, 755,	
810, 821, 857, 861, 863, 864, 957, 979, 982, 1003, 1010, 1015, 1019, 1020, 1033,	
1035, 1044, 1048, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1058, 1059, 1087, 1094, 1106, 1119, 1121	
Rector, William H.	10, 16, 86, 92, 331
Rinearson, Jacob S.	7, 23, 30, 56, 103, 142, 155, 280, 358, 651, 1045
Scott, Lyman S.	1008
Seidenstriker, Frederick	321, 777, 933 1102, 1124
Small, Henry C.	988, 1033, 1120
Steinberger, Justus . 61, 83, 114, 118, 196, 234, 406, 470, 487, 501, 600, 655, 659, 977	
Truax, Sewall.	512, 540, 548
Umatilla Reservation, Commanding Officer at	84
Victoria, Vancouver Island, U. S. Consul at	679, 682, 714
Warbass, Edward D.	436
Washington Territory, Governor of	28, 42, 182, 191, 670, 674, 1076, 1078
Waymire, James A.	769, 791, 844
Williams, George H.	1095
Williamson, Robert S.	773
Wright, George	7,

14, 16, 28, 32, 42, 54, 82, 90, 112, 146, 153, 154, 172, 176, 206, 227, 235, 289, 304,	
306, 308, 327, 348, 349, 356, 365, 368, 380, 381, 390, 399, 400, 415, 427, 434, 447,	
449, 450, 462, 471, 476, 477, 484, 508, 554, 556, 567, 579, 581, 626, 627, 630, 632,	
644, 645, 649, 650, 669, 677, 678, 734, 738, 763, 769, 779, 784, 787, 790, 796, 799,	
804, 808, 815, 842, 851, 856, 858, 863, 865, 867, 876, 878, 879, 973, 1066, 1067	
Mentioned	7, 10, 15, 20, 23, 30, 31, 44, 53, 62, 83, 84, 87, 95,
115, 134, 135, 142, 150, 178, 187-191, 194, 195, 210, 218, 226, 243, 244, 260, 271,	
272, 290, 294, 307, 321, 343, 344, 350, 355, 358, 376, 398, 407, 416, 417, 436, 439,	
450, 469, 470, 483, 487, 488, 496, 505, 506, 510, 512, 517, 527, 538, 554, 593, 600,	
626, 628, 655, 673, 678, 682, 684, 685, 695, 709, 711, 712, 755, 765, 769, 777-779,	
791, 798, 808-810, 815-819, 830, 833, 844, 854, 862, 867, 877, 878, 883, 884, 894,	
901, 919, 934, 936, 945, 947, 949, 958, 971, 988, 1004, 1006, 1012, 1020-1022,	
1031, 1038, 1045, 1046, 1052, 1055, 1061, 1066, 1068, 1076, 1102, 1107-1110,	
1122, 1134, 1141, 1146, 1148, 1154, 1156, 1166, 1171, 1190, 1193, 1203, 1255	

	Page.
Alvord, Benjamin —Continued.	
Relieved from command of District of Oregon.....	1148, 1154
Relinquishes command of District of Oregon.....	1171
Staff. Announcements of.....	7, 38
Talk to chiefs of Nez Percé Indians, Oct. 24, 1862.....	192
Anderson, ———. (California.) Mentioned.....	204
Anderson, ———. (Idaho.) Mentioned.....	580
Anderson, Allen L.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1256
Mentioned.....	312, 339, 690, 828, 1114, 1117, 1155, 1165, 1272
Anderson, Eliza, Steamer. Mentioned.....	71, 72, 928
Anderson, Isaac. Mentioned.....	814, 849, 850
Anderson, Joseph. Mentioned.....	44
Anderson, J. W.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	166, 358
Mentioned.....	98, 358
Anderson & Co. Mentioned.....	324
Andrew, John A. Mentioned.....	292
Andrews, ———. Mentioned.....	403, 437
Andrews, David P. Mentioned.....	396
Andrews, George P.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin.....	902, 984
Wright, George.....	49
Mentioned... ..	272, 505, 579, 609, 675, 737, 792, 884, 984, 997, 1109, 1157, 1167, 1201, 1272
Ankeney, A. P. Mentioned.....	260
Antero. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Apperson, John T. Mentioned.....	114, 771, 1110
Applegate, E. L. Mentioned.....	428
Applegate, Jesse. Mentioned.....	328
Appleton, William E. Mentioned.....	712
Arizona Territory.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Allyn, Joseph P.....	1186, 1204
Baylor, John R.....	298
Bennett, Clarence E.....	1134
Coult, Theodore A.....	646, 690
Davis, Nelson H.....	835
Ffrench, William.....	659
McDowell, Irvin.....	1104
Mason, John S.....	1261, 1281
Steele, William.....	21
Mail facilities for. Communication from James H. Carleton.....	419
Martial law in.	
Communication from David Fergusson.....	49
Proclamation of James H. Carleton.....	49
Military Departments embracing.....	287, 653, 1121, 1157, 1268
Operations against Indians in. Communications from	
Bennett, Clarence E.....	1164
Bowie, George W.....	826
Carleton, James H.....	820, 826, 860, 868
Coult, Theodore A.....	73
Davis, Nelson H.....	869
Fergusson, David.....	422, 431
Gorman, James.....	1180

Arizona Territory—Continued.

Page.

Operations against Indians in. Communications from

Mason, John S	1181, 1238, 1247
West, Joseph R	466
Whitlock, James H	827
Willis, Edward B	868

Organization of Confederate troops in. Communications from John B.

Magruder	332
----------------	-----

Proposed expedition into. Communications from

Hastings, L. W	700, 704, 721
Macwillie, M. H., <i>et al.</i>	703
Smith, E. Kirby	681
War Department, C. S.	648

Re-enforcements for. Communications from

Carleton, James H	785
Coult, Theodore A	784
Duffield, Milton B	669, 674
McDowell, Irvin	1287
Mason, John S	1287
Wright, George	676, 685, 689, 738, 739, 744, 785

Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from

Aldrich, Mark	152
Baylor, John R	152
Davidson, M. O	1080
Fergusson, David	151
Ffrench, William	461
Gay, M. G	152
Roberts, J. A	1078
Stevens, Hiram S	151

Arizona, District of.

Affairs in, generally. Communications from

Carleton, James H	188
Fergusson, David	352, 361, 394-396
Ffrench, William	524
West, Joseph R	132, 200, 239, 256, 279, 311, 329, 337, 339, 390, 458, 519

Indian depredations in. Communications from Joseph R. West

109, 110

Limits defined

94, 1157

Mason, John S., assigned to command of

1137

Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from

Bowie, George W	835
-----------------------	-----

Carleton, James H	387
-------------------------	-----

Mason, John S	1142
---------------------	------

West, Joseph R	155-157, 432, 520, 587, 616, 632, 708
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Operations in. Communications from

Fergusson, David	413
------------------------	-----

West, Joseph R	138, 211-
----------------------	-----------

216, 232, 233, 238, 266, 267, 278, 302, 338, 348, 421, 463, 503-505, 544, 615, 617

Orders, General, series 1862—*Carleton*: No. 15, 65; No. 17, 89. *West*:

No. 21, 101; No. 24, 239.

Orders, General, series 1863—*West*: No. 1, 274; No. 4, 311; No. 5, 351;No. 11, 620. *Whitlock*: No. 1, 419.Orders, General, series 1864—*Bowie*: No. 9, 874.Orders, General, series 1865—*Mason*: No. 4, 1261.Orders, Special, series 1862—*Carleton*: No. 30, 67; No. 31, 73; No. 33,94. *West*: No. 37, 105; No. 38, 107; No. 48, 134; No. 55, 155;

No. 58, 165; No. 73, 216.

	Page
Arizona, District of—Continued.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>West</i> : No. 1, 276; No. 2, 278; No. 4, 281; No. 7, 300; No. 8, 303; No. 10, 317; No. 11, 324; No. 13, 335; No. 16, 347; No. 22, 404; No. 23, 410; No. 27, 444; No. 30, 470; No. 33, 495; No. 34, 499; No. 35, 505; No. 42, 616; No. 44, 632; No. 55, 708.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Bowie</i> : No. 24, 835; No. 36, 867.	
See also <i>California Column, Western Arizona, and Tucson, Ariz., Post.</i>	
Sanitary regulations, etc. Communication from James H. Carleton.....	65
West, Joseph R., assumes command of.....	101
Arizona Territory, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S.	1225
Arms, Ammunition, etc. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Army Headquarters. Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	418
Allen, Lucius H.....	195, 475, 515
Billings, Frederick.....	518, 522
California, Adjutant-General of.....	107, 328
Carleton, James H.....	136, 150, 222
Connor, P. Edward.....	133, 358, 369, 481, 748
Engineer Department, U. S. A.....	597
Kinney, John F.....	715
Ordinance Department, U. S. A.....	586, 597
Parrott, John.....	517, 518
War Department, U. S.....	295
Wright, George.....	120, 135, 241, 244, 281, 287, 300, 302, 357, 360, 368, 375, 398, 406, 475, 515, 518, 523, 526, 573, 575, 581, 625, 636, 668
Army Transportation. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Arnold, George W. Mentioned.....	551, 740
Army, William F. M. Mentioned.....	431
Arroyes, Juan. Mentioned.....	836
Asher, Thomas. Mentioned.....	246
Ashley, D. R.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Mentioned.....	980
Atchison, Charles.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, James F.....	761, 1152
Wright, George.....	809
Mentioned.....	424, 713, 824, 886, 1111, 1151
Atkinson, Henry. Mentioned.....	55
Au-ke-wah-kus. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Avalos, Bruno. Mentioned.....	1054
Ayres, ———. Mentioned.....	204
Babbitt, Edwin B.	
Correspondence with	
Hoyt, James T.....	1248
McDowell, Irvin.....	1248, 1283
Swasey, William F.....	1283, 1284
West, Benjamin R.....	822
Wright, George.....	19, 85, 313, 314, 560, 709, 731
Mentioned.....	19, 85, 156, 174, 198, 318, 390, 451, 614, 632, 739, 755, 780, 795, 886, 945, 1248, 1283
Bailey, ———. Mentioned.....	153
Bailey, E. Henry M. Mentioned.....	115

	Page.
Bailey, G. W., et al. Correspondence with George Wright.....	662
Bailey, R. For correspondence as Secretary, see <i>Lewiston, Wash. Ter., Citizens of.</i>	
Baird, Robert.	
Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple.....	1035
Mentioned.....	537, 760, 885, 1017, 1111, 1231
Baird, Spruce M.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder.....	431
Mentioned.....	298, 333, 427
Baker, ———. Mentioned.....	139
Baker, Edward D. Mentioned.....	1076
Baker, Elihu. Mentioned.....	1080
Baker, Henry. Mentioned.....	614
Baldwin, Alexander W.	
Correspondence with Charles A. Sumner.....	814
Mentioned.....	813, 849
Baldwin, Austin, & Co. Correspondence with War Department, U. S....	507, 513
Baldwin, Ephraim C. Mentioned.....	216
Baldwin, Noyes.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	846
Mentioned.....	869
Bale, Edward.	
Correspondence with James F. Curtis.....	1153
Mentioned.....	1047
Ball, Charles H. Mentioned.....	1223, 1267
Banks, James A.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit.....	1177
Mentioned.....	1194
Banks, Nathaniel P. Mentioned.....	254, 605, 811
Banning, Emily, Bark. Mentioned.....	1181, 1192
Banning, Phineas. Mentioned.....	127, 621, 1282
Barbour, John. Mentioned.....	8
Bargie, L. A. Mentioned.....	490
Barker, Thomas. Mentioned.....	618
Barnard, A. D.	
Correspondence with Governor of Oregon.....	328
Mentioned.....	340
Barnard, John G. Report of defenses for San Francisco Harbor.....	573
Barnes, John W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Grenville M. Dodge.</i>	
Barnes, Joseph K. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Surgeon-General's Office,</i> <i>U. S. A.</i>	
Barnes, William. Mentioned.....	1040-1042, 1070, 1071, 1074, 1096, 1097
Barnhart, William H. Mentioned.....	655
Barrett, Richard S. Mentioned.....	47, 48, 57, 64, 351
Barrows, Henry D. Correspondence with George S. Evans.....	135
Barrows, Henry D., et al. Correspondence with James F. Curtis.....	521
Barry, or Berry, Captain. Mentioned.....	1233
Barry, Edward. Mentioned.....	1032, 1045
Bart, John. Mentioned.....	47
Barth, Charles H. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Francis J. Lippitt.</i>	
Bates, Edward. Mentioned.....	523, 574
Bayley, James R.	
Correspondence with Adjutant-General of Oregon.....	1055
Mentioned.....	1055
Baylor, George Wythe. Mentioned.....	333

	Page.
Baylor, John R.	
Correspondence with	
Magruder, John B.	298
"Theodore"	152
Mentioned	151, 227, 238, 266, 269, 275, 332, 617
Baynes, Robert Lambert.	
Correspondence with	
Bazalgette, George	443
Hunt, Lewis C	443
Mentioned	404, 435, 436, 463
Bazalgette, George.	
Correspondence with Robert Lambert Baynes	443
Mentioned	402-404, 435, 437, 438, 443
Beal, Ned, Sloop. Mentioned	686
Beale, Edwin F.	
Correspondence with Charles James	1090, 1092, 1099
Mentioned	248, 1039, 1040, 1073, 1074, 1088, 1096-1098
Beard, Joseph R. Mentioned	73, 129, 171, 188
Bear Hunter. (Indian.) Mentioned	228
Bear River, Utah Ter. Engagement on the, Jan. 29, 1863. Communications from	
Army Headquarters	368, 369
Drum, Richard C	301
Wright, George	318
Bechtel, F. K.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1118
Mentioned	1119
Beckwith, Leonard C. Mentioned	854
Beechy, Hill. Mentioned	1279, 1280
Bell, Charles H.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	604
Mentioned	678, 680, 685, 790, 916
Bell, Joseph McC. Mentioned	1186
Bell, Tom. Mentioned	646
Bellows, Henry W. Mentioned	1042
Benicia, Cal., Citizens of. Correspondence with George Wright	116
Benjamin, Samuel N. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	919
Bennett, A. A. Mentioned	940
Bennett, Clarence E.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	452
Dickey, Dudley R	418
McDowell, Irvin	1164
McFerran, John C	1134
Wright, George	447, 451, 453, 459, 491, 729, 790
Mentioned	389, 457, 490, 507, 511, 551, 713, 729, 820, 1274, 1282
Bennett, James P. Mentioned	113, 148, 171
Bennett, Joseph F. Mentioned	598
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Joseph R. West.</i>	
Benson, Henry M. Mentioned	654
Benton, C. R. Mentioned	333
Bequette, Paschal, et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1086
Berry, David J.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	845
Mentioned	139

	Page.
Berry, John S. Mentioned.....	1037
Biddle, Benjamin R. Correspondence with William H. Rector.....	180
Bidwell, John.	
Correspondence with	
Bush, C. C.....	1222
McDowell, Irvin.....	1129, 1214, 1221
Wright, George.....	833, 1171, 1205, 1209, 1258, 1264, 1265
Mentioned.....	550, 573, 875, 960, 1129, 1130, 1136, 1156, 1204, 1245, 1263
Big Jim. (Indian.) Mentioned..	693, 694, 707, 725, 735, 824, 830, 831, 843, 844, 853, 854
Bigler, John. Mentioned.....	940
Big Thunder. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	208, 281, 477, 486
Billings, Frederick.	
Correspondence with Army Headquarters.....	518, 522
Mentioned.....	131, 523, 568, 569
Billings, Frederick, et al. For correspondence, see <i>San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of.</i>	
Billy. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	807
Bissell, Lyman.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	401, 444, 477, 626, 946
Warbass, Edward D.....	437, 441
Wright, George.....	343, 402
Mentioned..	272, 343, 381, 435-441, 472, 477, 506, 553, 628, 632, 646, 884, 973, 1110, 1273
Black, David. Mentioned.....	507, 713, 885
Black, Henry M.	
Assignment to command.....	741
Correspondence with	
Douglas, Charles D.....	805
McDowell, Irvin.....	882
Reed, William I.....	769
Whipple, Stephen G.....	759, 762, 767, 816, 824, 830, 843, 853, 854, 860, 881
Wright, George.....	385, 502, 514, 559, 563, 689, 742, 744, 746, 780, 799, 814, 825, 838, 840, 850, 852, 855, 883
Mentioned...	115, 272, 308, 367, 375, 456, 505, 708, 711, 741-743, 752, 762, 772, 805, 807, 809, 816, 824, 841, 843, 854, 855, 859, 860, 874, 881-883, 885, 890, 926, 927, 1007
Black, William. Mentioned.....	1008
Blackburn, D. Mentioned.....	1018
Black Hawk. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Blair, Montgomery. Mentioned.....	434
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Post-Office Department, U. S.</i>	
Blake, James. Mentioned.....	440
Blake, John G. Mentioned.....	1274
Blanchard, W. R. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	989
Blasdel, Henry G. Mentioned.....	1093, 1193, 1215, 1249
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Nevada, Governor of.</i>	
Block, Joseph. Mentioned.....	217
Boisé, Fort. See <i>Fort Boisé.</i>	
Boise, R. P. Mentioned.....	1064, 1065
Bonham, B. M. Mentioned.....	570
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E. Mentioned.....	192
Booker, William L. For correspondence, etc., see <i>San Francisco, Cal., British Consul at.</i>	
Boonville, Idaho Ter. Expedition from Fort Boisé to, July 20-Aug. 17, 1864.	
Communication from Reuben F. Maury.....	913

	Page
Booth, Junius Brutus. Mentioned.....	1199, 1208
Boren, A. D. Mentioned.....	459, 460
Borland, Andrew J. Mentioned.....	1207
Boulware, Madison. Mentioned.....	1274
Bounties.	
Act of Oregon Legislature.....	1024
Message of Governor of Oregon.....	1020
Bowen, John. Mentioned.....	1281
Bowie, George W.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.....	254, 820, 826, 829
West, Joseph R.....	113
Whitlock, James H.....	827
Wright, George.....	54, 87, 112, 128, 142, 211, 222, 254, 261, 288
Mentioned.....	48,
110, 118, 127, 129, 189, 227, 271, 273, 350, 391, 396, 467, 587, 784, 785, 826, 842	
Bowker, ———. Mentioned.....	438
Bowlby, Wilson. Mentioned.....	184
Bowman, Andrew W.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	344, 355
McDowell, Irvin.....	1199
Wright, George.....	657, 730
Mentioned.....	312, 342, 344, 355, 506, 584, 712, 747, 1106, 1174, 1201, 1272
Boyce, S. V. Mentioned.....	438
Bradford, A. C. Mentioned.....	814, 849
Bradford, Hamilton. Mentioned.....	333
Bradshaw, ———. Mentioned.....	1008
Brady, Peter R.	
Correspondence with James H. Whitlock.....	354
Mentioned.....	353, 382
Bratton, J. S. Mentioned.....	113
Breckinridge, John C. Mentioned.....	986
Bremer, ———. Mentioned.....	97
Brennan, John. Mentioned.....	116
Brewer, ———. Mentioned.....	931
Bridger, Joseph. Mentioned.....	461
Briggs, H. W., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1086
British Columbia, Governor of. Correspondence with Winfield Scott.....	441, 973
Brittain, John. Mentioned.....	570
Brooks, B. P. Correspondence with George Wright.....	649
Brooks, George H. Mentioned.....	8
Brooks, Linus. Mentioned.....	86
Brooks, Q. C. A. Mentioned.....	285
Brown, ———. (Expressman.) Mentioned.....	63
Brown, ———. (San Bernardino.) Mentioned.....	461
Brown, A. Correspondence with George Wright.....	148
Brown, Albert. Mentioned.....	368, 414, 450, 481, 1137
Brown, Beriah. Mentioned.....	940, 941, 1037
Brown, Doc. Mentioned.....	931
Brown, Gustav.	
Correspondence with A. Jones Jackson.....	1018
Mentioned.....	1017
Brown, John. Mentioned.....	686

	Page.
Brown, Oscar M.	
Correspondence with George Wright	459
Mentioned	664, 680, 681, 685, 712, 739, 741, 744, 780, 820
Brown, Richard.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	979
Mentioned	980
Brown, Thomas.	
Correspondence with Charles James	1088, 1090, 1099
Mentioned	1039, 1040, 1073, 1074, 1092, 1096-1098
Brown, T. M.	
Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	853
Mentioned	852
Browne, J. Ross. Mentioned	740
Bryan, Orlando M. Mentioned	329, 352
Bryant, Charles G. For correspondence as Vice-Consul, see <i>Guaymas, Mexico</i> , <i>U. S. Consul at.</i>	
Bryant, J. A. Mentioned	1038, 1041, 1043
Bryson, William. Mentioned	603, 1231
Buchanan, James. Mentioned	1269
Buck, Charles O. (Second.) Mentioned	8
Buckingham, Catharinus P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>War</i> <i>Department, U. S.</i>	
Buckley, Thomas.	
Correspondence with	
Whipple, Stephen G.	981, 1230
Wing, Emory	963
Mentioned	883, 885, 892, 1007, 1014, 1223, 1267, 1274
Burke, M. L.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1199
Mentioned	352, 1198
Burkett, George A.	
Correspondence with David Fergusson	405
Mentioned	172, 827, 829, 867, 871
Burnett, Henry A. Correspondence with George Wright	517
Burnside, Ambrose E. Mentioned	605
Burnt Ranch, Cal., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	969
Burton, ———. Mentioned	911
Bush, ———. Mentioned	1077
Bush, C. C.	
Correspondence with	
Bidwell, John	1222
Wright, George	1234
Mentioned	567, 1221, 1222, 1234
Butterfield, Henry. Mentioned	1275
Butterworth, ———. Mentioned	871
Cabanis, Lewis G. Mentioned	781, 782, 798
Cable, Mrs. Mentioned	151
Cache Valley, Utah Ter. Expedition from Camp Douglas to, Nov. 20-27, 1862. Communication from P. Edward Connor	228
Cadena, Juan Zenobia. Mentioned	105, 106
Cady, Albemarle. Mentioned	28, 298, 547
Calder, Joseph W. Mentioned	941
Caldwell, J. H., et al. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	351

	Page.
Caldwell, Richard S.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	517, 877, 894, 919, 932
Mentioned.....	488, 506, 508, 581, 631, 712, 877, 879, 885, 977, 988, 1032
California.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Bidwell, John	1171, 1214
Buckley, Thomas	1230
California, Adjutant-General of.....	107
Doughty, John.....	957
Douglas, Charles D.....	950
Evans, George S	236
Foulke, L. M., <i>et al.</i>	1214
Gilman, Caleb	204
Hooker, Ambrose E	593
Jones, William.....	497
Mason, John S	966
Mitchell, D. C., <i>et al.</i>	961
Montgomery, Richard T.....	924
Starr, Augustus W.....	1013, 1031
Ward, John S., <i>et al.</i>	964
Wheeler, Matt. M	1212
Wright, George.....	378, 471, 662, 978, 979
Calls for militia. Proclamation of the Governor.....	305, 1066
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Bidwell, John.....	1205, 1221, 1264
Bush, C. C	1222
Douglas, Charles D	306
Hanson, George M	543
Jones, John P., <i>et al.</i>	620
Jones, William.....	617
Kelley, John G.....	1278
Kingsbury, William V	1207
MacCrellish, ——.....	1278
Mellen, Henry B	138, 566
Van Voast, James.....	874
Ward, John S., <i>et al.</i>	1205
Whipple, Stephen G.....	890
Wright, George.....	138
Invasion of, by Mexicans. Communications from	
Grant, U. S	1118
McDowell, Irvin	1131, 1158
Location of military posts in. Communications from	
Disabell & Venning.....	1236
Miller, Henry	1237
Williamson, Robert S.....	1235
Military Departments embracing	1157, 1268
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Schmidt, John C.....	1267
Wright, George.....	1168, 1176, 1218, 1226, 1265
Operations against Indians in. Communications from	
Doughty, James C	942
Hillis, William C	954, 961
Hooker, Ambrose E	633
Jones, William	386
McGrew, William H.....	552

California—Continued.

Page.

Operations against Indians in. Communications from

McLaughlin, Moses A	535
Mellen, Henry B	153
Morton, Alfred	572
O'Neill, John M	346
Simpson, John P	963
Starr, Augustus W	635
Wright, George	28, 378, 550, 551, 556, 717, 1234

Operations in. Communications from

Cook, Eli	1127
Geer, Knyphausen	965
McDowell, Irvin	1129, 1172, 1173
Starr, Augustus W	691
Wing, Emory	963
Wright, George	960, 993, 994, 1130, 1169, 1170, 1230, 1263

Protection of voters in. Communications from

Curtis, James F	1047
McDowell, Irvin	1048

Resistance to draft in. Communications from

California, Adjutant-General of	930
McW	930
Sunt, Ch	931

Results of election in. Communications from

California, Governor of	99, 1057
Wright, George	1052

Secession sentiment in 107, 115,
116, 130, 204, 236, 378, 476, 497, 521, 707, 924, 946, 948, 950, 955, 962, 965, 966**California, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with**

Army Headquarters	107, 328
McDowell, Irvin	930
Sunt, Ch	931
War Department, U. S.	322
Wright, George	670, 1081

California Column.Orders, series 1862—*West*: No. 17, 22.Orders, Circulars, series 1862—*Carleton*: July 28, 42; Aug. 6, 55; No.
10, 58.Orders, General, series 1862—*Carleton*: No. 12, 40; No. 13, 60; No. 14, 62.Orders, Special, series 1862—*West*: No. 26, 6; No. 28, 8.See also *Arizona, District of*.**California, Department of. (Union.)**

Constituted	1268
McDowell, Irvin, assigned to command of	1268

California, District of. (Union.)

Limits extended	1152, 1161
Orders, series 1864— <i>McDermitt</i> : No. 96, 968; No. 106, 992.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Wright</i> : No. 1, 915.	
Orders, Special, series 1865— <i>Wright</i> : No. 32, 1164; Nos. 76, 77, 1241; Nos. 78, 79, 1252; No. 93, 1265. <i>McDermitt</i> : No. 4, 1183; No. 8, 1250.	
Wright, George, assigned to command of	886

	Page.
California, Governor of	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, James F.	1219
Greenhood & Newbauer.	620
Hines, David.	620
Jones, John P.	620
Kingcome, John.	633
Lincoln, Abraham.	99, 282, 756, 1057
McCain, James, & Co.	620
McDowell, Irvin.	917, 954, 955, 969, 983, 990, 996, 1050, 1055, 1108.
1128, 1156, 1157, 1167, 1170, 1173, 1174, 1176, 1179, 1191, 1192, 1208, 1212	
Martin, John.	620
Mason, John S.	1022
Neblett, E.	620
Provost-Marshall-General's Office, U. S. A.	1054
Tennin, W. W., & Co.	620
War Department, U. S. ..	115, 359, 360, 946, 986, 1082, 1106, 1138, 1160, 1163, 1170
Wright, George.	243,
291, 292, 303, 331, 378, 526, 620, 621, 708, 761, 766, 791, 797, 839, 993	
Proclamation calling for militia.	305, 1066
California Troops.	
Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Battalions</i> : 1st, 505, 709, 712, 723, 733, 762, 781, 823, 884-886, 893, 938, 947, 960, 985, 998, 1015, 1035, 1036, 1047, 1054-1056, 1109, 1111, 1112, 1117, 1129, 1142, 1145, 1148, 1151, 1153, 1197, 1221, 1238, 1273, 1274, 1288, 1289. <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 6, 10, 34, 47, 55, 60, 63, 67, 74, 89, 107, 110, 134, 137, 138, 143, 145, 155-158, 171, 172, 194, 197, 212, 214, 215, 223, 227, 232, 235, 238, 240, 242, 243, 255, 273, 276, 278, 279, 281, 296, 297, 324, 335, 348, 352, 375, 387, 396, 410, 421, 422, 432, 433, 444, 457, 459, 467, 471, 475, 499, 505, 507, 511, 551, 557, 558, 571, 587, 593, 618, 632, 633, 646, 649, 654, 676, 680, 685, 689, 690, 708, 711-713, 715, 718, 719, 729, 736, 738-741, 744, 752, 756, 757, 777, 784, 785, 788, 790, 797, 799, 808, 809, 812, 820, 827, 835, 867, 1054, 1142, 1160, 1163, 1170, 1174, 1208, 1219, 1263, 1274, 1281, 1282, 1287; 2d, 5, 6, 8, 23, 26-28, 39, 46, 55, 60, 61, 67, 93, 95, 125, 135, 136, 138, 139, 143, 144, 153, 227, 228, 241, 253, 258, 264, 266, 267, 272, 273, 318, 325, 341, 345-347, 360, 364, 366-368, 376-378, 385, 386, 393, 396, 410, 414, 423, 430, 448, 450, 451, 473, 480, 484, 505, 507, 516, 528, 529, 535, 546, 572, 573, 603, 604, 618, 634-636, 638, 639, 652, 690, 691, 711-713, 718-720, 733, 738, 744, 825, 834, 842, 845, 847, 880, 884-886, 893, 896, 907, 920, 921, 923, 924, 942, 943, 949, 958, 960, 975, 979, 981, 991-995, 1014, 1036, 1056-1058, 1110, 1111, 1125, 1130, 1164, 1167-1169, 1174, 1176, 1177, 1193, 1196, 1202, 1205, 1218, 1220, 1226, 1230, 1241, 1243-1247, 1249, 1250, 1252, 1257, 1258, 1260, 1265, 1266, 1272, 1273, 1275, 1278, 1285, 1286, 1289.	
Infantry— <i>Battalions</i> : 1st Mountaineers, 472, 473, 476, 480, 482, 498, 502, 506, 510, 536, 537, 569, 594, 595, 610, 612, 620, 622, 623, 636, 642, 643, 645, 655, 701, 713, 732, 733, 746, 754, 760, 762, 767, 773, 798, 817, 843, 853, 881, 885, 890, 947, 963, 977, 985, 998, 1001, 1002, 1007, 1015, 1017, 1035, 1111, 1138, 1156, 1173-1175, 1183, 1224, 1226, 1277. <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 8, 10, 24, 48, 55, 57, 60, 62, 73, 89, 137, 138, 157, 172, 212-215, 232, 235, 240, 278, 281, 282, 302, 303, 347, 351, 387, 404, 410, 495, 499, 504, 505, 520, 521, 544, 571, 598, 616, 633, 654, 708, 1054, 1287; 2d, 3, 25, 38, 40, 45, 54, 57, 58, 61, 66, 68, 70, 75, 76, 88, 94, 95, 102, 103, 114, 117, 124, 125, 169, 170, 197, 202, 205, 221, 222, 229, 230, 237, 238, 240, 250, 251, 254, 273, 283, 288, 294, 384, 385, 405, 419, 431, 446, 466, 467, 473, 480-482, 489, 498, 499, 502, 505, 506, 508-510, 536, 559-563, 572, 573, 583, 584, 689, 696, 701, 702, 705, 706, 710, 712, 713,	

California Troops—Continued.

Mentioned.

Infantry—Regiments: 2d Cont'd—727, 733, 740, 754, 762, 763, 825, 840, 884–886, 964, 981, 984, 985, 991, 996–999, 1009, 1015, 1108, 1109, 1111, 1142, 1272, 1277, 1289; 3d, 5, 19, 26, 34, 39, 44–46, 48–51, 64, 85, 87, 95, 96, 128, 133, 143, 220, 244, 272, 273, 318, 320, 325, 341, 350, 368, 369, 376, 407, 420, 430, 484, 501, 507, 516, 548, 581, 620, 713, 861, 885, 923, 924, 990, 995, 996, 1111, 1145, 1146, 1155, 1196; 4th, 40, 54, 65, 66, 83, 132, 136, 146, 147, 156, 167, 168, 198, 209, 222, 254, 272, 273, 324, 325, 340, 350, 364, 365, 367, 375, 383, 389, 413, 424, 453, 456, 457, 475, 489, 506, 507, 509, 513, 551, 570, 686, 709, 712–714, 718, 719, 729, 821, 884, 886, 897, 909, 923, 944, 956, 986, 988, 997, 1047, 1048, 1087, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1128, 1129, 1142, 1151, 1152, 1163, 1174, 1183, 1189, 1194, 1197, 1200, 1208, 1216, 1223, 1228, 1229, 1238, 1267, 1273, 1274, 1288, 1289; 5th, 22, 24, 40, 48, 54, 57, 62, 109, 112, 127, 128, 138, 142, 148, 157, 172, 179, 189, 211, 222, 227, 241, 245, 254, 255, 261, 269, 270, 273, 278, 281, 288, 296, 312, 325, 347, 350, 353, 360, 375, 387, 391, 396, 397, 410, 422, 424, 431, 432, 444, 447, 495, 520, 558, 571, 587, 616, 632, 633, 708, 826–828, 835, 836, 867, 1287; 6th, 197, 224, 252, 265, 272, 308, 367, 375, 456, 505, 537, 584, 593, 708, 711, 719, 741–743, 752, 759, 762, 763, 780, 817, 855, 883–885, 892, 964, 984, 985, 998, 1000, 1007, 1011, 1014, 1015, 1110, 1111, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1142, 1199, 1223, 1230, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1257, 1267, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1277, 1288; 7th, 1022, 1051, 1057, 1142, 1162, 1163, 1165, 1171, 1218, 1233, 1238, 1247, 1263, 1274, 1282; 8th, 1059, 1082, 1108–1110, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1149, 1194, 1201, 1228, 1272, 1273, 1288; 9th, 1173, 1176, 1191.

Muster out and discharge of. Communications from Irvin McDowell..... 969,
995, 996

Recruitment, organization, etc. Communications from

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 1054
California, Governor of..... 292, 946, 1022, 1128, 1176, 1208
McDowell, Irvin 946, 1055
Provost-Marshall-General's Office, U. S. A 1054
Wright, George 197, 242, 243, 253, 255, 291, 321, 331, 719

Callan, J. M. Mentioned..... 1018

Calloway, William P. Mentioned 24

Cam, William. Mentioned..... 683

Camels. Employment of, for transportation. Communications from Clarence

E. Bennett 451

Campbell, Thomas B. Mentioned..... 70

Campbell, William L. Mentioned 68, 867

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

Establishment of. Communication from P. Edward Connor..... 218

Inspection of. Communication from P. Edward Connor..... 325

Canby, Edward R. S. Mentioned 14,
46, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 66, 88, 106, 118, 126, 150, 152, 179, 199, 231, 695, 949

For correspondence as A. A. G., see *War Department, U. S.*

Canosh. (Indian.) Mentioned..... 528

Canyon City Road, Oreg. Operations on, with skirmishes, Jan. 1–Nov. 30,
1865. Communication from Henry C. Small..... 1120

Capron, John G., & Co. Mentioned..... 795, 835

Captain Charley. (Indian.) Mentioned 1113

Captain George. (Indian.) Mentioned 75, 92, 535, 1081

Captain John. (Indian.) Mentioned 69, 486, 1281

Carey, J. T. Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple..... 807

Carleton, ———. Mentioned 689

	Page
Carleton, James H.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	198, 275, 715, 826, 868, 1054
Army Headquarters	136, 150, 222
Bowie, George W.	251, 820, 826, 829
Coult, Theodore A.	22, 73, 167, 785, 792, 842, 860
Creel, Reuben W.	425
Davis, Nelson H.	835, 869, 872
Eyre, Edward E.	54
Fergusson, David	36, 47, 57, 63, 78, 109, 129
Gorman, James	866
Howe, Marshall S.	56
Latham, Milton S.	224
McDowell, Irvin	1078
Post-Office Department, U. S.	181, 419
Roberts, J. A.	1078
Robinson, Juan	288
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of	17, 18
West, Joseph R.	109, 132,
137, 138, 147, 156, 166, 179, 188, 200, 211, 214, 216, 224, 233, 234, 245, 256, 266,	
267, 296, 311, 312, 329, 348, 387, 421, 433, 434, 463, 544, 571, 587, 598, 607, 615	
Willis, Edward B.	868
Wright, George	22, 227, 255, 685, 744, 783
Mentioned	6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, 25, 26, 36, 38, 39, 45, 46, 54, 55,
57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65-67, 74, 76, 78, 88, 93, 95, 104, 106, 109, 110, 113, 118, 120,	
126-129, 131-133, 137, 138, 143, 149, 150, 157, 165, 172, 179, 194, 198, 200, 212-	
215, 226-228, 231, 233, 234, 242, 243, 245, 253-256, 278, 279, 281, 297, 299, 301,	
311, 312, 329, 330, 334, 335, 339, 348, 350, 354, 375, 382, 391, 395, 410, 418, 421,	
422, 426, 428, 432, 434, 445, 458, 463, 467, 544, 545, 598, 607, 608, 615, 616, 676,	
695, 738, 740, 752, 785, 793, 794, 811, 812, 821, 872, 913, 1008, 1054, 1134, 1287	
Proclamation of martial law in Arizona Territory	49
Carleton, John. Mentioned	486
Carney, ———. Mentioned	437
Carpenter, Horace. Mentioned	329, 397
Carpentier, H. W. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1136
Carrio, Ramon. Mentioned	447
Carson, Christopher.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	278
Mentioned	214, 233, 617
Carter, ———. Mentioned	1019
Carter, Judge. Mentioned	256, 257
Casey, Thomas L. Mentioned	438, 796, 929, 1122, 1127
Cass, John M.	
Correspondence with James F. Curtis	955
Mentioned	891, 1240
Casto, ———. Mentioned	1077
Casto, Mrs. Mentioned	1077
Catley, Henry. Mentioned	775
Caton, N. T. Mentioned	1064
Cayote Dick. (Indian.) Mentioned	975
Chaddock, John S. S. Mentioned	72
Chadwick, Judge. Mentioned	673
Chambers, Rowland, et al. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	351
Chaplin, William D.	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.	112, 117
Mentioned	117

	Page.
Chapman, J. M., Schooner. Mentioned.....	355, 357, 449, 462
Chapman, Thomas P. Mentioned.....	633
Charley Hostler. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	694, 737, 807, 824
Chase, Darwin. Mentioned.....	318
Chase, Elmore Y. Mentioned.....	988
Chase, Salmon P. Mentioned.....	311, 337, 524
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Treasury Department, U. S.</i>	
Chase, S. H. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1118
Chesher, ———. Mentioned.....	1059
Cheveriah, Juan. Mentioned.....	1251
Chico, José. Mentioned.....	535, 733, 734
Chihuahua, Mexico, Governor of. Correspondence with Joseph R. West...	334
Chirouse, E. C. Mentioned.....	1077
Chouteau, P. Mentioned.....	697, 770, 776, 822, 859
Chriswell, Calvin M. Mentioned.....	455, 456
Chrysopolis, Steamer. Mentioned.....	572
Churchill, Fort. See <i>Fort Churchill.</i>	
Clark, Cyrus D. Mentioned.....	5
Clark, Jonathan. Mentioned.....	817
Clark, J. W. Mentioned.....	570
Clark, William. Mentioned.....	192
Clark, William H. Mentioned.....	969
Clarke, S. A. Mentioned.....	570
Clemens, Orion. Mentioned.....	406, 407, 430, 516
For correspondence as Acting Governor, see <i>Nevada, Governor of.</i>	
Clifford, Charles. Mentioned.....	260
Clokyan. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	860
Close, Andrew J. Mentioned.....	979
Close, J. J.	
Correspondence with Governor of Nevada.....	499
Mentioned.....	501
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Coburn, ———. Mentioned.....	1255
Cochise. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	466
Coffin, Stephen. Mentioned.....	857, 1004, 1010
Cole, George E.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	653, 796
Mentioned.....	653
Coleman, James H. Mentioned.....	110, 129, 148, 188
Coleman, William T. Mentioned.....	1002
Coleman, William T., & Co. Mentioned.....	131
Collins, Colonel. Mentioned.....	905
Collins, James. Mentioned.....	908
Collins, William O. Mentioned.....	821, 1136
Colmache, Edward. Mentioned.....	1176, 1207
Colon, Steamer. Mentioned.....	1116, 1126, 1161
Colorado, Governor of. Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	1036
Columbia, Department of the.	
Constituted.....	1268
Wright, George, assigned to command of.....	1268
Columbia River. Defenses of. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	96, 112, 316, 322, 595, 604, 613, 623, 652, 692, 858
De Russy, René E.....	134, 1182
Engineer Department, U. S. A.....	652

	Page.
Comanche , U. S. S. Mentioned.....	322, 328
Comstock, Cyrus B. For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>U. S. Grant</i> .	
Comstock, J.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	1169
Mentioned.....	1169
Confederate Troops. Recruitment, organization, etc. Communication from	
John B. Magruder.....	332
Confiscation. Act of U. S. Congress.....	125, 126
Congle, J. B. Mentioned.....	329
Congress, U. S. Acts concerning	
Confiscation.....	125, 126
Trade with Indians.....	127
Connelly, James. Mentioned.....	118
Conner, Edward. Mentioned.....	794
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Guaymas, Mexico, U. S. Consul at</i> .	
Conness, John.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin.....	1087, 1093
San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of.....	569
Mentioned.....	1043, 1096
Connor, P. Edward.	
Assumes command of District of Utah.....	55
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	218, 1011
Alvord, Benjamin.....	428, 479
Army Headquarters.....	133, 358, 369, 481, 748
Ashley, D. R.....	979
Baldwin, Noyes.....	846
Berry, David J.....	845
Brown, Richard.....	979
Colorado, Governor of.....	1036
Dodge, Grenville M.....	1147, 1184
Gallagher, Patrick A.....	379, 385, 420, 495, 500, 888
Grant, U. S.....	1221
Halleck, Henry W.....	1013-1015, 1036
Lebeau, M., <i>et al</i>	751
Luffing, Pete, <i>et al</i>	751
McDowell, Irvin.....	887,
889, 893, 899, 901, 904, 909, 910, 913, 914, 916, 923, 932, 936, 966, 980,	
992, 999, 1014, 1036, 1101, 1112, 1131, 1136, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1155, 1196	
McGarry, Edward.....	144, 228
Maury, Reuben F.....	588
Miller, Morz.....	979
Monchard, M., <i>et al</i>	751
Moore, Jeremiah B.....	638, 861
Moore, S. B.....	979
Morgan, I. W.....	979
Nickerson, Mulf.....	979
Smith, Samuel P.....	845
Tessnant, Thomas J.....	979
Thurston, George A.....	980, 1103
Watterson, T. A.....	979
Worthington, H. G.....	979
Wren, Thomas.....	979

Connor, P. Edward—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with	
Wright, George	19, 31, 36, 46, 48, 53, 60,
67, 82, 85, 97, 102, 113, 119, 125, 128, 143, 180, 187, 251, 253, 256, 318, 325, 334,	
340, 342, 344, 347, 348, 363, 364, 369, 370, 391, 404, 410, 415, 427, 468, 470, 474,	
481, 492, 499, 501, 519, 527, 547, 581, 620, 629, 655, 658, 768, 787, 802, 842, 844	
Mentioned	5, 6, 14, 19, 26, 39, 95,
120, 123, 125, 130, 150, 187, 191, 244, 246, 249, 271, 273, 275, 301, 314, 315, 318,	
331, 341, 345, 350, 357, 368-370, 374, 379, 385, 392, 398, 410, 416, 420, 430, 465,	
478, 480, 481, 495, 496, 500, 505, 507, 516, 545, 546, 551, 555, 631, 638, 639, 663,	
668, 669, 711, 713, 715-717, 740, 748, 778, 803, 809, 820, 861, 862, 883, 885, 888,	
907, 912, 948, 995, 1000, 1013, 1014, 1100, 1101, 1109, 1111, 1145, 1167, 1186	
Cook, ———. Mentioned	379
Cook, ———. (Oregon.) Mentioned	947, 971
Cook, Eli.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1127
Mentioned	1272
Cool-Cool-Selina. (Indian.) Mentioned	486
Cooledge, Walter S. Mentioned	1274
Coon, H. P. Mentioned	568, 569
For correspondence, etc., see <i>San Francisco, Cal., Mayor of.</i>	
Cooper, Lieutenant. Mentioned	403, 437
Cooper, Frank.	
Correspondence with Governor of Oregon	1052
Mentioned	1052, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1075
Cooper, James G. Mentioned	1244
Cooper, Samuel. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Adjutant and Inspector Gen- eral's Office, C. S. A.</i>	
Copely, Alexander W. Mentioned	886, 1111
Corbert, Martin. Mentioned	263
Cornelius, Thomas R. Mentioned	334, 349, 365
Couch, J. H., Steamer. Mentioned	595, 858
Coult, Theodore A.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.	22, 73, 167, 785, 792, 842, 860
Curtis, James F.	784
Ffrench, William	659, 794
Guaymas, Mexico, U. S. Consul at	795
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of	793
Thayer, John S.	247
West, Joseph R.	137, 145, 167, 171, 242, 269, 600, 618, 646, 690, 740
Wright, George	176, 220, 225, 228, 240, 241, 246, 255, 270, 284, 298, 316, 784
Mentioned	24, 41, 47, 63, 110, 131, 137, 142,
143, 151, 189, 256, 271, 273, 278, 279, 337, 338, 352, 353, 395, 598, 608, 790, 913	
Cox, George C. Mentioned	144
Cox, J. Clement. Mentioned	1047
Cox, Powell H. Mentioned	525
Cox, Thomas. Mentioned	24
Crab, ———. Mentioned	448
Craig, ———. Mentioned	1060
Craig, J. W. Mentioned	192, 208, 209
Crampton, John F. T. Mentioned	436, 477
Crandal, Robert M. Mentioned	504, 520
Crandall, Clark P. Mentioned	1273

	Page.
Crary, ———. Mentioned	1060
Crawford, Medorem. Mentioned	43,
154, 173, 309, 416, 429, 464, 631, 675, 746, 764, 851	
Creel, Andrew. Mentioned	1206
Creel, Reuben W.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.	425
West, Joseph R.	377, 458, 606, 617
Mentioned	433, 608
Creighton, E. Correspondence with	
Eckert, Thomas T.	359
Stager, Anson	359
Creighton, George. Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	977
Cremony, John C. Mentioned	137, 835, 1273
Crittenden, A. P. Mentioned	352
Crockett, J. B., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1085
Crooks, A. D., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1214
Cruz. (Indian.) Mentioned	247, 248
Cullum, Allen W. Mentioned	306, 507
Cullum, George W. Report of defenses for San Francisco Harbor	573
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>Army Headquarters.</i>	
Cumming, ———. Mentioned	372
Cumming, Alfred. Mentioned	370, 372
Cummings, Joseph. Mentioned	395
Cunningham, J. Q. A. Mentioned	1198
Curl, C. G. Mentioned	1064
Curly-headed Tom. (Indian.) Mentioned	824, 853, 854, 881
Currey, George B.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	765, 803, 815, 826, 830, 844, 862, 901, 952, 1049
McDowell, Irvin	1193
Maury, Reuben F.	1212, 1217, 1241, 1243, 1256
Wright, George	95
Mentioned	83, 92, 427, 555, 763, 764, 771,
772, 782, 798, 802, 804, 811, 815-817, 832, 841, 851, 862, 864, 867, 880, 885, 890,	
892, 903, 913, 932, 935, 959, 976, 1001, 1032, 1045, 1144, 1156, 1158, 1256, 1275	
Curry, George L. Mentioned	1063
Curry, Jack. Mentioned	1206
Curtis, James F.	
Assignment to command	489
Assumes command of District of Southern California	513
Correspondence with	
Atchison, Charles	761, 1152
Bale, Edward	1153
Barrows, Henry D., et al	521
California, Governor of	1219
Cass, John M	955
Coults, Theodore A	784
Fitch, J. Ives	559, 590, 625
Hancock, Henry	686
McDowell, Irvin	909, 927, 943-945, 981, 1150, 1151, 1197, 1200, 1228
McLaughlin, Moses A	603
Potter, N. A., et al	521
Still, William G., et al	521

	Page.
Curtis, James F.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
War Department, U. S.	621
West, Benjamin R.	714, 720, 723, 728, 730, 736, 760
Wright, George	124, 162, 200, 295, 509, 511,
521, 541, 551, 649, 681, 692, 714, 718, 746, 760, 768, 772, 773, 780, 785, 808, 823	
Mentioned	38, 40, 45, 58, 85, 117, 161,
170, 221, 273, 466, 467, 489, 508, 603, 604, 711, 713, 714, 720, 723, 734, 760, 767,	
785, 883, 886, 997, 1109, 1111, 1153, 1174, 1217, 1221, 1225, 1251, 1272, 1274	
Staff. Announcement of	1240
Curtis, Samuel R.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	776, 821, 858
Mentioned	1013, 1100, 1101, 1112
Cushman, Orlington. Mentioned	436, 441
Cutler, Benjamin C.	
Correspondence with George Wright	811
Mentioned	150, 151, 784, 812
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
Cutting, James D. W. Mentioned	886
Cyane, U. S. Sloop of War. Mentioned.	297,
315, 320, 363, 364, 378, 380, 382, 383, 391, 392, 406	
Daily, Bradford. Mentioned.	235, 238, 266, 278
Daley, Robert.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.	1083
Mentioned	541, 1022
Daley, Stillman. Mentioned.	277
Dalles, Fort. See <i>Fort Dalles.</i>	
Dan, Joseph. Mentioned	247
Dana, Charles A. For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Darg, Major. Mentioned	1078
Darragh, John. Mentioned	624
D'Artois, Gaston. Mentioned.	1273
Dashaway, Schooner. Mentioned	230, 237
Daugherty, W. H. Mentioned.	908
Davenport, J. W. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.	188
Davidson, A. H. Mentioned.	333
Davidson, M. O.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.	1080
Mentioned	1104, 1131
Davies, Joseph W. Mentioned.	1213
Davis, Jefferson.	
Correspondence with	
Hastings, L. W.	700, 710, 721
Macwillie, M. H., <i>et al.</i>	703
War Department, U. S.	710
Mentioned	130,
204, 236, 258, 333, 342, 363, 372, 454, 497, 561, 648, 894, 962, 1060, 1078, 1132	
Davis, John. Mentioned.	224
Davis, John W. Mentioned.	593
Davis, Nelson H.	
Correspondence with James H. Carleton.	835, 869, 872
For other correspondence, see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
Mentioned	792, 793, 868, 869, 1281

	Page.
Davis, Nicholas S.	
Correspondence with David Fergusson.....	80, 82
Mentioned	47, 48,
57, 63, 64, 74, 77, 78, 81, 109, 110, 126, 129, 142, 146, 148, 171, 172, 256, 317, 455	
Davis, Stephen R. Mentioned.....	346, 347
Davison, James. Mentioned	570
Deals, Jacob A. Mentioned.....	566
Deans, William C. Mentioned.....	221, 629
De Haven, Wit, et al. Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	1205
Mason, John S	964
De La Barrera, José Aguirre. Mentioned.....	1040
Delafield, Richard. Mentioned	1127
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Engineer Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Delany, James H.	
Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	702
Mentioned	706, 762, 1272
Del Norte, Steamer. Mentioned.....	1223
Dengan, ———. Mentioned	283
Denio, C. B., et al. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Vallejo, Cal., Citizens of.</i>	
Denney, J. F. Mentioned.....	614, 626
Dennison, William. Mentioned	1215
Dent, Frederick T. Mentioned	501, 592
Denver, Joseph. Mentioned	260
Dering, N. R. Mentioned	908
Derough, ———. Mentioned	761, 762
De Russy, Edward. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	1046
De Russy, René E.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	140, 301, 613, 726
Engineer Department, U. S. A	575, 606
McDowell, Irvin	983, 997, 1182
Wright, George.....	134, 531, 532, 586, 589, 590, 605, 672, 805
Mentioned	90, 91, 140, 316, 385,
392, 531, 533, 543, 545, 548, 549, 560, 568, 575, 586, 589, 597, 599, 600, 609, 613,	
623, 642, 672, 673, 693, 726, 858, 902, 906, 925, 929, 937, 984, 1083, 1137, 1242	
Report in reference to defenses for San Francisco Harbor	575
Días, Juan de. Mentioned	941
Dickey, Dudley R.	
Correspondence with Clarence E. Bennett.....	448
Mentioned	417, 448, 454, 455, 459, 460
Diltz, D. B. Mentioned	687
Dimmitt, John. Mentioned	496
Disabell & Venning. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1236
Dix, John A. Mentioned.....	841
Dixon, Joseph. Mentioned	141, 614, 623, 1271
Dobbie, A. M. Correspondence with George Wright.....	130
Dobbins, Marcus D. Mentioned.....	113, 128, 142, 254, 255
Dodge, Frederick. Mentioned.....	1113
Dodge, Grenville M.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	1147, 1184
Mentioned	1148, 1155, 1184

	Page
Curtis, James F.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
War Department, U. S.	621
West, Benjamin R.	714, 720, 723, 728, 730, 736, 760
Wright, George	124, 162, 200, 295, 509, 511,
521, 541, 551, 649, 681, 692, 714, 718, 746, 760, 768, 772, 773, 780, 785, 808, 823	
Mentioned	38, 40, 45, 58, 85, 117, 161,
170, 221, 273, 466, 467, 489, 508, 603, 604, 711, 713, 714, 720, 723, 734, 760, 767,	
785, 883, 886, 997, 1109, 1111, 1153, 1174, 1217, 1221, 1225, 1251, 1272, 1274	
Staff. Announcement of	1240
Curtis, Samuel R.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	776, 821, 858
Mentioned	1013, 1100, 1101, 1112
Cushman, Orlington. Mentioned	436, 441
Cutler, Benjamin C.	
Correspondence with George Wright	811
Mentioned	150, 151, 784, 812
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
Cutting, James D. W. Mentioned	886
Cyane, U. S. Sloop of War. Mentioned	297,
315, 320, 363, 364, 378, 380, 382, 383, 391, 392, 406	
Daily, Bradford. Mentioned	235, 238, 266, 278
Daley, Robert.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1083
Mentioned	544, 1022
Daley, Stillman. Mentioned	277
Dalles, Fort. See <i>Fort Dalles.</i>	
Dan, Joseph. Mentioned	247
Dana, Charles A. For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Darg, Major. Mentioned	1078
Darragh, John. Mentioned	624
D'Artois, Gaston. Mentioned	1273
Dashaway, Schooner. Mentioned	230, 237
Daugherty, W. H. Mentioned	908
Davenport, J. W. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	188
Davidson, A. H. Mentioned	333
Davidson, M. O.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1080
Mentioned	1104, 1131
Davies, Joseph W. Mentioned	1213
Davis, Jefferson.	
Correspondence with	
Hastings, L. W.	700, 710, 721
Macwillie, M. H., <i>et al.</i>	703
War Department, U. S.	710
Mentioned	130,
204, 236, 258, 333, 342, 363, 372, 454, 497, 561, 648, 894, 962, 1060, 1078, 1132	
Davis, John. Mentioned	224
Davis, John W. Mentioned	593
Davis, Nelson H.	
Correspondence with James H. Carleton	835, 869, 872
For other correspondence, see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
Mentioned	792, 793, 868, 869, 1281

Drew, Charles S.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	900, 911
Wright, George	335, 468, 478, 804, 842, 877
Mentioned	8, 272, 328, 354, 355, 376,
407, 428, 446, 468, 484, 488, 523, 664-668, 681, 682, 804, 884, 943, 991, 1061, 1067	
Drew, E. P. Mentioned	92, 93
Drew, Joseph W.	
Correspondence with William H. Rector	87
Mentioned	86, 92
Drinkard, William R. Mentioned	973
Drum, Richard C.	
Correspondence with	
Hoyt, James T.	1232, 1240
McDermitt, Charles	1007
Wright George	218, 301, 352, 376, 546, 729, 1232-1234
For other correspondence, see <i>George Wright</i> ; also <i>Irvin McDowell</i> .	
Mentioned	5,
8, 111, 129, 141, 189, 240, 314, 334, 381, 487, 522, 561, 575, 586, 603, 622, 626,	
640, 645, 646, 649, 784, 789, 849, 1022, 1066, 1067, 1083, 1087, 1117, 1199, 1204	
Duer, Beverly C. Mentioned	417
Duffield, Milton B.	
Correspondence with George Wright	669, 671, 674, 676
Mentioned	685, 689, 715, 740, 908
Duffield, Milton B., et al. Correspondence with U. S. Consul at Guaymas, Mexico	908
Dun, J. A. Correspondence with Charles McDermitt	1177
Dunn, John L. Mentioned	115
Dunne, E. F.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermitt	1182, 1183, 1187
Mentioned	1194, 1215, 1216
Durham, ———. Mentioned	875
Dutton, George. Mentioned	871
Dyer, Alexander B. Mentioned	1168
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Ordnance Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Eagle of the Light. (Indian.) Mentioned	153, 177, 208, 350, 486
Early, Jubal A. Mentioned	986
Eaton, Amos B. Mentioned	1120
Eberlee, ———. Mentioned	307
Eckerson, Theodore J.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	450
Mentioned	91, 272, 450, 506, 712, 884, 1110, 1273
Eckert, Thomas T. Correspondence with	
Creighton, E.	359
Wade, J. H.	359
Eddy, ———. Mentioned	633
Eddy, Ellery W. Mentioned	317
Edgar, ———. Mentioned	767
Edwards, ———. (California.) Mentioned	962
Edwards, ———. (Oregon.) Mentioned	1059
Edwards, Thomas. Mentioned	940
Edwards, William. Mentioned	460
Egan, Major. Mentioned	861
Egbert, Augustus R. Mentioned	50, 221, 609

	Page.
Ehrenberg, Herman.	
Correspondence with John S. Thayer	247
Mentioned	246, 247
Elias, Jesus Maria. Mentioned	422, 423
Eliza Anderson, Steamer. Mentioned	71, 72, 928
Elk City, Idaho Ter., Citizens of. Correspondence with Governor of Idaho.	580
Elliot, George H.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	595, 623, 755, 888
McDowell, Irvin	899
Mentioned	91, 108, 140, 141, 383, 385, 531, 568, 595, 613, 614, 692, 726, 755, 773, 774, 858, 921, 929, 1083, 1182
Elliott, William W. Mentioned	1205
Ellis, John S. Mentioned	108
El Paso, Mexico, Prefect of. Correspondence with Joseph R. West	186, 299
Emily Banning, Bark. Mentioned	1181, 1192
Emory, Campbell D. Mentioned	498, 537
Engineer Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	316, 1122
Army Headquarters	597
De Russy, René E.	575, 606
Halleck, Henry W.	779
McDowell, Irvin	921, 929, 936, 1134, 1137, 1166, 1200, 1242
Tower, Zealous B.	575
Wright, George	559, 698
English, J. L. Mentioned	940
English, Thomas C.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	590, 766, 768, 771, 781, 798, 817, 832
McDowell, Irvin	971
Oregon, Governor of	1094, 1107
Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A.	1221, 1225, 1228, 1234
Mentioned. 197, 272, 356, 506, 614, 645, 649, 650, 662, 680, 803, 884, 1052, 1107, 1162, 1240	
English, Thomas W. Mentioned	333
Enos, Herbert M. Mentioned	138, 157, 224, 311, 598, 616, 618, 654
Espaum. (Indian.) Mentioned	761
Evans, Andrew W. Mentioned	654, 655
Evans, Elwood. Mentioned	71
Evans, George S.	
Correspondence with	
Barrows, Henry D.	135
McW.	930
Wright, George	33, 46, 93, 111, 139, 156, 236
For other correspondence, see <i>California, Adjutant-General of.</i>	
Mentioned	121, 227, 241, 249, 391, 404, 479, 1080, 1220
Evans, John. Mentioned	1036
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Colorado, Governor of.</i>	
Eyre, Edward E.	
Correspondence with James H. Carleton	54
Mentioned	10, 11, 60, 63, 179, 198, 224
Failing, Henry. Mentioned	857
Fairfield, Chauncey P. Mentioned	69
Farwell, Willard B. Mentioned	352, 355, 1039, 1040, 1073
Ferguson, ———. (Idaho.) Mentioned	1124

	Page.
Ferguson, ———. (New Mexico.) Mentioned	151
Ferguson, H. C. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1213
Fergusson, C. Mentioned	455
Fergusson, David.	
Correspondence with	
Burkett, George A	405
Carleton, James H	36, 47, 57, 63, 78, 109, 129
Davis, Nicholas S	80, 82
Guirado, Juan F	134
McCleave, William	34
Nichols, Charles P	74
Rigg, Edwin A	36
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of	86, 121
Tidball, Thomas T	422
West, Joseph R	337, 352, 361, 390, 394-396, 432, 466, 467
Whitlock, James H	413
Wright, George	76, 105, 126, 131, 142, 151, 220, 253
Mentioned	104, 145, 148, 149, 166, 167, 171, 172, 176, 191, 220, 245, 266, 276, 277, 301, 312, 334, 335, 352, 354, 362, 382, 419, 434
Fessenden, William P. Mentioned	1088, 1093, 1097
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Treasury Department, U. S.</i>	
Ffrench, William.	
Correspondence with	
Coult, Theodore A	659, 794
Tuttle, Joseph	461
West, Joseph R	524
Mentioned	222, 456, 558, 793, 795, 860, 873
Field, J., et al. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	351
Field, Stephen J. Mentioned	516
Field, Waterman. Mentioned	817
Fine, David. Mentioned	258
Fine, Louis H. Mentioned	711
Fine, Smith. Mentioned	258
Firman, Daniel R. Mentioned	1206
Firth, ———. Mentioned	438
Fisher's Hill, Va. Battle of, Sept. 22, 1864. Communication from War Department, U. S.	986
Fitch, ———. Mentioned	248
Fitch, J. Ives.	
Correspondence with James F. Curtis	559, 590, 625
Mentioned	383, 384, 390, 424, 451, 452, 507, 509
Fitch, L. C. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	787
Fitzgerald, Michael J. Mentioned	712
Fitzgerald, O. P. Correspondence with John S. Mason	920
Flanagan, John. Mentioned	581
Flatt, C. J. Mentioned	116
Flavel, Captain. Mentioned	623
Fleming, Hugh B. Mentioned	536, 1167, 1173, 1174, 1176
Fleming, Stephen. Mentioned	33, 981
Fleming, Stephen K. Mentioned	424
Fletcher, John. Mentioned	683
Flock, John. Mentioned	69
Flores, Nicholas. Mentioned	186
Floyd, John B. Mentioned	1269

	Page
Flynn, Henry.	
Correspondence with Francis J. Lippitt	25, 44, 97
Mentioned	44, 88, 94, 221, 231, 254, 273, 288, 405, 473
Folsom, Frederick W. Mentioned	661
Foot, Solomon. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	1095
Forbes, ———. Mentioned	366
Ford, J. B., Schooner. Mentioned	1239
Ford, Silas P. Mentioned	172
Forey, Elie Frederic. Mentioned	1132, 1159
Forman, Anna. Correspondence with Dan. Showalter	1079
Forman, Ferris.	
Assignment to command	367
Assumes command of District of Southern California	389
Correspondence with George Wright	116,
120, 266, 267, 325, 383, 401, 413, 457, 466, 489, 508	
Mentioned	136, 272, 367, 375, 451, 453, 455, 460, 489, 505, 507, 513, 1078
Relieved from command of District of Southern California	489, 513
Staff. Announcements of	389, 399
Forry, William. Mentioned	399
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>James F. Curtis.</i>	
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.	
Expeditions from. See <i>Booneville</i> ; also <i>Salmon Falls.</i>	
Operations about, Feb. 1-20, 1865. Communication from Frederick Seidenstriker	1124
Fort Churchill, Nev. Expeditions from. See <i>Honey Lake Valley, Cal., Humboldt River, Nev., and Pyramid and Walker's Lakes, Nev.</i>	
Fort Dalles, Oreg. Expedition from. See <i>Southeastern Oregon.</i>	
Fort Miller, Cal., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	988
Fort Point, Cal., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	1199
Wright, George	775
Fort Sumter, S. C. Restoration of the flag of the Union on. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	1143
Alvord, Benjamin	1144
McDowell, Irvin	1141, 1143
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter. Expeditions from. See <i>Snake River, Wash. Ter., and Southeastern Oregon.</i>	
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	10
Steinberger, Justus	4
Foster, James G. Mentioned	1151
Foulke, L. M., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1214
Fox, Doctor. Mentioned	940, 1037
Fox, Benjamin F. Mentioned	794
Francis, Allen. Mentioned	72, 677, 678, 680
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Victoria, Vancouver Island, U. S. Consul at.</i>	
Francis, James. Mentioned	965
Francis, Simeon.	
Correspondence with U. S. Consul at Victoria, Vancouver Island	678, 679
Mentioned	43, 679, 680, 877
Frank. (Indian.) Mentioned	859

	Page
Fraser, D. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1213
Frazier, ———. Mentioned.....	956
Frazier, John. Mentioned	248
Frazier, William W. Mentioned.....	702, 762
Frémont, John C. Mentioned	192
French, Albert H.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West.....	617
Mentioned.....	155, 238, 276, 339, 504
French, George D. Mentioned.....	423, 517
French Fleet. Repairs to vessels of, etc. Communications from	
Halleck, Henry W	1191
James, Charles.....	1181
McDowell, Irvin	1181, 1191, 1203
San Francisco, Cal., Mexican Consul at.....	1190, 1202
Frink, Edwin B. Mentioned.....	64, 131
Frink, Joseph A. Mentioned.....	904, 905
Frisbie, John B. Mentioned	471, 1040, 1096
Fritz, Emil. Mentioned	107, 134, 137, 171, 172, 270, 271, 324, 490
Fry, Cary H. Mentioned.....	784
Fry, James B. Mentioned	880, 1239
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U.S.A.</i>	
Fuller, Frank. Mentioned	370
Funk, Herman E. Mentioned	913
Furley, Charles C. Mentioned.....	85
Furlong, William. Mentioned.....	762
Gallagher, Patrick A.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	379, 385, 420, 495, 500, 888
Mentioned.....	128, 273, 318, 499, 507, 713, 885, 887
Gamble, ———. Mentioned	276, 950
Gamble, James. Mentioned.....	1084
Garcia, Gregorio. Mentioned.....	212, 214-216, 267
Garden, James. Mentioned.....	365, 506
Garesché, Francis.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1118
Mentioned	1119
Garrison, L. J. Mentioned	277
Garvey, C. T. Mentioned.....	453-455, 459, 460
Gaudara, Manuel. Mentioned	1262
Gay, M. G. Mentioned.....	151, 152
Gazley, James F. Mentioned.....	1059
Geer, Knyphausen.	
Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	965
Mentioned.....	762, 767, 817, 825, 1111
General Jesup, Brig. Mentioned.....	731, 797, 1238
Geoffroy, Louis de.	
Correspondence with State Department, U. S	1069
Mentioned	1068
George, Doctor. Mentioned	139
George, H. N. Mentioned	1059
George, Milo. Mentioned.....	941, 960, 992, 1016, 1110
George, William P., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1081
Getchell, George. Mentioned.....	118
Gettysburg, Pa. Battle of, July 1-3, 1863. Communications from	
Lincoln, Abraham	514
War Department, U. S	514

	Page.
Gibbs, Addison C. Mentioned.....	308, 310, 328, 334, 349,
351, 399, 400, 415, 427, 428, 446, 449, 450, 462, 468, 471, 472, 483, 602, 652, 667,	
679, 851, 856, 863, 865, 879, 897, 898, 979, 1000, 1009, 1023, 1024, 1045, 1047,	
1049, 1053, 1056, 1060, 1062, 1063, 1066, 1067, 1084, 1093, 1140, 1194, 1253	
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Oregon, Governor of.</i>	
Gibbs, Eugene B.	
Correspondence with	
Lippitt, Francis J.....	419
Whipple, Stephen G.....	754
Mentioned.....	114, 273, 277, 357, 703, 705, 712, 762, 885, 964, 996
Gibson, James. Mentioned.....	957, 958
Gillmore, Quincy A. Mentioned.....	605
Gilman, Caleb.	
Correspondence with Robert Pollock.....	204
Mentioned.....	19, 203
Gilmore, S. M.	
Correspondence with Governor of Oregon.....	1003
Mentioned.....	1003
Glasure, George A. Mentioned.....	1110, 1240, 1273
Glenn, ———. Mentioned.....	665
Godey, Alexander. Mentioned.....	733
Godoy, José A. For correspondence, etc., see <i>San Francisco, Cal., Mexican</i>	
<i>Consul at.</i>	
Gonnisson, John E. Mentioned.....	277, 705, 762, 964, 996
Gonzales, Fecundo. Mentioned.....	17, 18
Good, Hiram. Mentioned.....	942, 943
Goodman, Theodore H. Mentioned.....	89, 122, 125, 273
Goods, J. C. Mentioned.....	940
Goodwin, John N. Mentioned.....	669,
671, 674, 676, 695, 740, 784, 868, 1142, 1239, 1251, 1281	
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Arizona, Governor of.</i>	
Gordon, George. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1213
Gorham, Samuel A. Mentioned.....	740
Gorman, James.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.....	866
McDowell, Irvin.....	1180
Mason, John S.....	1284
Mentioned.....	739, 741, 780, 1181, 1274, 1281, 1282
Gracy, John. Mentioned.....	540
Graham, M. D. Mentioned.....	704
Grande Ronde Prairie, Wash. Ter. Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to,	
Aug. 10-22, 1862. Communications from Benjamin Alvord.....	82, 83
Granillo, Andres. Mentioned.....	395
Grant, Alfred S. Mentioned.....	273, 507, 713, 886, 1111, 1274
Grant, Lewis T. Mentioned.....	1149
Grant, U. S.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	592
Connor, P. Edward.....	1221
Halleck, Henry W.....	1290
McDowell, Irvin.....	1118, 1158, 1254, 1277, 1287
War Department, U. S.....	945, 949, 951
Mentioned.....	514, 605, 841, 842, 848, 857, 1192, 1221, 1254

	Page.
Grattan, Thomas. Mentioned.....	1008
Greathouse, R. Mentioned.....	462
Great Republic, Ship. Mentioned.....	1141
Greely, Robert P. Mentioned.....	740
Green, John. Mentioned.....	1071, 1261
Green, Richard. Mentioned.....	683
Greene, Duane M. Mentioned.....	824, 843, 926
Greene, Henry A.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West.....	598
Mentioned.....	172, 235, 236, 240, 256, 387, 571, 598
Greenhood & Newbauer.	
Correspondence with Governor of California.....	620
Mentioned.....	620
Gregory, Captain. Mentioned.....	730
Grier, William N. Mentioned.....	557
Grinnel, ———. Mentioned.....	247
Grow, William, et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1214
Guaymas, Mexico, U. S. Consul at. Correspondence with	
Coults, Theodore A.....	795
Duffield, Milton B., et al.....	908
McDowell, Irvin.....	907
Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Consul at.....	907
Guirado, Juan F.	
Correspondence with David Fergusson.....	134
Mentioned.....	47, 57, 270, 271
Gunn, Lewis C. Mentioned.....	679
Gwin, William M. Mentioned.....	873, 1104, 1118, 1131-1133, 1158, 1159
Habeas Corpus. Suspension of writ of. Communication from George Wright.	116
Hale, Calvin H.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	98, 149, 388, 477, 482, 487, 503, 527, 537
Mentioned.....	43, 99,
103, 159, 176, 177, 192, 193, 196, 206, 358, 408, 409, 484, 486, 512, 527, 539, 540	
Hale, Edward.	
Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple.....	622, 732, 754, 852
Mentioned.....	595, 736, 762, 853, 1002
Haley, Robert. Mentioned.....	1090
Hall, L. P. Mentioned.....	277
Halleck, Henry W.	
Assignment to command.....	1268
Assumes command of Military Division of the Pacific.....	1288
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	1258, 1266
Connor, P. Edward.....	1013-1015, 1036
Engineer Department, U. S. A.....	779
Grant, U. S.....	1290
McDowell, Irvin.....	1191, 1288
War Department, U. S.....	1122, 1258
For other correspondence, see <i>Army Headquarters</i> ; also <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Mentioned.....	104, 133, 165,
194, 197, 198, 226, 231, 243, 244, 249, 251, 252, 256, 257, 275, 294, 295, 303, 322,	
341, 355, 356, 360, 369, 375, 382, 407, 410, 411, 416, 418, 475, 478, 513, 516, 523,	
531, 534, 545, 574, 578, 582, 586, 590, 593, 597, 599, 637, 641, 668, 669, 677, 698,	
703, 709, 736, 748, 756, 768, 775, 778, 779, 783, 811, 812, 818, 929, 945, 949, 1006,	
1014, 1036, 1061, 1100, 1101, 1112, 1122, 1141, 1168, 1181, 1266-1268, 1288	
Relieved from command of Military Division of the James.....	1267
Staff. Announcement of.....	1288

	Page.
Halloran, James.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	1068
Mentioned	1072, 1144
Halstead, James. Mentioned	394, 395
Hamblet, E. T. Mentioned	403, 435, 437-439, 441-443, 477, 627, 628
Hammond, George. Mentioned	83
Hammond, Lafayette. Mentioned	48, 151, 213-215, 235
Hancock, Ada, Steamer. Mentioned	424
Hancock, Henry.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, James F.	686
Wright, George	364
Mentioned	324, 325, 381, 405, 893, 944
Hancock, Winfield S. Mentioned	1102, 1105
Hand, William M. Mentioned	283, 317, 397, 400, 428, 474, 510, 511, 523, 1120
Handsome Billy. (Indian.) Mentioned	847, 853
Hanks, ———. Mentioned	1278
Hanna, Aquila W. Mentioned	522, 661
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Stephen G. Whipple.</i>	
Hanna, John, jr. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Francis J. Lippitt.</i>	
Hannigan, Captain. Mentioned	455
Hanson, George M.	
Correspondence with	
Dole, William P.	175, 199, 246
Henley, Thomas J.	164
McGrew, William H.	552
Melendy, William P.	185
Robinson, J. M.	92
Short, James.	163
Wright, George.	3, 161, 162, 168, 201, 219, 248, 543, 551, 561, 610
Mentioned	51, 101, 124, 170, 184, 185, 201, 262, 263, 304, 562
Hardee, William J. Mentioned	1107
Hardeman, Peter. Mentioned	333
Hardeman, William P. Mentioned	333
Hardenburgh, James R. Mentioned	913
Hardie, James A. For correspondence, etc., see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Harding, Benjamin F.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	652
Mentioned	334, 1012
Harding, Elisha J. Mentioned	510
Harding, Stephen S. Mentioned	119, 334, 369, 370, 372, 373, 715
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Utah, Governor of.</i>	
Hare, Silas. Mentioned	333
Hargrave, Joseph P. Mentioned	654
Harney, William S. Mentioned	159
Harney Lake Valley, Oreg. Expedition to, from Camp Lincoln, near Canyon City, with skirmishes, March 24-April 16, 1864. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	830, 833
Maury, Reuben F.	830
Harpending, ———. Mentioned	363, 975
Harris, ———. Mentioned	730
Harris, Benjamin G. Mentioned	865
Harris, Thomas S. Mentioned	380, 427, 555, 624
Harrover, Benjamin F. Mentioned	424, 520, 558
Hart, Simeon. Mentioned	377

	Page.
Harvey, I. J. Correspondence with William V. Kingsbury.....	1207
Harvey, I. J., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1205
Harwood, Franklin. Mentioned.....	136, 150
Hassett, Malachi R. Mentioned.....	976, 979, 1085, 1105
Hastings, L. W.	
Correspondence with Jefferson Davis.....	700, 710, 721
Mentioned.....	621, 648, 681, 703
Havana, Cuba, U. S. Consul-General at. Correspondence with State Department, U. S.....	904
Haven, Franklin. Mentioned.....	920, 928, 1122, 1128
For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>Irrin McDowell</i> .	
Havens, ———. Mentioned.....	960
Haviland, M. W.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit.....	1178, 1192
Mentioned.....	1177, 1178, 1191, 1195
Hawes, ———. Mentioned.....	379
Hay, Andrew J. Mentioned.....	333
Hayden, ———. Mentioned.....	387
Hayden, Benjamin. Mentioned.....	1065
Hays, Judge. Mentioned.....	447
Haze, Schooner. Mentioned.....	1069-1071, 1094
Hébert, Paul O. Mentioned.....	88
Helm, Charles J. Mentioned.....	905
Hempfield, Isaac W. Mentioned.....	611, 693, 762, 798
Hempsford, Colonel. Mentioned.....	1233
Hempstead, Charles H. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>P. Edward Connor</i> .	
Henderson, John H. D. Mentioned.....	865
Henderson, Robert. Mentioned.....	572
Hendricks, ———. Mentioned.....	1280
Henley, Barclay. Mentioned.....	1131-1133
Henley, Thomas J.	
Correspondence with George M. Hanson.....	164
Mentioned.....	162, 163, 307
Henry, Anson G. Mentioned.....	268, 269, 291
Henry, Francis. Mentioned.....	526
Herman, Steamer. Mentioned.....	568
Hernandez, ———. Mentioned.....	377
Herrick, Rufus F. Mentioned.....	762, 1007
Herzer, Louis. Mentioned.....	365
Hewitt, C. C. Mentioned.....	182, 189, 285
Hibbard, M. Mentioned.....	402, 403, 440
Higgins, ———. Mentioned.....	714, 715
Higgins, Isaac E. Mentioned.....	343, 402, 438, 440-442
Hill, John E. Mentioned.....	886
Hill, John T. Mentioned.....	1275
Hiller, Nathaniel. Mentioned.....	908
Hillis, William C. Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple.....	954, 961
Hillyer, Edgar W.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	698
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Irrin McDowell</i> .	
Mentioned.....	521, 551, 729, 791, 886, 1111
Hinchman, T. W. Mentioned.....	979
Hinchman & Bartlett. Mentioned.....	138
Hinds, Hugh L. Mentioned.....	24, 172, 273

	Page.
Hines, David.	
Correspondence with Governor of California	620
Mentioned	620
Hinton, F. Mentioned	248
Hite, ———. Mentioned	1031
Hobart, Charles.	
Correspondence with Reuben F. Maury	959
Mentioned	557, 913, 958, 976, 977, 983, 1006, 1032, 1253, 1276
Hoffman, Ogden. Mentioned	519
Hoffman, William. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1261
Hoffner, Samuel. Mentioned	559
Hoge, Joseph P. Mentioned	940
Hogg, Thomas E. Mentioned	333, 1008
Holley, M. W. Mentioned	357
Holliday, Benjamin. Mentioned	1013
Holmes, Theophilus H. Mentioned	88
Holstead, ———. Mentioned	1077
Holton, David S. Mentioned	335, 336
Holtzenhausen, ———. Mentioned	982, 983
Honey Lake Valley, Cal.	
Indian depredations in.	
Communication from Governor of Nevada	216
Newspaper extracts concerning	217
Scouts to, from Fort Crook, Cal., and Fort Churchill, Nev., Nov. 3-29, 1862.	
Communications from	
McDermitt, Charles	229
Wright, George	223
Hooker, Ambrose E.	
Correspondence with	
Starr, Augustus W.	635
Wright, George	562, 585, 593, 633, 1252
Mentioned	583, 584, 652, 884, 1110, 1272
Hooper, Joseph. Mentioned	248
Hooper, William B. Mentioned	1239, 1282
Hopkins, Charles. Mentioned	387, 453, 799, 817
Hopkins, John W. Mentioned	1095
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Benjamin Alford.</i>	
Hornbrook, ———. Mentioned	950
Hornby, Geoffrey Phipps. Mentioned	973
Hoslinda. (Indian.) Mentioned	69
Hosmer, Josiah. Mentioned	861
Houghton, J. T. Mentioned	116
Houston, John K. Mentioned	353
Howard, Charles. Mentioned	1018, 1019
Howe, Marshall S. Correspondence with James H. Carleton	56
Howe, Samuel D. Mentioned	486
Howland, William. Mentioned	728
Hoyt, James T.	
Correspondence with	
Babbitt, Edwin B.	1248
Drum, Richard C.	1232, 1240
For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see <i>Irrin McDowell.</i>	
Mentioned	944, 1001, 1248, 1283
Hubbard, Charles G. Mentioned	221
Hudson, Richard. Mentioned	410

Humboldt Military District, Cal.—Continued.

Orders, General, series 1863— <i>Lippitt</i> : No. 4, 522. <i>Whipple</i> : No. 5, 522; No. 6, 541; No. 7, 707.	
Orders, Special, series 1862— <i>Lippitt</i> : No. 110, 57; No. 116, 87; No. 124, 94; No. 129, 117; No. 130, 114; No. 149, 197; No. 155, 202; No. 157, 205.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Lippitt</i> : No. 4, 277; No. 23, 357; No. 36, 431; No. 40, 473; Nos. 41, 42, 480; No. 48, 499. <i>Whipple</i> : No. 90, 642.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Black</i> : No. 13, 781; No. 16, 798; No. 17, 817; No. 24, 876; No. 26, 892. <i>Whipple</i> : No. 27, 926; No. 35, 960; No. 42, 996; No. 43, 998; No. 44, 999; No. 47, 1000; No. 48, 1001; No. 49, 1002; No. 52, 1007; No. 53, 1009; No. 55, 1011; No. 56, 1014; No. 58, 1017; No. 65, 1054.	
Orders, Special, series 1865— <i>Whipple</i> : No. 9, 1183; No. 14, 1223; No. 15, 1224; No. 17, 1226.	
Schmidt, John C., assigned to command of.....	1218
Treatment of Indians in. Communication from George Wright.....	558
Whipple, Stephen G., assumes command of.....	522
Humboldt River, Nev. Expedition from Fort Churchill to, June 8–Aug. 9, 1864. Communications from	
McDermitt, Charles.....	933
Wells, Almond B.....	915
Hunt, Steamer. Mentioned.....	1048
Hunt, Lewis C.	
Correspondence with Robert Lambert Baynes.....	443
Mentioned.....	404, 435, 436, 444, 463, 741
Hunter, Sherod. Mentioned.....	333, 1078
Hunting, George F. Mentioned.....	920
Huntington, Henry A. Mentioned.....	1288
Huntington, J. W. Perit.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	408, 804, 836, 851, 1056, 1072
Dole, William P.....	468
Kelly, William.....	1114
Oregon, Governor of.....	1055
Mentioned.....	664, 810, 811, 836, 837, 988, 992, 1072, 1103, 1114, 1115, 1144
Huse, Charles E.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	707
Mentioned.....	718
Hutchins, Charles.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	9
Mentioned.....	98, 408, 409, 483, 539, 540
Hutchinson, John F. Mentioned.....	74
Idaho Territory.	
Affairs in, generally.	
Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	579, 776, 858
Curtis, Samuel R.....	821
Seidenstriker, Frederick.....	1102
Newspaper extract concerning.....	260
Establishment of military posts in. Communications from Irvin McDowell.	1255
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Drake, John M.....	1230, 1253
Elk City, Idaho Ter., Citizens of.....	580

	Page.
Idaho Territory—Continued.	
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Idaho Ter., Citizens of	1279
Idaho Ter., Governor of	580, 683
Maury, Reuben F.	1260
O'Neil, James	1280
Snake River Miners, Idaho Ter.	683
Military Departments embracing	585, 1152, 1268
Operations in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	172, 697
Maury, Reuben F.	903
Seidenstriker, Frederick	933
Idaho Ter., Citizens of. Correspondence with Governor of Idaho	1276
Idaho Ter., Governor of. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	539, 697, 1077
Elk City, Idaho Ter., Citizens of	580
Idaho Ter., Citizens of	1279
McDowell, Irvin	1255
Snake River Miners, Idaho Ter.	683
Truax, Sewall	580, 683
Independence, U. S. Ship. Mentioned	297, 547
Indians.	
Agreement of James N. Olney with Hoopas	69
Reservation for, in Oregon. Notice of Amos E. Rogers	837
Talk of Benjamin Alvord to chiefs of Nez Percés, Oct. 24, 1862	192
Trade with.	
Act of U. S. Congress	127
Notice of Calvin H. Hale	99
Treatment of, etc. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	99, 103, 358, 512, 527, 539, 540, 655, 777, 810, 819
Anderson, J. W.	166
Black, Henry M.	850
Douglas, Charles D.	261, 289, 629, 684
Evans, George S.	23
Hale, Calvin H.	98, 99, 149, 477, 537
Hanson, George M.	161, 162, 175, 199, 201, 219, 610
Henley, Thomas J.	164
Hull, William E.	205
Huntington, J. W. Perit	408, 468, 836, 1114, 1115
Hutchins, Charles	9
Jacobs, G. W.	1238
Lippitt, Francis J.	88, 411
McDermitt, Charles	1237
McDowell, Irvin	1068
McLaughlin, Moses A.	432, 658
Mason, John S.	1284
Maury, Reuben F.	952
Melendy, William P.	185
Mellen, Henry B.	975
Schmidt, John C.	733
Short, James	163
Steinberger, Justus	6
Truax, Sewall	548
Wentworth, John P. H.	658
Whipple, Stephen G.	541, 619, 753, 956, 1175

Indians—Continued.

Page

Treatment of, etc. Communications from	
Wiley, Austin	1001
Wright, George	33,
85, 101, 168, 226, 300, 304, 347, 480, 543, 558, 561, 562, 744, 852, 1237, 1268	
Treaty with the Nez Percés	485
Interior Department, U. S. Correspondence with William P. Dole	409
Ipson, George. Mentioned	843
Irataba. (Indian.) Mentioned	1251
Itineraries. Tucson, Ariz., to	
Libertad, Mexico	79, 80
Mesilla, Ariz.	362
Jackson, A. Jones.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Gustav	1018
Mason, John S.	1017
Mentioned	966
Jackson, S., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1081
Jackson, Thomas J. Mentioned	236, 258
Jacobs, G. W.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit	1238
Mentioned	1237
Jacques, ———. Mentioned	248
James, ———. Mentioned	871
James, Charles.	
Correspondence with	
Beale, Edwin F.	1090, 1092, 1099
Brown, Thomas	1088, 1090, 1099
McDowell, Irvin	1096, 1201
Treasury Department, U. S.	1181
Mentioned	1039, 1040, 1042, 1043, 1088, 1093, 1141, 1231
James, George F. Mentioned	1040, 1043, 1096, 1097
James, Harrison M. Mentioned	785
James, Military Division of the. (Union.) Henry W. Hallock relieved from command of	1267
Jasper, Ship. Mentioned	678, 679
J. B. Ford, Schooner. Mentioned	1239
Jefferson, Thomas. Mentioned	287
Jeffreys, John T. Mentioned	324, 714
Jegner, ———. Mentioned	266
Jennings, ———. Mentioned	1124
Jessup, M.	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.	112, 117
Mentioned	117
Jester, James E. D. Mentioned	971
Jesup, General, Brig. Mentioned	731, 797, 1238
Jewett, Oscar. Mentioned	1206
J. H. Couch, Steamer. Mentioned	595, 858
Jimeno, Porfirio. Mentioned	1047
Jiron, José de la Luz. Mentioned	105, 106
J. M. Chapman, Schooner. Mentioned	355, 357, 449, 462
Joaquin. Mentioned	646
Joaquin Jim. (Indian.) Mentioned	393, 1081, 1083, 1113
Jocelyn, Stephen E. Mentioned	639
Joe Lane, U. S. Revenue Cutter. Mentioned	51, 70, 72, 463, 678-680

	Page.
Johns, William M.	
Correspondence with Francis J. Lippitt.....	44
Mentioned.....	44, 1155, 1196
Johnson, ———. Mentioned	1018
Johnson, Andrew.	
Mentioned.....	1211, 1214, 1228, 1258, 1259, 1266, 1268, 1288
Orders, series 1865: May 3 , 1219.	
Johnson, George A. Mentioned.....	390
Johnson, Parish B. Mentioned.....	237, 250, 251, 263
Johnson, Peter. Mentioned.....	562
Johnson, Robert S. Mentioned.....	491, 551
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned.....	1212
Johnston, W. I.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	961
Mentioned.....	962
Jones, ———. Mentioned	443
Jones, Allen. Mentioned.....	964
Jones, Andrew. Mentioned.....	33, 37
Jones, H.	
Correspondence with Governor of Oregon.....	755
Mentioned.....	755
Jones, J. M. Mentioned.....	116
Jones, John. Mentioned.....	490, 521
Jones, John P. Correspondence with Governor of California.....	620
Jones, Thomas. Mentioned.....	861
Jones, William.	
Correspondence with George Wright..	378, 386, 393, 497, 558, 559, 562, 572, 613, 617
Mentioned.....	89, 304, 410, 507, 560, 604, 663, 795, 818, 912
Jones & Edgar. Mentioned.....	844
Jordan, David. Mentioned.....	219
Jordan, William H.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	755, 819, 1046
Wright, George.....	832
Mentioned.....	755, 756,
787, 858, 884, 1047, 1082, 1096, 1100, 1110, 1117, 1130, 1182, 1194, 1229, 1273	
Joseph. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	208
Joyce, W. H. D. Mentioned.....	1048
Juarez, Benito Pablo. Mentioned.....	1044, 1068, 1069, 1116
Judah, Henry M. Mentioned.....	724
Judkins, William A. Mentioned.....	1070
Kavanagh, James.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	627, 632
Wright, George.....	553
Mentioned.....	626, 627, 632
Kavanaugh, Hubbard H. Mentioned.....	918, 920, 921
Kearsarge, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	1091
Keeler, Julius M. Mentioned.....	660
Keeney, Charles C. Mentioned.....	729, 790
Kelley, John G.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	1278
Mentioned.....	1220, 1272
Kellogg, ———. Mentioned	217
Kellogg, G. L. Mentioned.....	217

	Page.
Kellogg, John.	
Correspondence with	
Subsistence Department, U. S. A.	313
Wright, George	380, 803
Mentioned	129, 313, 318, 390, 790, 803
Kelly, Dears. Mentioned	1071
Kelly, Samuel. Mentioned	455, 456
Kelly, William. (Assistant Adjutant-General.) Mentioned	175, 178
Kelly, William. (Captain.)	
Correspondence with	
Huntington, J. W. Perit	1114
Maury, Reuben F	1227
Wright, George	1114
Mentioned	3, 505,
666, 712, 991, 992, 1030, 1072, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1166, 1225, 1253, 1254, 1273	
Kelsey, Samuel. Mentioned	455, 456
Kelton, John C. Mentioned	31, 703, 779
Kendall, George D. Mentioned	1238
Kendall, Nathan B. Mentioned	1267
Kennedy, ———. Mentioned	908
Kennedy, Arthur Edward. Mentioned	1061
Kennedy, William B. Mentioned	680, 1181
Kentuck, ———. Mentioned	455
Kerns, Samuel F. Mentioned	1217
Kerr, Robert. Mentioned	820
Ketcham, Thomas E.	
Correspondence with Francis J. Lippitt	33, 37
Mentioned	50, 229, 245
Ketchum, William Scott. Mentioned	292, 460
Keys, ———. Mentioned	455
Kibbe, William C. Mentioned	854, 890
For correspondence, etc., see <i>California, Adjutant-General of.</i>	
Kier, Sandy. Mentioned	455
Kilgore, James.	
Correspondence with George Wright	446
Mentioned	428, 446
Kimball, Heber. Mentioned	371
Kimmey, Myndert M. Mentioned	608, 907
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Consul at.</i>	
King, ———. Mentioned	246, 248
King, A. J. Correspondence with George Wright	698
King, Isaac, et al. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	351
Kingcome, John.	
Correspondence with	
California, Governor of	633
Wright, George	633, 638, 640, 647
Mentioned	647, 650
Kingsbury, William V. Correspondence with I. J. Harvey	1207
Kingsbury & Co. Mentioned	1278
Kingston, ———. Mentioned	566
Kinney, John F.	
Correspondence with Army Headquarters	715
Mentioned	370, 748-751, 768, 778
Kirk, Major. Mentioned	1078
Kirk, William D. Mentioned	333

	Page.
Kirkham, Ralph W.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	1226
Mentioned.....	46, 168, 630, 653, 781, 784, 797, 886, 892, 1264, 1265
Kirkpatrick, Charles A. Mentioned.....	85
Kittridge, William A. Mentioned.....	60, 165, 213, 214
Knight, William L.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	896, 936, 1245, 1278
Mentioned.....	393, 895, 896, 1164, 1168, 1177, 1244, 1264, 1265, 1273, 1279
Knights of the Columbian Star. Organization, purposes of, etc. Communi- cations from Robert Robinson.....	938, 999, 1008
Knights of the Golden Circle. Organization, purposes of, etc. Communi- cations from	
Brown, Gustav.....	1018
Robinson, Robert.....	1037
Knox, William M.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	895
Mentioned.....	186
Kunkler, John E. Mentioned.....	714, 741
Kurtz, John D. Report of defenses for San Francisco Harbor.....	573
Lafollett, Charles. Mentioned.....	1087, 1094
Laideam, James. Mentioned.....	683
La Lake. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	668, 900
Lally, F. T. Mentioned.....	354
Lamb, ———. Mentioned.....	250, 263, 264
Lamhan, John. Mentioned.....	683
Lanberg, Emelio. Mentioned.....	915
Lancaster, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	295, 678, 680
Lane, Joe, U. S. Revenue Cutter. Mentioned.....	51, 70, 72, 463, 678-680
Lane, Joseph. Mentioned.....	865
Larco, ———. Mentioned.....	1126
Las-sic. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	33, 50, 170
Latham, Milton S. Correspondence with James H. Carleton.....	224
Latham, Milton S., Mrs. Mentioned.....	225
Laughlin, M. C. Mentioned.....	768
La Victoire, French Steamer. See <i>Victory, French Steamer.</i>	
Lawson, Captain. Mentioned.....	950
Lawton, A. T. Mentioned.....	1002
Lawyer. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	166, 192, 206, 208, 477, 486
Lebeau, M., et al. Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	751
Ledyard, Ebenezer C. Mentioned.....	1274
Lee, Harvey.	
Assumes command of District of Southern California.....	306
Correspondence with George Wright.....	116, 156, 178, 390
Mentioned.....	7, 136, 273, 306, 325, 353, 408
Lee, John B. Mentioned.....	650
Lee, Orlando H. Mentioned.....	1240
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>James F. Curtis.</i>	
Lee, Robert E. Mentioned.....	497, 514, 648, 848, 866, 1192, 1212
Leib, Charles. Mentioned.....	654
Leiby, ———. Mentioned.....	70
Lemon, John. Mentioned.....	504
Lennan, ———. Mentioned.....	74, 188, 189
Lenter, William M. Correspondence with War Department, U. S.....	112, 117
Leon, Juan. Mentioned.....	781
Leonard, Hiram. Mentioned.....	390

	Page
Le Rhin, French Steamer. See <i>Rhine, French Steamer.</i>	
Letters of Marque and Reprisal. See <i>Privateers.</i>	
Levergood, Daniel W. Mentioned.....	1218
Lewis, Charles W. Mentioned.....	1181, 1247, 1261, 1262, 1274
Lewis, D. Waverly. Mentioned.....	333
Lewis, Meriwether. Mentioned.....	192
Lewis, Micajah G. Mentioned.....	273
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>P. Edward Connor.</i>	
Lewis, William H Mentioned.....	654
Lewiston, Wash. Ter., Citizens of. Correspondence with Justus Steinberger.....	165, 177
Liberty, Steamer. Mentioned.....	906
Lincoln, Abraham.	
Annual message. Extract from.....	287
Correspondence with	
California, Governor of.....	99, 282, 756, 1057
Low, Frederick F.....	514-516, 574, 602
Oregon, Governor of.....	780
San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of.....	568
Swett, Leonard.....	515, 523, 524, 526, 593, 596
Turner, George.....	518
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	972, 974
Death of. Rejoicings over. Communications from	
McDowell, Irvin.....	1198
Williamson, Robert S.....	1197
Wright, George.....	1201, 1202, 1210
Funeral ceremonies of. Communication from Irvin McDowell.....	1201
Mentioned.....	90, 112, 116, 125, 135, 152, 183, 193, 236, 237, 268, 287, 323, 373, 420, 431, 475, 492, 513, 515, 517-519, 524, 526, 569, 621, 629, 670, 677, 695, 697, 749, 850, 898, 940, 972, 973, 1024, 1039, 1046, 1049, 1056, 1062, 1063, 1070, 1073, 1074, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1097-1099, 1105, 1118, 1134, 1190, 1196-1198, 1201, 1202, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1213
Orders, series 1862. Nov. 21, 1071.	
Lippitt, Francis J.	
Correspondence with	
Douglas, Charles D.....	44, 202, 276
Flynn, Henry.....	25, 44, 97
Gibbs, Eugene B.....	419
Hull, William E.....	61, 202, 205
Johns, William M.....	44
Ketcham, Thomas E.....	33, 37
Moore, Jeremiah B.....	34
Olney, James N.....	67, 88, 102, 254, 381, 411, 419, 489
Schmidt, John C.....	64, 70, 94
Stuart, William W.....	75
Swasey, William F.....	12
Wright, George.....	27, 46, 50, 58, 65, 66, 85, 101, 111, 154, 168, 176, 184, 221, 226, 229, 240, 282, 288, 405, 445, 467, 472, 481, 498, 502, 509
Declaration of martial law in Round Valley, Cal.....	218
Mentioned.....	25, 44, 67, 68, 88, 95, 102, 103, 163, 164, 168, 240, 254, 271, 273, 294, 411, 419, 489, 505, 506, 522, 542, 912
Resigns command of Humboldt Military District.....	522
Little, Joseph S. Mentioned.....	935
Littlefield, John. Mentioned.....	1275
Little Soldier. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	527, 528

	Page.
Lloyd, George A. Mentioned.....	8
Lloyd, William H. Mentioned.....	333
Lockhart, Jacob T. Mentioned.....	1113
Lockman, Henry R. K. Mentioned.....	935
Lockwood, ———. Mentioned.....	765
Lockwood, George. Mentioned.....	1227
Lockwood, J. R., <i>et al.</i> Correspondence with John S. Mason.....	964
Logan, ———. Mentioned.....	74
Logan, William. Mentioned.....	1050, 1072
Lohse, Louis S. Mentioned.....	1017
Long, Alexander. Mentioned.....	865
Long, Charles W. Mentioned.....	506, 609, 713, 762, 817, 970, 1111, 1183, 1223
Looking Glass. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	208
Looscan, Michael. Mentioned.....	333
Lord, E. H. Mentioned.....	1059
Loring, James. Mentioned.....	454
Low, Frederick F.	
Correspondence with	
Lincoln, Abraham.....	514-516, 574, 602
Pruyn, Robert H.....	488
State Department, U. S.....	488
War Department, U. S.....	513, 514, 602, 605
Wright, George.....	542, 543
For other correspondence, see <i>California, Governor of.</i>	
Mentioned.....	524, 562, 568, 569, 685, 699, 719, 756, 800, 841, 864, 919, 924, 930, 947, 949, 962, 993, 997, 1000, 1034, 1038-1040, 1042, 1054, 1061, 1068, 1073, 1093, 1095, 1108, 1114, 1149, 1168, 1192, 1196, 1203, 1214, 1216, 1220, 1232
Lucer, ———. Mentioned.....	1182
Lucero, José. Mentioned.....	278
Luffing, Pete, <i>et al.</i> Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	751
Lugenbeel, Pinkney.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	465, 485, 585, 673, 676, 680
Mentioned.....	83, 144, 160, 272, 356, 365, 380, 416, 417, 449, 450, 452, 462, 464, 476, 484, 485, 496, 508, 556, 557, 567, 579, 580, 593, 609, 622, 630, 642, 651, 662, 669, 675
Lynde, Isaac. Mentioned.....	151
Lyon, Abraham. Mentioned.....	240, 395, 405, 432
Lyon, Caleb. Mentioned.....	982, 1046, 1093, 1103, 1194, 1255
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Idaho Territory, Governor of.</i>	
Lytle, J. A., <i>et al.</i> For correspondence, etc., see <i>Oregon, Citizens of.</i>	
McAllister, Judge. Mentioned.....	150
McAllister, Julian.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	320, 364, 366, 412, 546, 586, 683, 792, 797, 839
Mentioned.....	272, 504, 505, 551, 564, 590, 597, 711, 731, 732, 756, 783, 805, 839, 984
McBride, Doctor. Mentioned.....	155
McBride, John R.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	653
Mentioned.....	653
McCain, James, & Co.	
Correspondence with Governor of California.....	620
Mentioned.....	620
McCall, John M.	
Correspondence with Reuben F. Maury.....	1270
Mentioned.....	862, 1044, 1121
McCann, Henry. Mentioned.....	33
McCarthy, D. O. Mentioned.....	130

	Page.
McCleave, William.	
Correspondence with	
Fergusson, David	34
West, Joseph R.	157, 267, 339, 490, 503, 520, 557, 616
Mentioned	41, 133, 212, 223, 256, 267,
281, 282, 296, 297, 311, 312, 324, 347, 348, 433, 504, 571, 587, 598, 615, 616, 633	
McClellan, George B. Mentioned	179, 181, 183, 1013, 1019
McClelland, Thomas C. Mentioned	432
McCook, Edward M.	
Assignment to duty	1286
Mentioned	1286
McCormick, Charles. Mentioned	1157
McCormick, Richard C. Mentioned	740
McCown, Ferdinand O. Mentioned	1273
McCoy, ———. Mentioned	217
McCoy, C. Mentioned	440
McCoy, Thomas K. Correspondence with Governor of Oregon	1059
McCraken, John. Mentioned	857, 1010
MacCrellich, ———.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1278
Mentioned	1278
McCulloch, Hugh. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Treasury Department, U. S.</i>	
McCuniffe, ———. Mentioned	606
M'Deamett, Thomas. Mentioned	683
McDermit, Charles.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, James A.	1177
Doughty, James C.	1250
Drum, Richard C.	1007
Dun, J. A.	1177
Dunne, E. F.	1182, 1183, 1187
Haviland, M. W.	1178, 1192
Jacobs, G. W.	1238
McDowell, Irvin.	926, 932, 941, 942, 950, 968, 982, 987, 1002, 1049, 1112, 1249
Nevada, Governor of	941, 968, 986, 987, 990
Osmer, Richard A.	1285
Peacock, Allen	1177
Sumner, Charles A.	814
Van Bokkelen, Jacob L.	987
Washington, Richard A.	1113
Woodworth, J. M.	1182
Wright, George	124, 228, 229, 235, 240, 245, 368, 376, 377, 412, 414, 480, 501,
631, 691, 698, 730, 813, 838, 840, 842, 916, 933, 941, 975, 976, 994, 1033, 1034,	
1085, 1095, 1160, 1161, 1166, 1195, 1209, 1215, 1237, 1214, 1247, 1257, 1274	
Mentioned	49, 61, 67, 82, 84, 273, 507, 630, 690, 712, 813,
814, 884, 916, 978, 992, 995, 1002, 1004, 1032, 1085, 1110, 1131, 1162, 1163, 1165,	
1166, 1193, 1194, 1218, 1220, 1238, 1241, 1243-1247, 1250, 1258, 1260, 1289	
McDonald, ———. Mentioned	730
McDowell, Irvin.	
Assignments to command	850, 1268
Assumes command of Department of the Pacific	886
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	874,
886, 929, 947, 969, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1117, 1120, 1123, 1141, 1143,	
1167, 1168, 1179, 1214, 1220, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1229, 1267	

McDowell, Irvin—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with

Allyn, Joseph P.....	1167, 1186, 1204
Alvord, Benjamin	896,
928, 951, 971, 972, 982, 986, 988, 1009, 1047, 1049, 1053, 1054, 1056, 1061,	
1071, 1076, 1084, 1107, 1115, 1116, 1127, 1140, 1143, 1149, 1154, 1162, 1170	
Anderson, Allen L	1256
Andrews, George P.....	902, 984
Babbitt, Edwin B.....	1248, 1283
Bechtel, F. K	1118
Benjamin, Samuel N	919
Bennett, Clarence E.....	1164
Bequette, Paschal, <i>et al.</i>	1086
Bidwell, John.....	1129, 1214, 1221
Black, Henry M.....	882
Blanchard, W. R.....	989
Bowman, Andrew W.....	1199
Briggs, H. W., <i>et al.</i>	1086
Burke, M. L	1199
California, Adjutant-General of.....	930
California, Governor of.....	917, 954, 955, 969, 983, 990, 996, 1050, 1055, 1108,
1128, 1156, 1157, 1167, 1170, 1173, 1174, 1176, 1179, 1191, 1192, 1208, 1212	
Carleton, James H.....	1078
Carpentier, H. W.....	1136
Chase, S. H.....	1118
Conness, John.....	1087, 1093
Connor, P. Edward.....	887,
889, 893, 899, 901, 904, 909, 910, 913, 914, 916, 923, 932, 936, 966, 980, 992,	
999, 1014, 1036, 1101, 1112, 1131, 1136, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1155, 1196	
Cook, Eli.....	1127
Crockett, J. B., <i>et al.</i>	1085
Crooks, A. D., <i>et al.</i>	1214
Currey, George B.....	1193
Curtis, James F.....	909, 927, 943-945, 981, 1150, 1151, 1197, 1200, 1228
Daley, Robert.....	1083
Davidson, M. O.....	1080
De Haven, Wit, <i>et al.</i>	1205
De Russy, René E.....	983, 997, 1182
Disabell & Venning.....	1236
Doughty, James C.....	942
Douglas, Charles D.....	950
Drew, Charles S.....	900, 911
Elliot, George H.....	899
Engineer Department, U. S. A.....	921, 929, 936, 1134, 1137, 1166, 1200, 1242
English, Thomas C.....	971
Ferguson, H. C.....	1213
Fort Miller, Cal., Commanding Officer at.....	988
Fort Point, Cal., Commanding Officer at.....	1199
Foulke, L. M., <i>et al.</i>	1214
Fraser, D.....	1213
Garesché, Francis.....	1118
George, William P., <i>et al.</i>	1081
Gordon, George.....	1213
Gorman, James.....	1180
Grant, U. S.....	1118, 1158, 1254, 1277, 1287

McDowell, Irvin—Continued.

Page:

Correspondence with

Grow, William, <i>et al</i>	1214
Guaymas, Mexico, U. S. Consul at	907
Halleck, Henry W	1191, 1288
Harvey, I. J., <i>et al</i>	1205
Hoffman, William	1261
Hughes, John B., <i>et al</i>	989
Idaho Territory, Governor of	1255
Jackson, S., <i>et al</i>	1081
James, Charles	1096, 1201
Johnston, W. I.	961
MacCrellish, ———	1278
McDermitt, Charles ... 926, 932, 941, 942, 950, 968, 982, 987, 1002, 1049, 1112, 1249	
McKee, Redick	1126
Mahony, Thomas, <i>et al</i>	989
Mason, John S. 918, 1069, 1142, 1181, 1200, 1238, 1247, 1251, 1261, 1281, 1287	
Mauil, G. W	961
Maury, Reuben F. 1187, 1223, 1228, 1241, 1250, 1253, 1260	
Miller, Henry	1237
Mitchell, D. C	961
Montgomery, Richard T.	924
Morton, Alfred	1232
Nevada, Governor of. 982, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1010, 1130, 1156, 1161, 1162, 1245	
O'Brien, Michael	1124
Ordnance Department, U. S. A	930
Oregon, Governor of	971, 1012, 1019,
1020, 1034, 1038, 1052, 1061, 1075, 1108, 1155, 1166, 1207, 1209, 1216, 1239	
Overend, W. Gibson	1259
Owens, W. R., <i>et al</i>	1086
Poor, Charles H	907, 916
Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A	1125
Sanchez, R. B.	1118
San Francisco, Cal., British Consul at	1213
San Francisco, Cal., Mayor of	1149, 1198, 1199
San Francisco, Cal., Mexican Consul at	1190, 1191, 1202, 1203
Schmidt, John C	975, 1267
Scott, Lyman S.	1008
Shubrick, U. S. Revenue Cutter, Commanding Officer of	1141
Smith, J. H., <i>et al</i>	1081
State Department, U. S.	873
Steinberger, Justus	977
Still, William G., <i>et al</i>	1225
Stillman, James W	1154
Sullivan, Thomas C	1030
Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A	1191
Thornton, O. F	961
Thurstou, George A	1148
Treasury Department, U. S.	990
Tripp, P. B., <i>et al</i>	989
Utah Territory, Governor of	1000, 1255
Vega, Plácido	1038, 1071, 1073, 1094, 1204, 1208
Victoria, Vancouver Island, U. S. Consul at	1061, 1082
Wainwright, Robert A	1051

	Page.
McDowell, Irvin—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Ward, John S., <i>et al</i>	1205
War Department, U. S.	841,
855, 892, 919, 924, 925, 927, 945, 946, 949, 961, 974, 986, 1008, 1031, 1051,	
1069, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1093, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1122, 1123,	
1128, 1131, 1138, 1141, 1146, 1149, 1156, 1161, 1179, 1181, 1193, 1203, 1208	
Wells, Almond B.	915
Whipple, Stephen G.	914, 956, 985, 997, 1015, 1175
Wiley, Austin.	925, 926, 933, 964, 1001, 1005, 1016, 1017
Williamson, Robert S.	906, 1197
Wood, Charles O.	991, 1199
Wright, George.	893, 895, 915, 925,
933, 943, 951, 963, 975, 978, 991-995, 999, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1032-1034, 1051,	
1052, 1057, 1080, 1085, 1105, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1136, 1137, 1146, 1148, 1163-	
1165, 1168, 1169, 1172, 1173, 1176, 1192-1194, 1201, 1204, 1205, 1210, 1211,	
1215, 1218-1220, 1237, 1243, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1263-1265, 1278, 1279	
Wright, Thomas F.	1199
Mentioned.	850, 886, 887, 889-891, 893, 894,
896-899, 902, 904, 909, 910, 913-918, 920, 921, 925-927, 930, 933, 936, 943, 945-	
947, 949-951, 954, 955, 960, 962, 967, 970-975, 979, 982, 985, 987, 991, 993, 995,	
998, 999, 1001, 1005-1008, 1010, 1011, 1014-1016, 1019-1022, 1047, 1053, 1054,	
1057, 1059, 1061-1063, 1068-1070, 1076, 1077, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1096-1098,	
1101, 1105-1109, 1112, 1121-1126, 1129, 1141-1143, 1148, 1150, 1163, 1165,	
1167, 1172-1175, 1180-1182, 1188, 1193, 1197-1199, 1201, 1205, 1209-1211,	
1215, 1217, 1219, 1225, 1228, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1239, 1240, 1246, 1248,	
1250, 1253, 1255, 1260, 1262, 1263, 1267, 1268, 1272, 1278, 1286, 1292, 1293	
Staff. Announcement of.	886
McFerran, John C. Correspondence with Clarence E. Bennett.	1134
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>James H. Carleton</i> .	
McGarry, Edward.	
Correspondence with	
Connor, P. Edward.	144, 228
Wright, George.	368, 374, 380, 1196
Mentioned.	60, 67, 82, 84, 97, 143, 253, 318, 364, 374,
378, 578, 738, 747, 903, 906, 907, 910, 916, 921, 981, 992, 994, 1110, 1264, 1273	
McGaw, Johnny. Mentioned.	448
McGill, Henry M. Mentioned.	71, 72
McGilvra, John J. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.	158
MacGowan, Alexander B. Mentioned.	8, 10
McGraw, Edward W. Mentioned.	714, 715
McGrew, William H. Correspondence with George M. Hanson.	552
Macintosh, John V. Mentioned.	827
McKee, Redick. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.	1126
McKee, William H. Mentioned.	352
McKenna, Francis. Mentioned.	423
McLane, —. Mentioned.	569
McLane, Frederick. Mentioned.	568, 569
McLane, John T. Mentioned.	355
McLane, Louis.	
Correspondence with George Wright.	797
Mentioned.	181, 568, 800, 936
McLaughlin, Moses A.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, James F.	603
Wentworth, John P. H.	658

McLaughlin, Moses A.—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with	
Wright, George	249,
258, 264, 277, 410, 448, 473, 480, 491, 515, 535, 544, 556, 587, 645, 647, 658, 699	
Mentioned	89, 118, 376, 386, 458, 507, 559, 572, 613, 734
McLean, Daniel. Mentioned	143, 1177, 1249
McLean, H. G. Mentioned	342
McLean, Nathaniel H. Mentioned	864, 880, 1067
McMullen, William.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	232, 238, 504
Mentioned	24, 232, 233, 235, 352, 421, 425, 433
McNulty, James M. Mentioned	24, 150, 151
Macondray & Co. Mentioned	131
McPherson, James B. Mentioned	937, 1166
McW. Correspondence with George S. Evans	930
McWilliams, Peter. Mentioned	219
Macwillie, M. H. Mentioned	648
Macwillie, M. H., et al. Correspondence with Jefferson Davis	703
Madison, George T. Mentioned	333, 1078
Madison, William. Mentioned	333
Magoffin, James. Mentioned	333
Magruder, John B.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.	332
Baird, Spruce M.	431
Baylor, John R.	298
Mentioned	269, 377, 421, 431, 700, 1078
Mahony, Thomas, et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	989
Mallmsbery, John S. Mentioned	936
Maloney, —. Mentioned	1083
Maloney, John M. Mentioned	419
Mancillas, Antonio. Mentioned	1043
Mangus Colorado. (Indian.) Mentioned	148, 200, 296
Manning, George A. Mentioned	241
Manns, —. Mentioned	455
Maps and Sketches. See <i>Sketches.</i>	
Marcus, Charles. Mentioned	817
Marcy, William L. Mentioned	436, 477
Marcy, W. L., U. S. S. (Coast Survey.) Mentioned	311
Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal. Measures for protection of. Communications	
from	
De Russy, René E.	672
Selfridge, Thomas O.	382, 406, 671
Wright, George	385
Marks, William. Mentioned	36
Marsh, Salem S.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	15
Mentioned	14, 45, 83, 125
Marston, George. Mentioned	877
Martial Law.	
Declared in	
Arizona Territory, by James H. Carleton	49
Round Valley, Cal., by Francis J. Lippitt	218
Revoked in Round Valley, Cal., by Charles D. Douglas	310
Martin, C. L. Mentioned	333
Martin, George. Mentioned	246, 248

	Page.
Martin, Jackson H. Mentioned.....	461
Martin, John. (Citizen.) Correspondence with Governor of California.....	620
Martin, John. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned.....	24
Martin, William C. Mentioned.....	759, 762
Marx, L., & Co. Mentioned.....	1090
Mary Ann, Tug. Mentioned.....	205, 230
Mason, James M. Mentioned.....	1132
Mason, John S.	
Assignments to command.....	675, 1137
Correspondence with	
California, Governor of.....	1022
De Haven, Wit, <i>et al</i>	964
Doughty, John.....	957
Fitzgerald, O. P.....	920
Gorman, James.....	1284
Jackson, A. Jones.....	1017
Lockwood, J. R., <i>et al</i>	964
McDowell, Irvin..... 918, 1069, 1142, 1181, 1200, 1238, 1247, 1251, 1261, 1281, 1287	
Nicoles, E. R., <i>et al</i>	964
Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A.....	966
Robinson, Robert..... 938, 956, 999, 1008, 1037	
Underhill, H. B.....	967
Van Bokkelen, Jacob L.....	847, 849
Ward, John S., <i>et al</i>	964
Ward, T. E., <i>et al</i>	964
War Department, U. S.....	1225
Mentioned.....	675, 920, 1000, 1011, 1040, 1071, 1078, 1097, 1106, 1108, 1123, 1128, 1137, 1157, 1159, 1173, 1174, 1180, 1204, 1217, 1221, 1248, 1272, 1274, 1287
Mason, William F. Mentioned.....	885
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 351.	
Matchet, J. F. Mentioned.....	333
Mathewson, Henry B. Mentioned.....	1231
Matthews, William J. Mentioned.....	331, 861, 1110, 1273
Maull, G. W.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	961
Mentioned.....	962
Maury, Reuben F.	
Assignment to command.....	1171
Assumes command of District of Oregon.....	1171
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....20, 44, 464, 485, 602, 699, 757, 765, 767, 775, 800, 807, 810, 823, 830, 832, 860, 862, 867, 890, 892, 903, 913, 952, 958, 977, 983, 1006, 1045	
Connor, P. Edward.....	588
Currey, George B.....	1212, 1217, 1241, 1243, 1256
Drake, John M.....	1230, 1253, 1276, 1286
Hobart, Charles.....	959
Kelly, William.....	1227
McCall, John M.....	1270
McDowell, Irvin.....	1187, 1223, 1228, 1241, 1250, 1253, 1260
O'Neil, James.....	1280
Oregon, Governor of.....	555, 624, 1209, 1239, 1254, 1256
Steinberger, Justus.....	62, 187
Underwood, David C.....	1254
Wright, George.....	860

Page.

Maury, Reuben F.—Continued.

Mentioned.....	9, 32, 43, 61, 62, 83, 154, 173, 196, 265, 334, 356, 398, 416, 427–429, 450, 459, 470, 483, 485–487, 496, 506, 508, 557, 567, 571, 583, 601, 631, 659, 675, 712, 744–746, 769, 778, 781, 798, 831, 832, 836, 837, 884, 933–935, 979, 983, 1032, 1045, 1110, 1119, 1162, 1171, 1207, 1217, 1241, 1243, 1256, 1272, 1273, 1276
Staff. Announcement of.....	1171
Maw-wee-ma. (Indian, Matilta Ranch.) Mentioned.....	69
Maw-wee-ma. (Indian, Tagleeminta Ranch.) Mentioned.....	69
Maximilian, Emperor. Mentioned.....	1039, 1073, 1132, 1159
May, Enoch. Mentioned.....	442
May, John H. Mentioned.....	379
May, Samuel E.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	183
Mentioned.....	184, 283, 428, 462, 483, 1023
Mayer, Theodore Lemmen. Mentioned.....	1043, 1090
Mayfield, Colonel. Mentioned.....	1081
Maynadier, William. Mentioned.....	89
Meade, George G. Mentioned.....	514, 857
Mears, Frederick. Mentioned.....	38, 344, 355, 449, 735, 884, 920
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Benjamin Alvord</i> .	
Mechem, Abel F. Mentioned.....	1275
Meeker, David. Mentioned.....	1210
Meigs, Montgomery C. Mentioned.....	253, 313, 382, 653, 739, 929, 1082, 1083, 1101
Melendy, William P.	
Correspondence with George M. Hanson.....	185
Mentioned.....	201, 636, 718
Mellen, Henry B.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	28,
Mentioned.....	122, 138, 153, 223, 258, 264, 566, 621, 975, 979, 1138
Mentioned.....	27, 220,
Mentioned.....	272, 505, 621, 711, 884, 943, 978, 1110, 1146, 1169, 1196, 1206, 1259, 1271, 1273
Melville, Willie E. Mentioned.....	690
Menton, Joel D. Mentioned.....	581
Mercer, George. Mentioned.....	438
Merehildo. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	1164
Merriam, John L. Mentioned.....	780, 1274
Merritt, Charles H. Mentioned.....	377
Merryman, James H. Mentioned.....	51, 70, 71, 106
Mexican Army. Recruitment for. Communications from	
Drum, Richard C.....	1232
McDowell, Irvin.....	1232
Wright, George.....	1233
Mexico.	
Co-operation of, against Indians. Communication from Irvin McDowell..	1204
French invasion of. Communications from	
California, Governor of.....	797
Wright, George.....	791, 800, 801
Relations with. Communications from	
Ainsa, A.....	100
Baird, Spruce M.....	431
Carleton, James H.....	17, 18, 288, 842
Coults, Theodore A.....	792–795
Creel, Reuben W.....	425
Fergusson, David.....	86, 121

Mexico—Continued.

Relations with. Communications from

McDowell, Irvin	1133
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of	93
West, Joseph R.	186, 245, 334, 335
Wright, George	45, 788, 915

Shipment of munitions of war to. Communications from

Beale, Edward F.	1090, 1099
Brown, Thomas	1099
James, Charles.	1092, 1096
McDowell, Irvin	1071, 1073, 1088, 1093, 1094
Mason, John S.	1069
Vega, Plácido	1038, 1071

Middleton, Thomas.

Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	737
Mentioned	623, 735, 890, 1001, 1183

Military Division of the James. (Union.) See *James, Military Division of the.***Military Division of the Pacific. (Union.)** See *Pacific, Military Division of the.***Miller, ———.** Mentioned..... 238**Miller, Abraham.**

Correspondence with Stephen G. Whipple	847, 859, 890, 970
Mentioned	762, 843, 853, 981, 1183, 1224

Miller, Bishop. Mentioned 319**Miller, D. W.** Mentioned 644**Miller, Fort.** See *Fort Miller.***Miller, Henry.** Correspondence with Irvin McDowell..... 1237**Miller, John F.** Mentioned..... 1057**Miller, Morz.**

Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	979
Mentioned	980

Miller, William M. Mentioned 559**Mills, ———.** Mentioned 871**Miscrat. (Indian.)** Mentioned 69**Missouri, Department of the. (Union.)** Limits extended..... 1147**Mitchell, D. C.**

Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	961
Mentioned	963

Mitchell, Francis S. Mentioned..... 23, 282, 504, 558**Moffitt, ———.** Mentioned..... 694**Monchard, M., et al.** Correspondence with P. Edward Connor..... 751**Monholland, John.** Mentioned..... 69**Monihon, James D.** Mentioned..... 26**Monitor, U. S. S.** Mentioned..... 96, 141**Monroe, James.** Mentioned 349**Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Consul at.** Correspondence with U. S. Consul at Guaymas, Mexico 907**Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Vice-Consul at.** Correspondence with Joseph R. West 607**Montgomery, Alexander.** Mentioned..... 892**Montgomery, Richard T.** Correspondence with Irvin McDowell..... 924**Montholon, Marquis de.** Mentioned..... 1191**Moody, ———.** Mentioned..... 761**Moody, William G.** Mentioned..... 908**Moore, ———.** Mentioned..... 461

	Page.
Moore, Jeremiah B.	
Correspondence with	
Connor, P. Edward.....	638, 861
Lippitt, Francis J.....	34
Mentioned.....	61, 85, 484, 496, 501, 507, 713, 885, 924, 1111
Moore, P. D. Correspondence with Robert S. Williamson.....	361
Moore, S. B.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Mentioned.....	980
Moore, Tredwell. Mentioned.....	64, 256, 427
Moore, W. M. Mentioned.....	1059
Moore, Isaac R. Mentioned.....	1062, 1065
Moreno, Eugenio. Mentioned.....	105, 106
Morgan, Edwin D. Mentioned.....	265
Morgan, Frederick A. Mentioned.....	424
Morgan, I. W.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Mentioned.....	980
Morning Light, Schooner. Mentioned.....	129, 130
Morris, William G.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	118, 127, 696
Mentioned.....	129, 148, 176, 389, 399, 424, 451, 460, 823, 944
Morrison, Arthur. Mentioned.....	499
Morrison, M. Mentioned.....	41
Morton, Alfred.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin.....	1232
Wright, George.....	572, 710
Mentioned.....	594, 712, 1173, 1198, 1199, 1232, 1233, 1266
Mosher, L. F. Mentioned.....	865
Moshun-kosh-cut. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	900
Mosier, ———. Mentioned.....	673
Mowry, Sylvester. Mentioned.....	57, 279, 280
Mullan, John.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	285
Mentioned.....	14, 15, 28, 31, 144
Mullen, Francis J. Mentioned.....	333
Mullen, John W. Mentioned.....	333
Munday, Patrick. Mentioned.....	1047, 1197
Munitions of War.	
Exportation of. Communications from	
Baldwin, Austin, & Co.....	507
Brown, Thomas.....	1088
James, Charles.....	1090
Johnson, Andrew.....	1219
Lincoln, Abraham.....	1071
McDowell, Irvin.....	1228
War Department, U. S.....	513
Seizure of. Communication from Army Headquarters.....	358
Supplies of, etc. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	1168
Alvord, Benjamin.....	23, 89, 90, 139, 140, 301, 368, 427, 450, 720, 726, 888, 1139
Andrews, George P.....	902
Army Headquarters.....	195, 375, 515
Babbitt, Edwin B.....	19, 313

Munitions of War—Continued.

Supplies of, etc. Communications from	
Brady, Peter R.	354
California, Governor of.	359, 1050
Carleton, James H.	783
Cutler, Benjamin C.	811
Davis, Nicholas S.	80
De Russy, René E.	997
Engineer Department, U. S. A.	1137, 1242
Fergusson, David.	36, 76, 78, 81
Kellogg, John.	313
McAllister, Julian.	412
McDermitt, Charles.	976
McDowell, Irvin.	1248
Nevada, Governor of.	1130
Ordnance Department, U. S. A.	259, 597, 783
Oregon, Governor of.	429
San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of.	131
Steinberger, Justus.	177
Thompson, William A.	26
Wainwright, Robert A.	1051
War Department, U. S.	360, 980
West, Joseph R.	137
Wright, George.	104, 105, 135, 244, 251, 318, 449, 596, 597, 670, 756, 812, 1192
Munson, Samuel. Mentioned.	648
Murch, George. Mentioned.	1008
Murphy, Thomas G. Mentioned.	663
Murray, Daniel. Mentioned.	683
Murray, Robert. Mentioned.	1216
Murray, Washington. Mentioned.	260
Myers, Joseph. Mentioned.	16
Myles, William. Mentioned.	66
Naheman, E. Mentioned.	908
Naper, Joy H. Mentioned.	129, 604
Napoleon, Louis. Mentioned.	873, 1131, 1132, 1159, 1190
Narragansett, U. S. S. Mentioned.	761, 789
Nason, Robert P. Mentioned.	424, 762, 1151
Navarro, Onofre. Mentioned.	76, 79
Navy Department, U. S. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.	96
Selfridge, Thomas O.	367
Neal, John H. Mentioned.	1206
Neblett, E.	
Correspondence with Governor of California.	620
Mentioned.	620
Nebraska Territory. Military Department embracing.	1147
Ned Beal, Sloop. Mentioned.	686
Nesmith, James W.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.	653, 819
Mentioned.	43, 653, 1268
Nevada.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Baldwin, Alexander W.	814
Brown, A.	148
Connor, P. Edward.	48, 980

Nevada—Continued.

Page.

Affairs in, generally. Communications from

McDermitt, Charles.....	813, 941, 942
Moore, Jeremiah B.....	638
Nevada, Governor of.....	123, 806
Price, George F.....	5
Sumner, Charles A.....	813, 814
Thurston, George A.....	980
Van Bokkelen, Jacob L.....	847, 849
Watterson, T. A., <i>et al.</i>	979
Wright, George.....	630, 730, 1215

Indian depredations in. Communications from

Banks, James A.....	1177
Chase, S. H., <i>et al.</i>	1118
Dun, J. A., <i>et al.</i>	1177
Dunne, E. F.....	1182, 1183, 1187
Haviland, M. W.....	1178
McDermitt, Charles.....	124
McDowell, Irvin.....	1156
Nevada, Governor of.....	1245
Thurston, George A.....	1103
Woodworth, J. M.....	1182
Wright, George.....	1163

Military Departments embracing..... 55, 585, 1152, 1268

Operations against Indians in. Communications from

Gallagher, Patrick A.....	379, 420
McDermitt, Charles.....	1183, 1192, 1249, 1250, 1274
McDowell, Irvin.....	1246, 1249
Wright, George.....	1194, 1195, 1243-1245, 1249

Operations in. Communications from

Gallagher, Patrick A.....	495
Knight, William L.....	1278
McDermitt, Charles.....	968
Moore, Jeremiah B.....	861
Osmer, Richard A.....	1285
Wright, George.....	401, 838, 840, 1220

Organization of militia in. Communications from Governor of Nevada. 663, 690

Recruitment, organization, etc., of Union troops in. Communications from

McDowell, Irvin.....	1010
Nevada, Governor of.....	388, 413
Wright, George.....	379, 693, 695, 698

Secession sentiment in..... 813, 814, 847-849

Nevada, Governor of. Correspondence with

Close, J. J.....	499
McDermitt, Charles.....	941, 968, 986, 987, 990
McDowell, Irvin.....	982, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1010, 1130, 1156, 1161, 1162, 1245
Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A.....	578
War Department, U. S.....	660, 662, 980
Wright, George.....	123,
216, 220, 379, 388, 401, 413, 501, 509, 663, 670, 671, 690, 693, 694, 806, 812, 990	

Nevada Troops. Mentioned.

Cavalry— <i>Battalions</i> : 1st, 507, 582, 630, 631, 652, 712, 713, 802, 833, 834, 838, 846,
884, 885, 924, 926, 933, 936, 941, 960, 968, 992, 1004, 1016, 1110, 1111, 1183, 1209,
1215, 1247, 1250, 1272, 1275.

	Page.
Nevada Troops. Mentioned—Continued.	
Infantry— <i>Battalions</i> : 1st, 814, 884, 923, 924, 926, 932, 968, 979, 980, 994, 1032—1034, 1080, 1085, 1086, 1106, 1110, 1111, 1247, 1250, 1272, 1275, 1288, 1289. <i>Companies</i> : National Guards, 690; Washoe Guards, 663.	
Neville, John M. Mentioned	366, 471
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Benicia, Cal., Citizens of.</i>	
New Almaden Mine, Cal. Seizure of. Communications from	
Army Headquarters.....	518, 522
Billings, Frederick.....	518
Lincoln, Abraham.....	515, 524, 574, 596
Low, Frederick F.....	516
Parrott, John.....	517
Swett, Leonard.....	519, 523, 526, 593, 596
Turner, George.....	518
Wright, George.....	515, 523, 526
Newell, Robert. Mentioned	208, 209, 344, 409, 486, 539, 540, 548
Newell, William. Mentioned	864
New Mexico.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Carleton, James H.....	147, 275
Ehrenberg, Herman.....	247
Appointment of civil officers in. Communication from Joseph R. West... ..	105
Military Department embracing.....	1268
Operations against Indians in. Communications from Joseph R. West.....	296, 299, 557
Operations in. Communications from Joseph R. West.....	433, 490, 571, 598
Re-enforcements for. Communications from	
Carleton, James H.....	227, 254
Coult, Theodore A.....	284
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communication from	
Reuben W. Creel.....	377
New Mexico, Department of. (Union.)	
Limits of, extended.....	287
Northern Arizona, District of, constituted.....	653
Orders, General, series 1863— <i>Carleton</i> : No. 27, 653.	
West, Joseph R., relieved from duty in.....	738
New Mexico Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 421, 470, 499, 1142, 1274.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 1135, 1142, 1274, 1281, 1282.	
Newton, L. H. Mentioned	561
Nichols, ——. (New Mexico.) Mentioned	762
Nichols, ——. (Oregon.) Mentioned	852
Nichols, Charles P.	
Correspondence with David Fergusson.....	74
Mentioned.....	34, 172
Nichols, William A. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.</i>	
Nickerson, Mulf.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Mentioned.....	980
Nicoles, E. R., et al. Correspondence with John S. Mason	964
Nidhiver, ——. Mentioned	1019
Noble, Heman.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	720
Mentioned.....	347, 414, 451, 535, 572, 604, 712, 1110, 1273
Noble, John F. Mentioned	283, 510, 511

	Page.
Northern Arizona, District of. Constituted	653
Noyes, William H. Mentioned	102, 635
Nye, James W. Mentioned	47, 148, 193, 194, 639, 691, 698, 833, 941, 942, 962, 968, 976, 978, 987, 990, 992, 994, 1002, 1004, 1192, 1193
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Nevada, Governor of.</i>	
O'Brien, Michael.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	1124
Whipple, Stephen G.	603, 622
Wright, George	661
Mentioned	94, 117, 162, 506, 713, 762, 885, 998, 1009, 1112, 1124, 1249, 1252, 1257, 1272, 1275
Odell, W. H. Mentioned	1143, 1212
Offutt, M. W. Mentioned	402, 437, 440
Ogden, ———. Mentioned	393
Ogden, Richard L. Mentioned	26, 129, 130, 632
O'Grady, Timothy. Mentioned	1008
Old Man Jim. (Indian) Mentioned	852, 853
Oldham, W. S. Mentioned	704
Oliphant, Ethelbert P. Mentioned	158
Oliver, ———. Mentioned	217
Olmstead, ———. Mentioned	1014
Olney, ———. Mentioned	443
Olney, James N.	
Agreement of Hoopa Indians with	69
Correspondence with	
Lippitt, Francis J.	67, 88, 102, 254, 381, 411, 419, 489
Wright, George	591
Mentioned	57, 69, 273, 480, 498, 502, 508, 559, 563, 884
Olney, Nathan. Mentioned	864, 879, 894, 932, 977
O'Neil, James. Correspondence with Reuben F. Maury	1280
O'Neill, John M.	
Correspondence with	
Ropes, James M.	346
Wright, George	75, 88, 91, 122, 341, 346, 481
Mentioned	111, 273, 325, 453, 818, 885, 1009, 1111, 1137
Onsota. (Indian.) Mentioned	69
Ord, Edward O. C.	
Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	1259
Mentioned	1258
Ordinance Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	783
Alvord, Benjamin	89, 139, 259, 595, 692, 720, 726, 1139
Army Headquarters	586, 597
McDowell, Irvin	930
Wright, George	732, 839
O'Regan, Daniel. Mentioned	1124, 1125
Oregon.	
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Drew, Charles S.	877
Huntington, J. W. Perit	851
Jones, H.	755
Oregon, Citizens of	570
Rector, William H.	16
Waymire, James A.	791

Oregon—Continued.

Military Departments embracing	1161, 1268
Operations against Indians in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	517, 571, 957, 1071, 1072
Barnard, A. D	328
Biddle, Benjamin R	180
Rector, William H	180
Operations in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	863
Currey, George B	1049, 1241, 1243
Drew, Charles S	900, 911
Protection of voters in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	1033, 1045, 1047
Oregon, Governor of	1033, 1035, 1048
Recruitment, organization, etc., of Union troops in.	
Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	265, 276, 280, 333, 400, 525, 863, 1066, 1067, 1084, 1119
McDowell, Irvin	1038, 1061
Oregon, Adjutant-General of	308
Oregon, Governor of	397, 510, 1019, 1020, 1094, 1106, 1107, 1155
Wright, George	307, 523
Proclamation of Governor calling for militia	1022
Resistance to the draft in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	669
Lugenbeel, Pinkney	673
Maury, Reuben F	699
Oregon, Adjutant-General of	660
Oregon, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	308, 317, 660
Bayley, James R	1055
Oregon, Governor of	1055, 1058
Seawell, Washington	1058
Oregon, Citizens of. Correspondence with Governor of Oregon	570
Oregon, District of.	
Affairs in, generally.	
Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	14, 32, 37, 54, 92, 146, 153, 206, 304, 348, 349, 356, 399, 449, 462, 471, 567, 581, 796, 856, 857, 865, 988, 1006, 1015, 1046, 1049, 1061, 1140
Currey, George B	1217
Drew, Joseph W	87
Gilmore, S. M	1003
Huntington, J. W. Perit	1056
McCoy, Thomas K	1059
McDowell, Irvin	1075
Maury, Reuben F	1187, 1241, 1250, 1253, 1270
Oregon, Governor of	428, 473, 1003, 1012, 1052, 1059
Rector, William H	86
Steinberger, Justus	3
Van Voast, James	664
Wright, George	15, 16, 365, 468, 483, 487, 681
Newspaper extracts concerning	1064, 1065
Alvord, Benjamin.	
Assumes command of	7
Relieved from command of	1148, 1154
Relinquishes command of	1171

	Page.
Oregon, District of—Continued.	
Congratulatory Orders. Alvord	1031
Limits extended	1161
Maury, Reuben F.	
Assigned to command of	1171
Assumes command of	1171
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	9, 40, 167, 186, 188, 365, 397, 488, 556, 799, 1147
Drake, John M	1276
McDowell, Irvin	1228
Maury, Reuben F	1207, 1223, 1227
Operations in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	42, 484, 630, 744, 763, 769, 771, 798, 832, 851, 1143
English, Thomas C	781, 832
McDowell, Irvin	971
Maury, Reuben F	757, 765, 767, 775, 800, 1254
Wright, George	447, 779, 804
Orders, series 1862— <i>Maury</i> : No. 140, 33; No. 142, 35. <i>Rowell</i> : No. 149,	
43. <i>Steinberger</i> : No. 157, 56; No. 166, 66.	
Orders, series 1863— <i>Maury</i> : No. 30, 313; No. 40, 331.	
Orders, series 1864— <i>Maury</i> : No. 105, 958. <i>Truax</i> : No. 30, 861.	
Orders, Circular, series 1863— <i>Alvord</i> : April 14, 398.	
Orders, General, series 1862— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 6, 7; No. 9, 38; No. 15, 187.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 22, 1031.	
Orders, General, series 1865— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 2, 1127; No. 6, 1144; No. 8, 1153;	
No. 14, 1171. <i>Maury</i> : No. 15, 1171.	
Orders, Special, series 1862— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 33, 7; No. 34, 8; No. 35, 9; No.	
38, 25; No. 42, 36; No. 44, 38; Nos. 45, 46, 40; No. 50, 45; No.	
73, 167; No. 76, 186; No. 77, 188.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 14, 342; No. 17, 355; No. 20, 365;	
No. 29, 386; No. 31, 389; No. 34, 397; No. 40, 417; No. 53, 452;	
No. 56, 459; No. 58, 464; No. 67, 488; No. 90, 570; No. 105,	
622; No. 111, 631; No. 155, 711.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 5, 735; No. 33, 796; No. 45, 802;	
No. 60, 822; No. 66, 831; No. 70, 841; No. 75, 855; No. 85, 877;	
No. 113, 972; Nos. 117, 118, 976; No. 121, 986; No. 125, 1001;	
No. 127, 1005; No. 148, 1045; No. 168, 1086; No. 177, 1102;	
No. 185, 1109.	
Orders, Special, series 1865— <i>Alvord</i> : No. 7, 1119; Nos. 10, 12, 1121; No.	
36, 1136; No. 40, 1139; No. 47, 1147; No. 51, 1153; No. 54, 1154;	
No. 59, 1157; No. 60, 1158. <i>Maury</i> : No. 80, 1176; No. 85, 1184;	
No. 92, 1207; No. 94, 1213; No. 100, 1225; No. 102, 1229; No.	
110, 1240; No. 134, 1275.	
Oregon, Governor of.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	154, 165, 252,
265, 276, 280, 283, 333, 340, 397, 400, 428, 429, 471, 473, 525, 569, 571, 744, 755,	
810, 821, 857, 861, 863, 864, 957, 979, 982, 1003, 1010, 1015, 1019, 1020, 1033,	
1035, 1044, 1048, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1058, 1059, 1087, 1094, 1106, 1119, 1121	
Barnard, A. D.	328
Cooper, Frank	1052
English, Thomas C.	1094, 1107
Gilmore, S. M.	1003
Huntington, J. W. Perit	1055

	Page.
Oregon, Governor of—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Jones, H.	755
Lincoln, Abraham	780
McCoy, Thomas K.	1059
McDowell, Irvin	971, 1012, 1019, 1020, 1034, 1038, 1052, 1061, 1075, 1108, 1155, 1166, 1207, 1209, 1216, 1239
Maury, Reuben F.	555, 624, 1209, 1239, 1254, 1256
Oregon, Adjutant-General of	1055, 1058
Oregon, Citizens of	570
War Department, U. S.	961, 1105
Wright, George	307, 446, 459, 468, 483, 487, 510, 523
Message of. Bounty for volunteers	1020
Proclamation calling for militia	1022
Oregon, Legislature of.	
Acts concerning	
Bounty for volunteers	1024
Relief for volunteers	1027
Memorial to George Wright, concerning troops at Fort Umpqua	183
Oregon Troops.	
Bounty for.	
Act of the Legislature	1024
Message of the Governor	1020
Call for militia. Proclamation of the Governor	1022
Legislative action for relief of	1027
Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries: Riely's (Militia)</i> , 661.	
Cavalry— <i>Companies: Folsom's (Militia)</i> , 661; <i>Olney's</i> , 894, 1020. <i>Regiments: 1st</i> , 3, 9, 23, 32, 33, 35, 39, 40, 43, 44, 54, 62, 153, 155, 176, 177, 188, 196, 206, 207, 234, 243, 252, 260, 265, 272, 276, 280, 290, 302, 306, 307, 309, 328, 333, 349, 357, 365, 366, 376, 397, 398, 407, 416, 427, 428, 447, 449, 450, 459, 464, 468, 472, 474, 486, 488, 505, 506, 508, 511, 517, 526, 556, 557, 567, 581, 582, 601, 624, 631, 659, 666-668, 675, 712, 719, 745, 746, 763, 771, 775, 781, 782, 790, 791, 796, 798-800, 802, 804, 808, 810, 816, 823, 826, 830-832, 834, 841, 851, 877, 879, 884, 885, 892, 896-898, 914, 919, 935, 936, 952, 958, 976, 977, 982, 991, 1001, 1005, 1006, 1009, 1016, 1020, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1058, 1061, 1106, 1107, 1110, 1189, 1221, 1225, 1228, 1229, 1242, 1243, 1273, 1280.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments: 1st</i> , 1023, 1058, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1094, 1102, 1106, 1107, 1109, 1119-1121, 1139, 1140, 1147, 1155, 1157, 1176, 1189, 1207, 1213, 1217, 1221, 1225, 1228, 1229, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1256, 1273, 1276.	
Organization, Strength, etc. Union Troops	271- 273, 505-507, 711-713, 883-886, 1109-1111, 1217, 1272-1274
Osborn, A. H. Mentioned	1071
Osmer, Richard A.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit	1285
Mentioned	1275
Ou-a-luck. (Indian.) Mentioned	877, 878, 900
Oulton, George. Mentioned	1214
Ousley, George W. Mentioned	502, 506, 534, 612, 742, 762, 1002, 1111, 1227
Overend, W. Gibson. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1259
Overland Emigrants. Protection, relief of, etc. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	1120
Alvord, Benjamin	285, 308, 327, 674
McDowell, Irvin	1087
Sullivan, Thomas C.	1030

	Page.
Overland Emigrants. Protection, relief of, etc. Communications from—	
Continued.	
Washington Territory, Governor of	28, 189, 268
Wright, George	194, 210, 290
Overland Mail Route.	
Measures for protection of. Communications from	
Carleton, James H	181
Connor, P. Edward	1014, 1036, 1112
Halleck, Henry W	1013
Wright, George	5, 249, 251, 896
Operations on. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward	363, 391, 499
Gallagher, Patrick A	500
Westwood, Phebe	500
Wright, George	374
Owen, Philip A. Mentioned	884, 1273
Owens, ———. Mentioned	307
Owens, W. R., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1086
Owen's River, Cal.	
Expedition from, etc., June 11–Oct. 8, 1862. Communications from	
Evans, George S	139
O'Neill, John M	75, 88, 91
Wright, George	46
Operations in valley of, and those adjacent, April 24–May 26, 1863. Com- munications from	
McLaughlin, Moses A	414, 423
Wright, George	473
Owen's River Valley, Cal. Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Blanchard, W. R	989
California, Adjutant-General of	1081
Daley, Robert	1083
George, William P., et al	1081
McDowell, Irvin	1016
Mahony, Thomas, et al	989
Owens, W. R., et al	1086
Washington, Richard A	1113
Wiley, Austin	1017
Wright, George	1080, 1085
Pacheco, Romualdo. Mentioned	1040, 1094, 1096
Pacific, Department of the.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Grant, U. S	951
McDowell, Irvin	947
War Department, U. S	949
Wright, George	14, 39, 120, 149, 193, 196, 210, 259, 293, 350, 407, 456, 474, 637, 652, 676, 706, 809, 833, 846
Alvord, Benjamin.	
Assumes command of District of Oregon	7
Relieved from command of District of Oregon	1148, 1154
Relinquishes command of District of Oregon	1171
Black, Henry M., assigned to command of Humboldt Military District...	741
Connor, P. Edward, assumes command of District of Utah	55
Curtis, James F.	
Assigned to command of District of Southern California	489
Assumes command of District of Southern California	513

Pacific, Department of the—Continued.

Forman, Ferris.	
Assigned to command of District of Southern California.....	367
Assumes command of District of Southern California	389
Relieved from command of District of Southern California	489, 513
Lee, Harvey, assumes command of District of Southern California.....	306
Limits extended	1121
Lippitt, Francis J., resigns command of Humboldt Military District.....	522
McDowell, Irvin.	
Assigned to command of.....	850
Assumes command of.....	886
Mason, John S., assigned to command of District of Arizona	1137
Maury, Reuben F.	
Assigned to command of District of Oregon	1171
Assumes command of District of Oregon.....	1171
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
McDowell, Irvin	923, 984, 985, 991, 1174, 1199, 1221
Wright, George	45,
46, 324, 325, 367, 453, 457, 514, 515, 563, 584, 585, 680, 696, 741, 752, 812	
Operations in. Communications from George Wright.....	95,
375, 380, 416, 478, 484, 496, 582, 837	
Orders, Circulars, series 1864— <i>Wright</i> : March 12, 186. <i>McDowell</i> : July	
5, 891.	
Orders, General, series 1862— <i>Wright</i> : No. 30, 60; No. 34, 125.	
Orders, General, series 1863— <i>Wright</i> : No. 5, 314; No. 6, 318; No. 16, 393;	
No. 20, 466; No. 21, 479; No. 35, 647; No. 40, 673.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Wright</i> : No. 3, 729; No. 12, 752; No. 18,	
801; No. 20, 818. <i>McDowell</i> : No. 31, 886; No. 35, 911; No. 38,	
918; No. 39, 923; No. 40, 937; No. 41, 945; No. 52, 1058; No.	
53, 1068.	
Orders, General, series 1865— <i>McDowell</i> : No. 2, 1123; No. 5, 1133; No. 10,	
1137; No. 11, 1143; No. 13, 1152; No. 15, 1154; No. 17, 1157;	
No. 18, 1158; No. 19, 1161; No. 22, 1173; No. 23, 1179; No.	
26, 1195; No. 27, 1198; No. 29, 1210; No. 32, 1216; No. 36,	
1224; Nos. 44, 45, 1259; No. 47, 1261; No. 50, 1266.	
Orders, Special, series 1862— <i>Wright</i> : No. 115, 5; No. 116, 7; No. 123,	
26; No. 132, 45; No. 140, 64; No. 141, 66; No. 163, 125; No.	
168, 132; No. 171, 136; No. 175, 147; No. 180, 168; No. 191,	
195; No. 192, 197; No. 195, 198; No. 199, 209; No. 203, 219;	
No. 204, 224; No. 210, 231; No. 220, 241; No. 221, 245.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Wright</i> : No. 27, 298; No. 30, 302; No. 33,	
304; No. 35, 307; No. 36, 308; No. 39, 312; No. 50, 322; No.	
51, 324; No. 59, 340; No. 60, 341; No. 65, 345; No. 77, 360;	
No. 82, 366; No. 83, 367; No. 84, 374; No. 85, 376; No. 87,	
378; No. 89, 383; No. 90, 384; No. 95, 390; No. 97, 399; No.	
99, 405; No. 101, 408; No. 103, 409; No. 109, 417; No. 114,	
427; No. 126, 453; No. 127, 457; No. 129, 463; No. 130, 466;	
No. 136, 476; No. 147, 489; No. 151, 490; No. 154, 501; No.	
157, 508; No. 158, 511; No. 160, 514; No. 162, 517; No. 180,	
547; No. 188, 560; No. 193, 578; No. 195, 584; No. 199, 593;	
No. 204, 609; No. 205, 613; No. 223, 631; No. 224, 632; No.	
228, 639; No. 230, 642; No. 231, 643; No. 240, 652; No. 247,	
662; No. 251, 663; No. 253, 664; No. 257, 671; No. 258, 674;	
No. 261, 680; Nos. 277, 278, 696; No. 286, 709.	

Pacific, Department of the—Continued.

Page.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Wright*: No. 3, 718; No. 11, 729; No. 22, 737; No. 23, 738; No. 25, 739; Nos. 26, 27, 741; No. 32, 746; No. 34, 747; No. 37, 756; No. 49, 777; No. 57, 788; No. 65, 801; No. 66, 802; No. 77, 812; No. 80, 820; No. 83, 821; No. 100, 842; No. 110, 847; No. 118, 855; No. 132, 867; No. 141, 879; No. 142, 880; No. 144, 881. *McDowell*: No. 154, 903; No. 155, 906; No. 156, 912; No. 162, 920; No. 168, 927; No. 174, 938; No. 179, 944; No. 183, 949; No. 189, 960; No. 204, 984; No. 207, 991; No. 210, 995; No. 211, 996; No. 212, 997; No. 225, 1012; No. 228, 1016; No. 230, 1022; No. 242, 1048; No. 246, 1055; No. 249, 1059; No. 252, 1067; No. 263, 1084; No. 275, 1101; No. 277, 1102; No. 280, 1106; No. 282, 1108.

Orders, Special, series 1865—*McDowell*: No. 1, 1112; No. 4, 1117; No. 6, 1119; No. 17, 1123; No. 20, 1124; No. 26, 1126; No. 30, 1129; No. 31, 1130; No. 41, 1139; No. 44, 1145; No. 46, 1148; Nos. 47, 48, 1149; No. 49, 1152; No. 51, 1155; No. 59, 1162; No. 61, 1165; No. 67, 1171; No. 72, 1174; No. 82, 1194; No. 85, 1198; No. 86, 1201; No. 89, 1208; No. 95, 1216; No. 96, 1217; No. 97, 1219; No. 102, 1221; No. 106, 1226; No. 110, 1233; No. 116, 1240; No. 119, 1246; No. 140, 1271; Nos. 145, 146, 1277.

See also respective Military Districts.

Schmidt, John C., assigned to command of District of Humboldt..... 1218

Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.

Dec. 31, 1862..... 271-273

June 30, 1863..... 505-507

Dec. 31, 1863..... 711-713

June 30, 1864..... 883-886

Dec. 31, 1864..... 1109-1111

April 30, 1865..... 1217

June 30, 1865..... 1272-1274

West, Joseph R., assumes command of District of Arizona..... 101

Whipple, Stephen G., assumes command of Humboldt Military District.. 522

Wright, George, assigned to command of District of California..... 886

Pacific, Military Division of the. (Union.)

Constituted..... 1268

Halleck, Henry W.

Assigned to command of..... 1268

Assumes command of..... 1288

Orders, General, series 1865—*Halleck*: No. 1, 1288.

Padres, Francisco. Mentioned..... 394, 395

Palmer, Ephraim. Mentioned..... 1207

Palmer, Joel. Mentioned..... 184

Panama, Steamer. Mentioned. 117, 230, 283, 480, 498, 499, 542, 996, 998, 1010, 1011, 1015

Park, W. R. Mentioned..... 570

Parker, ———. Mentioned..... 1018

Parker, Samuel H. Mentioned..... 568, 569

Parrish, Joseph L. Mentioned..... 160, 1064, 1065

Parrott, John. Correspondence with Army Headquarters..... 517, 518

Parrott & Co. Mentioned..... 131

Parsons, Samuel M. Mentioned..... 624

Partridge, J. C. Mentioned..... 1207

Parvin, Washington L. Mentioned..... 24, 235, 238, 266

Patrick, Annie. Mentioned..... 1079, 1080

	Page.
Patrick, George L. Mentioned	1079, 1080
Patten, George W.	
Correspondence with	
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	52, 53
Wright, George.....	51, 70, 97, 117, 132
Mentioned	72, 197, 219
Payne, Robert C. Mentioned.....	1183, 1275
Peacock, Allen. Correspondence with Charles McDermit.....	1177
Pearson, ———. Mentioned	1056
Pearson, John. Mentioned.....	424
Peebles, J. C. Mentioned	1064
Peel, Fernando A. Mentioned.....	404
Pengra, Byron J. Mentioned.....	862, 1144, 1227, 1240, 1270, 1271
Penteureider, ———. Mentioned.....	426
Pe-pe-mox-mox. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	208, 209
Pepoon, Silas. Mentioned.....	799, 1280
Percy, ———. Mentioned.....	1078
Perry, Lieutenant. Mentioned.....	463
Perry, Maggie. Mentioned	940
Pesqueira, Ignacio. Mentioned	22, 26, 45, 166-168, 288, 289, 395, 615, 793-795, 1160
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Sonora, Mexico, Governor of.</i>	
Pettis, George H. Mentioned	24
Phelan, Jeremiah. Mentioned.....	36, 102, 1183, 1223, 1267, 1274
Phelps, Edward. Mentioned	817
Phelps, Timothy G. Mentioned	161-163
Phillips, George. Mentioned.....	908
Phillips, Joseph. Mentioned.....	333
Pickering, William. Mentioned.....	51,
52, 71, 72, 165, 178, 349, 365, 415, 436, 440, 449, 450, 863, 974, 1067, 1078, 1194	
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Washington Territory, Governor of.</i>	
Pickett, George E. Mentioned	437, 438, 973
Pico, Andres. Mentioned.....	255
Pico, José R. Mentioned	723, 762
Pierce, E. D. Mentioned.....	1264
Pinos Altos Mines, N. Mex. Skirmish at, Jan. 29, 1863. Communication	
from Joseph R. West.....	312
Pishon, Nathaniel J.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West.....	214, 267
Mentioned.....	133, 155, 157, 211-216, 232, 235, 256, 266, 267, 654
Plate, A. J. Mentioned.....	1070, 1071
Pocatello. (Indian.) Mentioned	529, 530, 1276
Poindexter, William G., et al. Correspondence with George Wright.....	292
Po-li-ni. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	879, 901, 1068, 1072, 1073, 1115, 1144
Pollock, Robert.	
Correspondence with	
Gilman, Caleb	204
Wright, George	203
Mentioned.....	67, 85, 102, 220, 272, 376, 507, 713, 751, 885, 1217
Pomeroy, Thomas M., et al. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Elk City, Idaho</i>	
<i>Ter., Citizens of.</i>	
Poor, Charles H.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin.....	907, 916
Wright, George	689, 786, 789
Mentioned	685, 695, 696, 838

	Page
Pope, John.	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.	1186
Mentioned	822, 859, 1186
Porter, David W. Mentioned	206, 1121, 1229
Post-Office Department, U. S. Correspondence with James H. Carleton ..	181, 419
Poston, Charles D. Mentioned	695, 740
Potter, Schooner. Mentioned	895
Potter, Hiram. Mentioned	938, 940, 941, 956, 1037
Potter, N. A., et al. Correspondence with James F. Curtis	521
Potts, ———. Mentioned	455
Potts, Izatus. Mentioned	420
Powell, William S. Mentioned	1273
Powell, W. S. Mentioned	237
Pratt, O. C. Mentioned	874
Pratt, Orson. Mentioned	373
Pratt, William H. Mentioned	703
Prefetto, ———. Mentioned	461
Prentiss, John H. Mentioned	24, 102, 165
President, C. S. See <i>Jefferson Davis</i> .	
President, U. S. See <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> ; also <i>Andrew Johnson</i> .	
Price, George F.	
Correspondence with George Wright	5
Mentioned	143, 507, 825
Price, Sterling. Mentioned	495, 500, 958
Prisoners, Political. Arrest, treatment of, etc. Communications from	
Fitzgerald, O. P.	920
McDowell, Irvin	918
McLaughlin, Moses A	277
Privateers. Fitting out of, etc.	
Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	1105
Alvord, Benjamin	677, 679, 680, 714
Duffield, Milton B., et al.	908
Geoffroy, Louis de	1069
Guaymas, Mexico, U. S. Consul at	907
Hastings, L. W.	710
McDowell, Irvin	907, 1116, 1126
Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Consul at	907
Robinson, Robert	956
Selfridge, Thomas O.	685
State Department, U. S.	1068
"Union League"	561
Victoria, Vancouver Island, U. S. Consul at	679, 682, 1061
Wright, George	357, 363, 684, 695
Newspaper extracts concerning	323
Private Property. Reimbursement for destruction of. Communication	
from James H. Carleton	224
Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with	
California, Governor of	1054
English, Thomas C	1221, 1225, 1228, 1234
McDowell, Irvin	1125
Mason, John S.	966
Nevada, Governor of	578
Pruyn, Robert H.	
Correspondence with Frederick F. Low	488
Mentioned	488

	Page.
Puget Sound, Wash. Ter. Defenses of. Communication from Irvin McDowell	1134
Pugh, ———. Mentioned	153
Purdoll, Theo. C. Mentioned	217
Purdy, E. Sparrow. Mentioned	466, 487, 522, 645, 941
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>George Wright</i> .	
Purvine, ———. Mentioned	914
Pyramid and Walker's Lakes, Nev. Expedition from Fort Churchill to, etc., March 12-19, 1865. Communications from	
McDermitt, Charles	1166
Wright, George	1165
Qualey, John F. Mentioned	269, 270
Quinn, John. Mentioned	379, 385, 750
Quintana, Nicolas. Mentioned	1135
Quinterro, Antonio J. Mentioned	905
Quinterro, John A. Mentioned	905
Rabe, ———. Mentioned	1166, 1220
Rains, ———. Mentioned	171
Ralston, W. C. Mentioned	568, 569
Ramsay, George D. Mentioned	726, 783, 839, 889, 922, 1051, 1139, 1140
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Ordnance Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Rand, Charles W. Correspondence with George Wright	1173
Randal, Amos G. Mentioned	1224, 1267, 1274
Randall, Alpheus W.	
Correspondence with	
Whipple, Stephen G.	760
Wright, George	773
For other correspondence, see <i>Stephen G. Whipple</i> .	
Mentioned	737
Rankin, Ira P.	
Correspondence with	
State Department, U. S.	287
Wright, George	310, 311
Mentioned	320, 352, 363
Rathbun, James S. Mentioned	957
Raynolds, William F. Mentioned	286, 776
Recruitment, Organization, etc. See <i>Union Troops</i> .	
Rector, William H.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	10, 16, 86, 92, 331
Biddle, Benjamin R.	180
Dole, William P.	409
Drew, Joseph W.	87
Wright, George	180
Mentioned	177, 208, 408, 409, 538
Redmond, ———. Mentioned	931
Reed, Cyrus A. Mentioned	284, 450, 1055, 1058
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Oregon, Adjutant-General of</i> .	
Reed, William I.	
Correspondence with Henry M. Black	769
Mentioned	769, 1002
Reed & Brother. Mentioned	247
Reese, ———. Mentioned	163
Reese, Daniel. Mentioned	559
Reese, David. Mentioned	581
Reeves, Columbus. Mentioned	957

	Page.
Reid, Robert K. Mentioned	318
Reilly, James. Mentioned	93, 152
Renny, ———. Mentioned	1019
Reno, Jesse L. Mentioned	1166
Reuben. (Indian.) Mentioned	486
Reynolds, Daniel. Mentioned	690
Rhine, French Steamer. Mentioned	1043, 1097, 1181
Rhodes, William. Mentioned	460
Rich, Henry Mortimer. Mentioned	116
Richards, John R. Mentioned	566, 567
Richardson, ———. Mentioned	900
Richmond, Va. Capture of. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	1179
California, Governor of.	1179
McDowell, Irvin	1179
Riddle, ———. Mentioned	852
Ridge, John R. Mentioned	940
Ridge, Joseph Charles. Mentioned	1131-1133, 1159
Ridley, Alonzo. Mentioned	333
Riely, Captain. Mentioned	661
Rierdon, ———. Mentioned	1282
Rieth, Jacob. Mentioned	16
Rieth, Samuel. Mentioned	16
Rigg, Edwin A.	
Correspondence with	
Fergusson, David.	36
West, Joseph R.	212
Mentioned	24, 41, 58, 62, 138, 156, 211, 215, 872
Riley, ———. Mentioned	1077
Riley, ———. (Wagonmaster.) Mentioned	638
Rinearson, Jacob S.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord. 7, 23, 30, 56, 103, 142, 155, 280, 358, 651, 1045	
Mentioned	3, 8, 9, 32, 35, 98, 99, 153, 160, 166, 177, 186, 188, 192, 193, 206-208, 272, 344, 355, 358, 389, 470, 622, 631, 645, 712, 831, 832, 860, 884
Rinehart, William V. Mentioned	771, 1239, 1256
Ringgold, Cadwalader. Mentioned	577
Ringgold, George H. Mentioned	337, 393, 427, 459, 614, 647
Riordan, Edward. Mentioned	333
Ripley, James W. Mentioned	91, 140, 141, 301, 316, 317, 322, 399, 596, 614, 692, 889, 1139
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Ordnance Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Ripley, J. L. Mentioned	908
Roberts, ———. Mentioned	403, 442
Roberts, J. A. Correspondence with James H. Carleton	1078
Roberts, John. Mentioned	455
Roberts, Thomas L.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	10, 110
Mentioned	8, 24, 26, 156, 179, 214, 216
Robinson, or Robertson. Mentioned	907, 908
Robinson, Jesse. Mentioned	427, 936
Robinson, J. M.	
Correspondence with George M. Hanson	92
Mentioned	184, 201, 262, 289, 290
Robinson, Juan.	
Correspondence with James H. Carleton	288
Mentioned	105

	Page.
Robinson, Robert.	
Correspondence with John S. Mason.....	938, 956, 999, 1008, 1037
Mentioned.....	966, 1022, 1170
Robinson, Thomas. Mentioned.....	39
Robinson, William R. Mentioned.....	333
Rodgers, A. F. Mentioned.....	311
Rodgers, J. J. Mentioned.....	908
Rogers, Amos E.	
Mentioned.....	664, 665, 681, 682
Notice of Indian Reservation in Oregon.....	837
Rogers, J. A. Mentioned.....	835
Rolson, Samuel T. Mentioned.....	559
Romero, Matias. Correspondence with A. Ainsa.....	100
Root, J. Mentioned.....	979
Root, W. C. Mentioned.....	115
Ropes, James M.	
Correspondence with	
O'Neill, John M.....	346
Wright, George.....	1170
Mentioned.....	346, 347, 535, 603, 701, 713, 886, 1177, 1193, 1211
Rosecrans, William S. Mentioned.....	605
Ross, George. Mentioned.....	504
Rosse, James M. Mentioned.....	344
Rosse, Thomas. Mentioned.....	1182
Round Valley, Cal., Citizens of. Correspondence with George Wright....	662
Rowe, Benjamin S. Mentioned.....	1267
Rowe, Edwin A. Mentioned.....	33, 143, 144
Rowell, Converse W. C. Mentioned.....	43
R. S. P. Mentioned.....	1170
Rudd, ———. Mentioned.....	1170, 1193
Ruggles, D. Colden. Mentioned.....	598
Rumrill, Calvin H. Mentioned ..	3, 114, 149, 158, 272, 506, 711, 712, 884, 972, 1077, 1110
Runyon, Alexander N. Mentioned.....	414, 968, 987, 992, 1016
Russell, Doctor. Mentioned.....	236
Russell, David A. Mentioned.....	1086
Rynerson, William L. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Joseph R. West</i> .	
Saborze, José Antonio. Mentioned.....	422
Saginaw, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	297,
	357, 359, 364, 366, 367, 370, 378, 383, 391, 406, 678, 680, 685
Salmon Falls, Idaho Ter. Expedition from Fort Boise to, Aug. 27–Oct. 5,	
1864. Communications from Renben F. Maury.....	958, 959, 977, 983
Sanborn, J. W. Mentioned.....	116
Sanborn, Washington I. Mentioned.....	1095, 1171
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Benjamin Alford</i> .	
Sanchez, José A. Mentioned.....	927
Sanchez, R. B.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1118
Mentioned.....	1119
San Diego, Schooner. Mentioned.....	1040, 1070, 1090
San Francisco, Cal.	
"Custom-house lot" in. Seizure of. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	1214
McDowell, Irvin.....	1220
Stratman, John.....	1231
Treasury Department, U. S.....	1211

San Francisco, Cal.—Continued.

Page.

Defenses of.

Communications from

Anderson, Allen L	1256
Andrews, George P	984
Army Headquarters	328, 573, 575, 636
California, Adjutant-General of	322
De Russy, René E	532, 575, 590, 605, 983
Engineer Department, U. S. A	559, 606, 936
Low, Frederick F	542
McAllister, Julian	586
McDowell, Irvin	921, 929, 930
Poor, Charles H	789
San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of	568, 569
Selfridge, Thomas O	297, 315
Stewart, Joseph	601
Tower, Zealous B	575
Williamson, Robert S	548, 564, 578, 588, 906
Winder, William A	108
Wright, George	294, 320, 391, 531, 513, 545, 546, 560, 567, 586, 599, 600
Estimate for proposed works on Beale street	550
Reports of Boards of Engineers	573, 575

Foreign vessels at. Courtesies to. Communications from

Kingcome, John	633, 640
Winder, William A	640
Wright, George	638, 639, 647, 650

San Francisco, Cal., British Consul at. Correspondence with

McDowell, Irvin	1213
Wright, George	647

San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of. Correspondence with

Conness, John	569
Lincoln, Abraham	568
Wright, George	131

San Francisco, Cal., Harbor. Sketch of.**San Francisco, Cal., Harbor, Commanders of Posts in. Correspondence**

with George Wright	771
--------------------------	-----

San Francisco, Cal., Mayor of. Correspondence with

McDowell, Irvin	1149, 1198, 1199
Wright, George	389, 392

San Francisco, Cal., Mexican Consul at. Correspondence with Irvin

McDowell	1190, 1191, 1202, 1203
----------------	------------------------

San Juan Boundary Question.

Communications from

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	1141
Alvord, Benjamin	401, 434, 444, 477, 626, 627, 632, 928
Baynes, Robert Lambert	443
Bissell, Lyman	402
British Columbia, Governor of	441
Kavanagh, James	553
McDowell, Irvin	972, 1122
Scott, Winfield	441, 973
Warbass, Edward D	436, 441
Wright, George	343, 381, 463, 472, 477, 554, 973

Resolutions of meetings of American citizens in reference to	343, 440
--	----------

	Page.
San Pitch. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Santa Catalina Island, Cal.	
Action touching occupation of. Communications from	
Curtis, James F.....	686, 760, 773
Hancock, Henry.....	686
West, Benjamin R.....	720, 728, 730, 736
Wright, George.....	692, 708, 709, 766, 772
Occupation of, Jan. 2, 1864. Communications from	
Curtis, James F.....	714, 720
Wright, George.....	718, 734
Sketch of harbors of.....	688
Saranac, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	685, 789, 838
Sargent, Aaron A. Mentioned.....	161, 163, 164, 184, 610
Satterwait, ———. Mentioned.....	455
Savage, Thomas. Mentioned.....	904
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Havana, Cuba, U. S. Consul-General at.</i>	
Savannah, Ga. Occupation of, by Union forces. Communication from War	
Department, U. S.....	1106
Saxe, Marshal. Mentioned.....	592
Scammon, Charles M. Mentioned.....	1040
Schindler, William F. R. Mentioned.....	68, 482, 559, 563
Schmidt, John C.	
Assignment to command.....	1218
Correspondence with	
Lippitt, Francis J.....	64, 70, 94
McDowell, Irvin.....	975, 1267
Wright, George.....	727, 733
Mentioned.....	25, 114, 273, 283, 712, 886, 1217, 1218, 1227, 1272, 1274
Schutz, ———. Mentioned.....	1037
Scobey, Joseph W. Mentioned.....	381, 424, 1223
Scott, ———. Mentioned.....	1081
Scott, Henry L. Mentioned.....	165
Scott, Lyman S.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	1008
McDowell, Irvin.....	1008
Mentioned.....	272, 506, 570, 712, 808, 884, 897, 986, 988, 1110, 1273
Scott, Robert N. Mentioned.....	1288
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Henry W. Halleck.</i>	
Scott, Winfield.	
Correspondence with Governor of British Columbia.....	441, 973
Mentioned.....	343, 382, 403, 404, 435, 436, 439-443, 463, 472, 477, 554, 973, 974, 1269
Scranton, Don. Mentioned.....	486
Seamands, William G. Mentioned.....	1275
Seawell, Washington.	
Correspondence with Adjutant-General of Oregon.....	1058
Mentioned.....	647, 648, 662, 674, 693
Seddon, James A. Mentioned.....	700, 721, 723
For correspondence, etc., see <i>War Department, C. S.</i>	
Seidenstriker, Frederick.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	321, 777, 933, 1102, 1124
Mentioned.....	3, 272, 651, 914, 1110
Selby, Henry. Mentioned.....	660
Selden, James M. Mentioned.....	72, 323, 361

	Page.
Selfridge, Thomas O.	
Correspondence with	
Navy Department, U. S.	367
Wright, George	291,
297, 315, 357, 359, 366, 380, 382, 385, 406, 546, 671, 673, 684, 685	
Mentioned	320, 364, 370, 378, 391, 531, 672, 689, 695
Semmes, Raphael. Mentioned	1091
Senator, Steamer. Mentioned	340, 457, 511, 512, 718, 777, 788, 981, 991, 1171
Seranaltin John. (Indian.) Mentioned	707, 824, 831, 843, 844
Seward, William H. Mentioned	1116, 1158, 1191, 1196, 1212, 1213
For correspondence, etc., see <i>State Department, U. S.</i>	
Sexton, F. B. Mentioned	704
Shannahan, ———. Mentioned	282, 283
Shannon, Stephen. Mentioned	966
Shaw, B. F. Mentioned	435, 436, 441
Shay, William. Mentioned	455
Shell, ———. Mentioned	500
Sherman, Matthew. Mentioned	127, 944
Sherman, William T. Mentioned	969, 1106, 1108
Sheridan, Philip H. Mentioned	986, 991
Shields, James. Mentioned	303, 350, 367, 534
Shinn, John B. Mentioned	24, 136, 150
Shirland, Edmond D. Mentioned	133, 157, 179, 296, 558
Shoemaker, William R. Mentioned	233
Short, James.	
Correspondence with George M. Hanson	163
Mentioned	169, 184, 219, 250, 262, 289, 629
Showalter, Dan.	
Correspondence with Anna Forman	1079
Mentioned	247, 333, 460, 1078
Showalter, Kate. Mentioned	1080
Shubrick, U. S. Revenue Cutter. Mentioned	51, 52, 70, 71, 72, 117, 323,
361, 406, 463, 640, 747, 748, 775, 776, 786, 789, 790, 895, 928, 946, 1048, 1141	
Shubrick, U. S. Revenue Cutter, Commanding Officer of. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1141
Sibley, Caleb C.	
Correspondence with George Wright	115
Mentioned	272, 505, 584, 741, 743, 884, 1012
Sibley, Henry H. Mentioned	21, 93, 152, 266
Sicahout. (Indian.) Mentioned	761
Sierra Nevada, Steamer. Mentioned	348
Simmonds, N. D. Mentioned	1206
Simms, ———. Mentioned	388
Simpson, Benjamin. Mentioned	957
Simpson, John P.	
Correspondence with	
Hull, William E.	740
Whipple, Stephen G.	963
Mentioned	642, 643, 701, 702, 713, 762, 885, 1111
Sims, ———. Mentioned	693
Sims, Columbus. Mentioned	6, 39, 49, 60, 67, 82, 84
Sketches.	
San Francisco Harbor	533
Santa Catalina Island, Cal. Harbors of	688
Skillman, Captain. Mentioned	239, 377, 421, 425, 426, 458, 606, 1078

	Page.
Skinner, A. A. Mentioned	660, 673
Skinner, William W. Mentioned	537
Skotum. (Indian.) Mentioned	538
Slidell, John. Mentioned	1132
Slocum, John D. Mentioned	337
Small, Henry C.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	988, 1033, 1120
Mentioned	340, 351, 510, 511, 976, 977, 1006, 1047, 1050, 1110, 1273
Smith, ———. Mentioned	163
Smith, ———. (Expressman.) Mentioned	63
Smith, Andrew J. Mentioned	30, 192, 208, 757
Smith, Caleb B. Mentioned	162, 408, 409
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Interior Department, U. S.</i>	
Smith, C. De Witt. Mentioned	1253, 1276
For correspondence as Acting Governor, see <i>Idaho, Governor of.</i>	
Smith, Charles A. Mentioned	24
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>George W. Bowie.</i>	
Smith, Edward. Mentioned	950
Smith, E. Kirby.	
Correspondence with War Department, C. S.	621, 648, 681
Mentioned	700
Smith, Gilbert C. Mentioned	461, 525, 1135, 1165
Smith, J. H., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	1081
Smith, John. (Citizen.) Mentioned	1008
Smith, John. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned	956
Smith, John W. Mentioned	1014, 1031
Smith, Joseph. Mentioned	22, 312, 347, 348, 371, 493
Smith, J. S. Mentioned	1057, 1064, 1065
Smith, Samuel P.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	845
Mentioned	60, 143, 379, 420, 529, 795, 891, 1216
Smith, Steven. Mentioned	264
Smith, Tip. Mentioned	965, 966
Smith, Victor. Mentioned	51, 70-72, 106, 117
Smith, W. Mentioned	440
Smith, Whitman B. Mentioned	172
Snake Indians in Idaho. Expeditions against.	
Aug. 19-Oct. 11, 1862. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	20, 154
Steinberger, Justus	61, 62
May 4-Oct. 26, 1863. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	416, 428, 459, 464, 465, 508, 602
Maury, Reuben F.	555, 588, 624
Steinberger, Justus	659
Snake River Miners, Idaho Ter. Correspondence with Governor of Idaho	683
Snake River, Wash. Ter. Expedition from Fort Walla Walla to, Feb. 16-23, 1864. Communication from Benjamin Alvord	765
Soliz, ———. Mentioned	377
Sonaltar. (Indian.) Mentioned	69
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of. Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.	17, 18
Coult, Theodore A.	793
Fergusson, David	86, 121
West, Joseph R.	299, 335
Wright, George	93
Sosamith. (Indian.) Mentioned	853

	Page.
Southeastern Oregon. Expeditions to, from Fort Dalles, Oreg., and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., with skirmishes, April 20–Oct. 26, 1864.	
Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin	802, 808, 815–817, 826, 844, 862, 877–879, 894, 901, 919
Caldwell, Richard S.	932
Currey, George B.	803, 952
Maury, Reuben F.	862, 890, 892
Southern California.	
Expedition from. See <i>Texas and New Mexico. Expedition to, etc.</i>	
Reported Confederate movements in. Communications from	
Havana, Cuba, U. S. Consul-General at	904
State Department, U. S.	904
Southern California, District of.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Bennett, Clarence E.	447, 453, 459
Bowie, George W.	54, 128
Cass, John M.	955
Curtis, James F.	521, 621, 927, 945, 1151
Dickey, Dudley R.	448
Jones, William.	572
McLaughlin, Moses A.	258, 264
Potter, N. A., <i>et al.</i>	521
Wright, George.	511, 541, 562, 823
Curtis, James F.	
Assigned to command of.	489
Assumes command of.	513
Forman, Ferris.	
Assigned to command of.	367
Assumes command of.	389
Relieved from command of.	489, 513
Indian depredations in. Communications from J. Ives Fitch.	559, 590
Lee, Harvey, assumes command of.	306
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
McLaughlin, Moses A.	603
Wright, George.	112, 142, 383, 729
Operations in. Communications from	
Atchison, Charles.	761
Curtis, James F.	1150, 1152, 1153, 1197, 1200
Forman, Ferris.	413
Orders, series 1864— <i>Schmidt</i> : No. 1, 728.	
Orders, General, series 1862— <i>Evans</i> : No. 6, 23; No. 10, 125; No. 11, 136; No. 13, 198.	
Orders, General, series 1863— <i>Forman</i> : No. 1, 389; No. 2, 399; No. 6, 476. <i>Curtis</i> : No. 7, 513; No. 10, 685; No. 20, 513. <i>Bennett</i> : No. 1, 606; No. 15, 424; No. 16, 470. <i>French</i> : No. 13, 519. <i>McLaughlin</i> : No. 2, 412; No. 4, 446; No. 12, 517; No. 16, 574; No. 21, 701. <i>West, B. R.</i> : No. 17, 470.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Bennett</i> : No. 5, 791.	
Orders, General, series 1865— <i>Curtis</i> : No. 2, 1240.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Curtis</i> : No. 34, 690. <i>Bennett</i> : No. 74, 381. <i>Lee</i> : No. 28, 306. <i>McLaughlin</i> : No. 4, 414; No. 5, 423; No. 10, 432; No. 12, 450.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Curtis</i> : No. 42, 891; No. 44, 893; No. 49, 920; No. 50, 923; No. 51, 944; No. 65, 1035; No. 67, 1047; No. 68, 1048.	

	Page.
Southworth, M. A. Mentioned.....	21
Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah Ter. Action at, April 15, 1863. Communication from P. Edward Connor.....	404
Sparkamiah. (Eagle Sky, Indian.) Mentioned.....	761
Spaulding, Z. H. Mentioned.....	1244, 1245, 1275
Spencer, William V. Mentioned.....	272, 506, 879, 1116
Spotted Eagle. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	1281
Sprague, Franklin B. Mentioned.....	1140
Staddon, Samuel. Mentioned.....	447
Stafford, C. G., et al. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Idaho, Citizens of.</i>	
Stafford, J. C. Mentioned.....	333
Stager, Anson. Correspondence with Creighton, E.....	359
Wade, J. H.....	359
Standifer, Captain. Mentioned.....	485
Stanford, Leland. Mentioned.....	120, 130, 194, 211, 242, 249, 251-253, 255, 265, 270, 271, 294, 295, 305, 321, 342, 359, 375, 376, 380, 382, 392, 400, 407, 415, 475, 537, 596, 622, 671, 677, 864, 1066, 1149 For correspondence, etc., see <i>California, Governor of.</i>
Stanton, ———. Mentioned.....	1055
Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned.....	15, 106, 120, 184, 195, 237, 242, 243, 253, 259, 287, 289, 291, 302, 330, 332, 333, 345, 350, 357, 367, 398, 406, 451, 452, 475, 483, 488, 518, 522, 575, 636, 641, 649, 669, 671, 674, 677, 695, 715, 717, 735, 745, 748, 758, 768, 770, 779, 783, 818, 834, 840-842, 854, 855, 874, 881, 922, 924-926, 949, 969, 974, 976, 978, 997, 1011, 1013, 1051, 1061, 1071, 1087, 1093, 1095, 1102, 1105, 1108, 1116, 1120, 1125, 1128, 1141, 1144, 1146, 1149, 1155, 1156, 1161, 1168, 1179, 1186, 1193, 1200, 1203, 1216, 1239, 1261, 1266 For correspondence, etc., see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>
Staples, John F. Mentioned.....	25, 50, 507
Stark, Lewis. Mentioned.....	217
Starr, Augustus W. Correspondence with Hooker, Ambrose E.....	635
Wright, George. 547, 550, 551, 672, 691, 717, 993, 1013, 1031, 1058, 1163, 1164, 1202 Mentioned.....	241, 505, 544, 573, 633, 652, 712, 993, 995, 1051, 1057, 1163, 1164, 1168, 1176, 1201, 1202, 1204, 1205, 1211, 1230, 1244, 1258
State Department, U. S. Correspondence with Ainsa, A.....	101
Geoffroy, Louis de.....	1069
Havana, Cuba, U. S. Consul-General at.....	904
Low, Frederick F.....	488
McDowell, Irvin.....	873
Rankin, Ira P.....	287
War Department, U. S.....	904, 1068
Steele, Elijah. Mentioned.....	610, 629, 717
Steele, Frederick. Mentioned.....	1291
Steele, William. Correspondence with Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.....	21
Steen, Enoch. Mentioned.....	1270
Steinberger, Charles M. Mentioned.....	386
Steinberger, Justus. Correspondence with Alvord, Benjamin... 61, 83, 114, 118, 196, 234, 406, 470, 487, 501, 600, 655, 659, 977 Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., Commanding Officer at.....	4
Lewiston, Wash. Ter., Citizens of.....	165, 177
McDowell, Irvin.....	877

	Page
Steinberger, Justus—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Maury, Reuben F	62, 187
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	174
Wright, George.....	3, 6, 17
Mentioned	7,
15, 28, 39, 40, 54, 82, 83, 92, 96, 104, 142, 187-189, 191, 207, 210, 235, 272, 344,	
349, 389, 417, 450, 485, 488, 490, 506, 675, 711, 712, 738, 972, 1110, 1153, 1162	
Stenhouse, T. B. H. Mentioned	894
Stepfield, ———. Mentioned	962
Stephens, John R. Mentioned.....	283
Stevens, ———. Mentioned.....	871
Stevens, Henry H. Mentioned	525, 871
Stevens, Hiram S. Mentioned.....	151, 152
Stevens, Isaac I. Mentioned	192, 859
Stevenson, John D. Mentioned.....	586
Stewart, ———. Mentioned	1166, 1220
Stewart, Captain. Mentioned	283
Stewart, Joseph.	
Correspondence with George Wright	565, 599-601, 747
Mentioned.....	272, 383, 393, 657, 711, 1109, 1201, 1255
Still, William G., et al. Correspondence with	
Curtis, James F	521
McDowell, Irvin	1225
Stillman, James W.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1154
Mentioned	1111, 1145
Stout, ———. Mentioned	455
Stover, David B. Mentioned	818
Stranahan, ———. Mentioned	689
Stratman, John.	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.....	1231
Mentioned.....	1232
Stratton, Riley E. Mentioned	673
Street, Harlow L.	
Correspondence with George Wright	1243
Mentioned	1244
Strength of Troops. See <i>Organization, Strength, etc.</i>	
Stroble, Charles C. Mentioned.....	558, 572
Strong, William E. Mentioned.....	424
Stuart, William W. Correspondence with Francis J. Lippitt	75
Subsistence Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with John Kellogg....	313
Subsistence Stores. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Sullivan, Eugene.	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.....	112, 117
Mentioned	117
Sullivan, Thomas C.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1030
Mentioned.....	1031, 1087, 1120
Sully, Alfred. Mentioned.....	822, 859, 898
Sumner, Charles A.	
Correspondence with	
Baldwin, Alexander W.....	814
McDermitt, Charles.....	814
Wright, George	813
Mentioned.....	692, 813, 849

	Page.
Sumner, Edwin V. Mentioned	31, 108, 1117
Sumter, Fort. See <i>Fort Sumter</i> .	
Sunt, Ch. Correspondence with Adjutant-General of California.....	931
Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell..	1191
Surprise, Ship. Mentioned.....	507
Sutlej, English Ship. Mentioned.....	633, 638-641, 650
Swain, Edward. Mentioned.....	1008
Swan, J. G. Mentioned.....	895
Swasey, William F.	
Correspondence with	
Babbitt, Edwin B.	1283, 1284
Lippitt, Francis J.	12
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Francis J. Lippitt</i> .	
Mentioned.....	64, 70, 76, 230, 250, 282, 632, 944, 1283
Swett, Leonard.	
Correspondence with	
Lincoln, Abraham	515, 523, 524, 526, 593, 596
Wright, George	519
Mentioned	524
Swilling, Jack. Mentioned	63, 200, 835, 868
Swoup, Captain. Mentioned.....	1078
Tabby. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Tagge, Charles. Mentioned.....	1275
Tancher, G. Mentioned.....	1090
Taylor, ———. Mentioned	590
Taylor, Daniel. Mentioned	114
Taylor, John. Mentioned	373
Taylor, John B. Mentioned.....	1000
Taylor, John McL. Mentioned.....	1288
Taylor, Joseph P. Mentioned.....	313
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Subsistence Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Taylor, William S. R.	
Correspondence with	
Whipple, Stephen G.	534, 594, 610, 625
Wright, George	636, 693
Mentioned.....	564, 611, 612, 707, 710, 713, 747, 798, 885
Ten Broeck, Peter G. S. Mentioned.....	1157, 1216
Te-ni-ma-ha. (Indian.) Mentioned	75, 92
Tennin, W. W., & Co.	
Correspondence with Governor of California.....	620
Mentioned	620
Tenounis, or Dreamer. (Indian.) Mentioned	92
Terrazas, Luis. Mentioned	245, 276, 299, 312, 431, 615
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Chihuahua, Mexico, Governor of</i> .	
Terry, Alfred H. Mentioned.....	1258
Terry, David S. Mentioned.....	1078
Terry, David S., Mrs. Mentioned.....	1079
Teschmacher, H. F. For correspondence, etc., see <i>San Francisco, Cal., Mayor of</i> .	
Tessnant, Thomas J.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor	979
Mentioned	980
Testangatang. (Indian.) Mentioned	69
Texas. Recruitment, organization, etc., of Union troops in. Communications from Joseph R. West	607

Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Cavalry—*Battalions*: 1st (*Arizona Brigade*), 333. *Companies*: Arizona Scouts, 151, 152. *Regiments*: 1st (*Arizona Brigade*), 332; 2d, 151; 2d (*Arizona Brigade*), 333; 3d (*Arizona Brigade*), 333; 4th (*Arizona Brigade*), 333.

Texas and New Mexico. Expedition to, from Southern California through Arizona, April 13–Sept. 20, 1862.

Advance to the Rio Grande from Tucson, Ariz. Schedule of detachments. 24

Operations during. Communications from

Carleton, James H. 40, 47, 54, 55, 56, 62, 73, 89
 Coult, Theodore A. 22
 Fergusson, David 34, 57
 West, Joseph R. 10
 Wright, George 38, 59, 60, 178

Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, District of. (Confederate.)

Orders, Special, series 1863—*Magruder*: No. 81, 332.

Thames, Steamer. Mentioned 324

Thayer, John S.

Correspondence with

Coult, Theodore A. 247
 Ehrenberg, Herman. 247

Mentioned 246, 273, 353, 360, 633

Theller, Edward R. Mentioned 69, 536, 541, 609, 707, 713, 762, 926, 964, 996

"**Theodore.**" Correspondence with John R. Baylor 152

Thomas, ———. (San Bernardino.) Mentioned 459, 460

Thomas, ———. (Burnt Ranch.) Mentioned 859

Thomas, Lorenzo. Mentioned 59, 106, 118, 151, 198, 226, 280, 295, 301, 313,
 347, 375, 382, 430, 559, 677, 767, 783, 821, 842, 851, 873, 925, 1008, 1012, 1088,
 1100, 1105, 1122, 1146, 1148, 1153, 1154, 1170, 1193, 1211, 1254, 1268, 1286

For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*

Thompson, David M. Mentioned 283, 284

Thompson, D. P. Mentioned 810, 821, 1144, 1213

Thompson, John. Mentioned 1274

Thompson, William A.

Correspondence with Joseph R. West 26

Mentioned 8, 24, 101, 157

For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Joseph R. West.*

Thompson, William W. Mentioned 1273

Thornton, J. Quinn. Mentioned 1003

Thornton, O. F.

Correspondence with Irvin McDowell 961

Mentioned 962

Thurston, George A.

Correspondence with

Connor, P. Edward. 980, 1103

McDowell, Irvin 1148

Mentioned 1111, 1272

Ticknor, ———. Mentioned 92

Tidball, Thomas T.

Correspondence with

Fergusson, David 422

West, Joseph R. 617, 1135

Mentioned 397, 431, 447, 466, 467, 615, 860, 869–872, 1134

Tiernay, Edward P. Mentioned 427, 659

Tilden, Joseph. Mentioned 908

	Page.
Tillinghast, Allen.	
Correspondence with George Wright	1202
Mentioned	1201, 1202, 1206
Titus, ———. Mentioned	208
Titus, De Witt. Mentioned	1150, 1152
To-co-ba-ca. (Indian.) Mentioned	91
Todd, Simeon S. Mentioned	424
Tool, John. Mentioned	943
Toole, James H. Mentioned	278, 338, 352, 353, 405, 525, 1262
Tostado, Luis A. Mentioned	1039
Totten, Joseph G. Mentioned	135,
	302, 575, 596, 652, 703, 726, 769, 770, 779, 796, 818, 889, 929, 1140
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Engineer Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Tower, Zealous B.	
Correspondence with Engineer Department, U. S. A.	575
Report of defenses for San Francisco harbor	575
Townsend, A. Mentioned	441
Townsend, Edward D. Mentioned	625, 1123
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., Army Headquarters, and War Department, U. S.</i>	
To-yah-nook. (Indian.) Mentioned	91
Trade with Indians. Act of U. S. Congress concerning	127
Transportation, Army. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Treasury Department, U. S. Correspondence with	
James, Charles	1181
McDowell, Irvin	990
War Department, U. S.	106, 1211
Treasury Notes. Depreciation of.	
Communications from	
Army Headquarters	356
Connor, P. Edward	889, 893, 899
Drew, Charles S	335
Wright, George	303, 925
Newspaper extract concerning	894
Tregaskey, ———. Mentioned	1124
Trias, General. Mentioned	915
Tribune, English Ship. Mentioned	973
Trinity River Valley, Cal. Operations in, Sept. 1-Dec. 3, 1864. Communi-	
cations from Stephen G. Whipple	970, 981
Tripp, ———. Mentioned	403, 442
Tripp, P. B., et al. Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	989
Triteva. (Indian.) Mentioned	247, 248
Trowbridge, ———. Mentioned	699
Truax, Sewall.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	512, 540, 548
Idaho, Governor of	580, 683
Wright, George	427
Mentioned	484, 489, 490, 506, 539, 712, 885
Tucker, Egbert H. Mentioned	712, 884, 1077, 1109, 1134
Tucson, Ariz., Post.	
Orders, series 1863— <i>Fergusson</i> : No. 8, 431; No. 9, 456. <i>Ffrench</i> : No. 10,	
458.	
Orders, series 1864— <i>Coult</i> : No. 14, 799.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Coult</i> : No. 140, 608. <i>Fergusson</i> : No. 78,	
410; No. 97, 447. <i>Ffrench</i> : No. 139, 608. <i>Whitlock</i> : No. 51, 360.	

	Page.
Tufts, James. Mentioned	770, 776
Turner, Edmund P. Mentioned	427
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John B. Magruder</i> .	
Turner, George. Correspondence with Abraham Lincoln	518
Turner, Robert G. Mentioned	333
Turney, N. G. Mentioned	1125
Tuttle, A. A. H. Mentioned	306
Tuttle, Joseph.	
Correspondence with William Ffrench	461
Mentioned	525
Tycoon of Japan. Mentioned	488
Ulio, James. Mentioned	1272
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Henry M. Black</i> .	
Uma-how-lish. (Indian.) Mentioned	803
Umatilla Reservation, Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	84
Underhill, H. B. Correspondence with John S. Mason	967
Underwood, David C.	
Correspondence with Reuben F. Maury	1254
Mentioned	666, 667, 878, 900, 1225, 1227, 1250
"Union League." Correspondence with George Wright	361
Union Troops.	
Mentioned.	
<i>Regulars.</i>	
Artillery, Light— <i>Regiments:</i> 2d, 1293; 3d, 418, 478, 637, 783; 3d (<i>Batteries</i>), A, 24, 62, 155–157; B, 272, 505, 600, 613, 711, 884, 1109, 1272; D, 272, 505, 711, 884, 920, 1109, 1272; H, 272, 505, 514, 711, 884, 1109, 1201, 1272; I, 272, 505, 711, 884.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments:</i> 5th, 89, 1142, 1274; 9th, 31, 45, 83, 115, 272, 322, 366, 399, 418, 449, 478, 505, 506, 514, 637, 642, 657, 711, 712, 720, 730, 734, 738, 741, 755, 783, 787, 799, 800, 819, 884, 920, 996, 1007, 1055, 1101, 1109, 1110, 1199, 1201, 1226, 1228, 1240, 1272, 1273, 1288, 1289, 1293; 14th, 1289, 1293.	
For volunteers, see respective States.	
Muster out and discharge of. Communication from Irvin McDowell	1288
Organization, strength, etc., Department of the Pacific	271–273, 505–507, 711–713, 883–886, 1109–1111, 1217, 1272–1274
Recruitment, organization, etc., of. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	418, 478
Alvord, Benjamin	896
McDowell, Irvin	961
Wright, George	418
See also respective States.	
Uraga, José Lopez. Mentioned	915
Uranga, José Maria. For correspondence, etc., see <i>El Paso, Mexico, Prefect of</i> .	
Urmy, John B. Mentioned	1108
Usher, John P. Mentioned	523, 574, 593, 629, 854, 926, 927
Ustick, William L. Mentioned	13, 51
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>P. Edward Connor</i> .	
Utah, District of.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward	55, 60, 119, 143, 1184
McDowell, Irvin	1101
Wright, George	516, 545, 547, 778

	Page.
Utah, District of—Continued.	
Connor, P. Edward, assumes command of.....	55
Limits defined	585
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward	67, 834
Wright, George.....	67, 244
Operations in. Communications from P. Edward Connor	144,
479, 481, 527, 845, 846	
Orders, series 1862— <i>Connor</i> : No. 1, 55; No. 6, 67; No. 7, 84; No. 14, 195.	
Orders, Circular, series 1864— <i>Connor</i> : March 1, 774.	
Orders, Special, series 1863— <i>Black</i> : No. 1, 453.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Connor</i> : No. 24, 795; No. 32, 818; No. 36,	
825; No. 40, 834; No. 59, 921; No. 65, 958; No. 69, 981; No.	
74, 994; No. 79, 1009.	
Orders, Special, series 1865— <i>Connor</i> : No. 9, 1137; No. 11, 1145.	
Re-enforcements for. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward.....	415
Wright, George	330, 429, 430
Treaties with Indians in. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward.....	658
Wright, George	668
Utah Territory.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Connor, P. Edward.....	256,
318, 334, 344, 370, 410, 492, 655, 748, 774, 887, 901, 904, 910, 916	
Drake, Thomas J.....	373
Grant, U. S.....	1221
Kinney, John F.....	715
McDowell, Irvin	909, 913
Monchard, M., <i>et al.</i>	751
Utah Territory, Governor of.....	314, 373, 583
Wade, J. H.....	359
Waite, Charles B.....	374
Wright, George.....	345, 369, 669
Young, Brigham	371-373
Military Departments embracing	55, 585, 1147
Recruitment and organization of Union troops in. Communications from	
Irvin McDowell.....	999, 1000
Utah Territory, Governor of. Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	1000, 1255
Wright, George.....	314, 330, 430, 583
Ute Pete. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	528
Valdez, Gabriel. Mentioned.....	266
Valdez, Luis. Mentioned.....	266
Vallejo, Cal., Citizens of. Correspondence with George Wright.....	115
Van Aernam, ———. Mentioned	626
Van Bokkelen, Jacob L.	
Correspondence with	
McDermitt, Charles	987
Mason, John S	847, 849
Mentioned.....	730, 840
Vanderhoof, Daniel. Mentioned.....	1183
Van Orman, Alexis. Mentioned.....	62, 83
Van Orman, Zachias. Mentioned.....	61, 62, 83

	Page.
Van Voast, James.	
Correspondence with George Wright.....	556, 664, 874
Mentioned.....	390, 682, 867, 879, 1059, 1082, 1095, 1100, 1102
Varble, ———. Mentioned.....	281
Veck, William S. Mentioned.....	22, 23, 107
Vega, Plácido.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1038, 1071, 1073, 1094, 1204, 1208
Mentioned.....	915, 1069-1071, 1088, 1093, 1096-1098, 1116
Vickroy, George H. Mentioned	419, 420
Victor, Steamer. Mentioned	1197
Victory, French Steamer. Mentioned	1181, 1190, 1203
Victoria, Vancouver Island, U. S. Consul at. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	679, 682, 714
Francis, Simeon.....	678, 679
McDowell, Irvin	1061, 1082
Vincent, Thomas M. Mentioned.....	242, 282
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.</i>	
Virginia City, Nev. Threatened outbreak in. Communications from	
McDermitt, Charles.....	994
McDowell, Irvin	990, 992, 1002
Nevada, Governor of.....	986, 1005
Wright, George.....	1004
Viven, John L. Mentioned.....	63
Wade, J. H. Correspondence with	
Eckert, Thomas T.....	359
Stager, Anson.....	359
Wager, David C. Mentioned	1288
Wainwright, Robert A.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	1051
Mentioned.....	884, 945, 1051, 1110, 1168, 1272
Waite, Charles B. Mentioned	334, 369, 370, 372-374
Waite, Charles B., Mrs. Mentioned.....	845
Waite, Edward D. Mentioned.....	915, 978, 1194
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>George Wright.</i>	
Walker, George W. Mentioned.....	884, 1110
Walker, Jesse. Mentioned	817
Walker, John D. Mentioned	660
Wallace, William. Mentioned.....	1166, 1220, 1250, 1275
Wallace, William H. Mentioned. 43, 287, 503, 512, 540, 541, 548, 582, 764, 770, 777, 788	
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Idaho, Governor of.</i>	
Walla Walla Fort. See <i>Fort Walla Walla.</i>	
Warbass, Edward D.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	436
Bissell, Lyman.....	437, 441
Mentioned	435, 442, 443
Ward, ———. (Arizona.) Mentioned.....	866
Ward, ———. (California.) Mentioned	250, 263, 264
Ward, John S., et al. Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	1205
Mason, John S.....	964
Ward, T. E., et al. Correspondence with John S. Mason.....	964
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with	
Davis, Jefferson.....	710
Smith, E. Kirby.....	621, 648, 681

	Page
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	295, 1105, 1211, 1266
Arizona Territory, Governor of.....	1225
Army Headquarters.....	295
Baldwin, Austin, & Co.....	507, 513
California, Adjutant-General of.....	322
California, Governor of.....	115, 359, 360, 946, 986, 1082, 1106, 1138, 1160, 1163, 1170
Chaplin, William D.....	112, 117
Curtis, James F.....	621
Grant, U. S.....	945, 949, 951
Halleck, Henry W.....	1122, 1258
Jessup, M.....	112, 117
Lenter, William M.....	112, 117
Low, Frederick F.....	513, 514, 602, 605
McDowell, Irvin.....	841,
855, 892, 919, 924, 925, 927, 945, 946, 949, 961, 974, 986, 1008, 1031, 1051,	
1069, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1093, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1122, 1123,	
1128, 1131, 1138, 1141, 1146, 1149, 1156, 1161, 1179, 1181, 1193, 1203, 1208	
Mason, John S.....	1225
Nevada, Governor of.....	660, 662, 980
Oregon, Governor of.....	961, 1105
Pope, John.....	1186
State Department, U. S.....	904, 1068
Stratman, John.....	1231
Sullivan, Eugene.....	112, 117
Treasury Department, U. S.....	106, 1211
Worthington, H. G.....	1232
Wright, George.....	115, 602, 605, 717, 829, 834, 839, 854
Wardwell, William V. B. Mentioned.....	110, 129, 143, 157, 158, 216
Warfield, Major. Mentioned.....	1037
Warner, Charles C. Mentioned.....	1275
Warner, Solomon. Mentioned.....	57, 77
Warren, Joseph. Mentioned.....	479
Wa-sha-kee. (Indian.) Mentioned.....	529
Washington, George. Mentioned.....	314, 384, 752, 1127
Washington, Richard A.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit.....	1113
Mentioned.....	1112, 1113
Washington Territory.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	158, 344
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	182
Conflict of civil and military authority in. Communications from	
Patten, George W.....	51, 53, 70, 117
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	52
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Gallagher, Patrick A.....	888
Lewiston, Wash. Ter., Citizens of.....	165
Steinberger, Justus.....	114, 174
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	191
Military Departments embracing.....	1268
Operations in. Communications from	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	30, 176
Rinearson, Jacob S.....	280
Washington Territory, Governor of.....	1076
Telegraph communication opened with the East.....	972

	Page.
Washington Territory, Governor of. Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin.....	28, 42, 182, 191, 670, 674, 1076, 1078
Lincoln, Abraham.....	972, 974
Patten, George W.....	52, 53
Steinberger, Justus.....	174
Wright, George.....	189, 210, 244, 252, 268, 290
Washington Territory Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Companies</i> : Standifer's Rangers, 485.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 3, 4, 39, 40, 54, 96, 132, 146, 147, 167, 174, 186, 188,	
195, 196, 198, 201, 206, 207, 272, 304, 309, 356, 365, 386, 417, 447, 449, 450, 452,	
459, 464, 465, 506, 526, 557, 590, 659, 675, 711, 712, 719, 738, 766, 777, 783, 784,	
800, 822, 855, 856, 877, 879, 884, 885, 896-898, 935, 958, 977, 1077, 1109, 1110,	
1136, 1147, 1153, 1154, 1157, 1189, 1228, 1229, 1240, 1253, 1254, 1273.	
Waterman, W. H. Mentioned.....	1076, 1077
Waters, Abner W. Mentioned.....	1106, 1241, 1243
Waters, James H. Mentioned.....	461
Watoor, Robert. Mentioned.....	683
Watson, Grove. Mentioned.....	54, 66
Watson, John A. Mentioned.....	843, 1223
Watson, Peter H. For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Watson, Stephen. Mentioned.....	816, 901, 1032
Watterson, T. A. Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Watts, J. Howe. Mentioned.....	432
Watts, John S. Mentioned.....	225
Wayman, Steamer. Mentioned.....	1233
Waymire, James A.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord.....	769, 791, 844
Mentioned.....	771, 775, 800, 807, 816, 823, 830, 832, 833, 851, 1020, 1032
Weaver, Madam. Mentioned.....	564
Weeks, William H. Mentioned.....	306, 1066
Weller, C. L. Mentioned.....	931, 940, 948
Weller, John B. Mentioned.....	572
Welles, Gideon. Mentioned.....	141, 323, 604, 653
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Navy Department, U. S.</i>	
Wellman, Chauncey R. Mentioned.....	133, 137, 172, 240, 256, 300, 397, 587, 708
Wells, ———. Mentioned.....	1246
Wells, Judge. Mentioned.....	562, 634, 635
Wells, Almond B.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell.....	915
Mentioned.....	916,
933, 1166, 1183, 1192, 1204-1206, 1215, 1216, 1218, 1243, 1244, 1275, 1280	
Wells, James. Mentioned.....	558, 572
Wells, Fargo & Co. Mentioned.....	20
Wentworth, John P. H.	
Correspondence with	
McLaughlin, Moses A.....	658
Wright, George.....	347
Mentioned.....	46, 473, 542, 544, 658, 733
West, Benjamin R.	
Correspondence with	
Babbitt, Edwin B.....	822
Curtis, James F.....	714, 720, 723, 728, 730, 736, 760
Wright, George.....	708
Mentioned.....	507, 513, 714, 886, 1047, 1153, 1274

	Page.
West, Charles F. Mentioned.....	958, 959, 983, 1006, 1032, 1230, 1253
West, Joseph R.	
Assumes command of District of Arizona.....	101
Correspondence with	
Bowie, George W	113
Carleton, James H	109, 132,
137, 138, 147, 156, 166, 179, 188, 200, 211, 214, 216, 224, 233, 234, 245, 256, 266,	
267, 296, 311, 312, 329, 348, 387, 421, 433, 434, 463, 544, 571, 587, 598, 607, 615	
Carson, Christopher.....	278
Chihuahua, Mexico, Governor of	334
Coults, Theodore A	137, 145, 167, 171, 242, 269, 600, 618, 646, 690, 740
Creel, Reuben W	377, 458, 606, 617
Dresher, Valentine	338, 348, 615
El Paso, Mexico, Prefect of.....	186, 299
Fergusson, David.....	337, 352, 361, 390, 394-396, 432, 466, 467
Ffrench, William	524
French, Albert H.....	617
Greene, Henry A	598
McCleave, William.....	157, 267, 339, 490, 503, 520, 557, 616
McMullen, William	232, 238, 504
Monterey, Mexico, U. S. Vice-Consul at	607
Pishon, Nathaniel J.....	214, 267
Rigg, Edwin A.....	212
Roberts, Thomas L.....	10, 110
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of.....	299, 335
Thompson, William A.....	26
Tidball, Thomas T	617, 1135
Whitlock, James H.....	279, 353, 424
Willis, Edward B	106, 215, 232, 235, 302
Wright, George.....	200, 519, 520
Mentioned	8, 24, 41,
55, 58, 62, 67, 73, 89, 136, 145, 150, 165, 167, 171, 223, 227, 240, 241, 246, 255,	
269, 270, 276, 277, 312, 352, 353, 395, 397, 413, 418, 425, 428, 445, 618, 646, 738	
Relieved from duty in Department of New Mexico.....	738
Staff. Announcements of	101, 311
West, J. S. Mentioned	333
Western Arizona, District of.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Coults, Theodore A	145, 171, 240, 241, 246
Fergusson, David	63, 76, 109, 126, 129, 131, 142
Assigned to Department of New Mexico.....	287
Operations in. Communications from	
Coults, Theodore A	269
Fergusson, David	74, 134
Orders, General, series 1862— <i>Fergusson</i> : No. 2, 103; No. 3, 127.	
Orders, Special, series 1862— <i>Coults</i> : No. 107, 235.	
Westwood, David. Correspondence with Phebe Westwood	500
Westwood, Phebe.	
Correspondence with David Westwood	500
Mentioned	499, 500
Wet-too-law-in. (Indian.) Mentioned	208
Whannell, Peter B. Mentioned.....	252
Wharton, E. C. Mentioned.....	152
Wheeler, Ed. D.	
Correspondence with Matt. M. Wheeler.....	1212
Mentioned	1212

	Page
Wheeler, Matt. M. Correspondence with Ed. D. Wheeler.....	1212
Wheeler, Samuel P. Mentioned.....	740
Wheeler, Walker. Mentioned	333
Whem, George. Mentioned.....	1113
Whipple, ———. Mentioned	185
Whipple, Amiel W. Mentioned	654
Whipple, Stephen G.	
Assumes command of Humboldt Military District	522
Correspondence with	
Baird, Robert.....	1035
Black, Henry M	759, 762, 767, 816, 824, 830, 843, 853, 854, 860, 881
Brown, T. M.....	853
Buckley, Thomas	981, 1230
Burnt Ranch, Cal., Commanding Officer at	969
Carey, J. T.....	807
Creighton, George.....	977
Delany, James H.....	702
Geer, Knyphausen.....	965
Gibbs, Eugene B.....	754
Hale, Edward.....	622, 732, 754, 852
Hillis, William C.....	954, 961
Hull, William E.....	588, 702
McDowell, Irvin	914, 956, 985, 997, 1015, 1175
Middleton, Thomas	737
Miller, Abraham	847, 859, 890, 970
O'Brien, Michael	603, 622
Randall, Alpheus W	760
Simpson, John P.....	963
Taylor, William S. R.....	534, 594, 610, 625
Wiley, Austin.....	890
Wright, George	536,
541, 556, 558, 564, 569, 574, 585, 591, 608, 611, 614, 619, 620, 625, 641,	
643-645, 651, 655, 701, 705, 707, 709, 723, 727, 731, 735-737, 742, 753, 758	
Mentioned	498, 510, 522, 534, 561, 595, 603, 610, 620, 621,
626, 637, 662, 683, 694, 702, 711, 713, 732, 733, 743, 744, 747, 838, 855, 876, 883,	
885, 969, 999, 1005, 1011, 1109, 1111, 1173-1176, 1217, 1218, 1231, 1267, 1277	
Staff. Announcements of	522, 1223
White, ———. Mentioned	448, 461
White, Ammi M. Mentioned.....	48, 74, 110, 129, 660
White, Francis B. Mentioned.....	666, 796, 913, 1171
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Reuben F. Maury.</i>	
White, John W. Mentioned.....	72
White & Lennan. Mentioned	110, 660
Whiteaker, John. Mentioned	897
Whitehouse, ———. Mentioned	1070
Whitley, ———. Mentioned	689
Whitlock, H. G. Mentioned.....	454, 455
Whitlock, James H.	
Correspondence with	
Bowie, George W	827
Brady, Peter R	354
Fergusson, David	413
West, Joseph R.....	279, 353, 424
Mentioned.....	157, 316, 352, 353, 405, 520, 587, 616, 708, 820, 826, 827
Whitman, Marcus. Mentioned	192
Whitney, James. Mentioned	568, 569

	Page.
Whittier, Charles A. Mentioned	1288
Wilbur, Parker R. Mentioned	1267
Wilcox, John A. Mentioned	704
Wildrick, Abram C. Mentioned	674
Wiley, Austin.	
Correspondence with	
McDowell, Irvin	925, 926, 933, 964, 1001, 1005, 1016, 1017
Whipple, Stephen G	890
Mentioned	850, 956
Wilkes, Charles. Mentioned	928
Williams, Alfred A. C. Mentioned	802, 820, 1009, 1233
Williams, George H.	
Correspondence with Benjamin Alvord	1095
Mentioned	160
Williams, Henry W. Mentioned	258, 259
Williams, Loren L. Mentioned	862, 1213
Williams, Robert. Mentioned	740, 743
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.</i> ; also <i>U. S. Grant.</i>	
Williamson, Jonathan M. Mentioned	85
Williamson, Robert S.	
Correspondence with	
Alvord, Benjamin	773
McDowell, Irvin	906, 1197
Moore, P. D.	361
Wright, George	345, 545, 548, 550, 560, 564, 578, 588, 600, 1235
Mentioned	307, 341, 546, 560, 568, 599, 609, 643, 681, 1134, 1196, 1218-1220, 1226, 1234, 1236, 1237, 1259, 1271
Willis, Edward B.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.	868
West, Joseph R.	106, 215, 232, 235, 302
Mentioned	24, 47, 58, 62, 73, 157, 211, 212, 233, 351, 387, 654, 868
Wilson, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned	461
Wilson, ———. (Union.) Mentioned	204
Wilson, Lieutenant. Mentioned	71, 72, 117
Wilson, Spencer W. Mentioned	686, 689
Winchill, Theodore C. Mentioned	405, 594, 710
Winder, William A.	
Correspondence with George Wright	108, 299, 355, 599, 639, 640, 802, 856
Mentioned	505, 641, 647, 650, 711, 884, 920, 925, 929, 1006, 1007, 1082, 1083, 1109
Wing, Emory. Correspondence with Thomas Buckley	963
Winsor & Co. Mentioned	526
Winston, Thomas M. Mentioned	280, 283, 679, 711
Witham, Gilbert T. Mentioned	799
Witt, ———. Mentioned	219
W. L. Marcy, U. S. S. (Coast-Survey.) Mentioned	311
Wo-an-gant. (Indian.) Mentioned	888
Wolverton, Joel. Mentioned	1182, 1187
Wood, Charles O.	
Correspondence with Irvin McDowell	991, 1199
Mentioned	920, 1082, 1096, 1100, 1110, 1139, 1201, 1272
Wood, Erastus W. Mentioned	504
Wood, George. Mentioned	874-876
Wood, George L. Mentioned	1059

	Page.
Wood, James M. M. Mentioned.....	978
Wood, John. Mentioned.....	817
Wood, William. Mentioned.....	877, 879, 977
Woodruff, Dickinson. Mentioned.....	662, 668, 671, 674
Woodruff, I. Carle. For correspondence, see <i>Engineer Department, U. S. A.</i>	
Woods, ———. Mentioned.....	377
Woods, Samuel. Mentioned.....	784
Woodward, ———. Mentioned.....	955
Woodworth, J. M.	
Correspondence with Charles McDermit.....	1182
Mentioned.....	1194
Wool, John E. Mentioned.....	1063
Woolsey, King S. Mentioned.....	47, 64, 246, 835, 868, 1019
Wooster, David. Mentioned.....	24, 41
Work, ———. Mentioned.....	258
Worthington, H. G.	
Correspondence with	
Connor, P. Edward.....	979
War Department, U. S.....	1232
Mentioned.....	980
Wren, Thomas.	
Correspondence with P. Edward Connor.....	979
Mentioned.....	980
Wright, George.	
Addresses of, to the citizens of Pacific Coast.....	384, 873
Assignments to command.....	886, 1268
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.....	5, 14, 15, 26, 31, 38, 39, 45, 53, 59, 83, 95, 104, 120, 130, 135, 144, 149, 168, 178, 187, 191, 193, 194, 196-198, 201, 210, 226, 231, 237, 242, 244, 249, 251, 255, 259, 275, 281, 291, 293, 295, 297, 298, 300, 303, 304, 312, 318, 320-322, 330, 341, 342, 345, 350, 354, 356, 360, 363, 367, 369, 375, 382, 391, 392, 406, 407, 416, 418, 429, 430, 456, 472, 474, 478, 483, 484, 487, 496, 513, 516, 522, 531, 534, 545, 551, 567, 582, 593, 596, 597, 599, 625, 630, 637, 641, 644, 650, 652, 653, 662, 668, 669, 676, 681, 689, 695, 703, 706, 709, 718, 719, 728, 733, 734, 736, 738, 739, 741, 743, 752, 756, 758, 760, 766, 772, 775, 777, 778, 782, 783, 785, 786, 788, 790, 797, 800, 801, 803, 804, 809, 812, 818, 833, 837, 841, 846, 881, 1268
Ainsa, A.....	99
Akey, David B.....	27
Alvord, Benjamin.....	7, 14, 16, 28, 32, 42, 54, 82, 90, 112, 146, 153, 154, 172, 176, 206, 227, 235, 289, 304, 306, 308, 327, 348, 349, 356, 365, 368, 380, 381, 390, 399, 400, 415, 427, 434, 447, 449, 450, 462, 471, 476, 477, 484, 508, 554, 556, 567, 579, 581, 626, 627, 630, 632, 644, 645, 649, 650, 669, 677, 678, 734, 738, 763, 769, 779, 784, 787, 790, 796, 799, 804, 808, 815, 842, 851, 856, 858, 863, 865, 867, 876, 878, 879, 973, 1066, 1067
Andrews, George P.....	49
Army Headquarters.....	120, 135, 241, 244, 281, 287, 300, 302, 357, 360, 368, 375, 398, 406, 475, 515, 518, 523, 526, 573, 575, 581, 625, 636, 668
Atchison, Charles.....	809
Babbitt, Edwin B.....	19, 85, 313, 314, 560, 709, 731
Bailey, G. W., <i>et al</i>	662
Benicia, Cal., Citizens of.....	116
Bennett, Clarence E.....	447, 451, 453, 459, 491, 729, 790
Bidwell, John.....	833, 1171, 1205, 1209, 1258, 1264, 1265
Bissell, Lyman.....	343, 402

Wright, George—Continued.

Correspondence with	
Black, Henry M	385, 502,
514, 559, 563, 689, 742, 744, 746, 780, 799, 814, 825, 838, 840, 850, 852, 855, 883	
Bowie, George W	54, 87, 112, 128, 142, 211, 222, 254, 261, 288
Bowman, Andrew W	657, 730
Brooks, B. P	649
Brown, A	148
Brown, Oscar M	459
Burnett, Henry A	517
Bush, C. C	1234
California, Adjutant-General of	670, 1081
California, Governor of	243,
291, 292, 303, 331, 378, 526, 620, 621, 708, 761, 766, 791, 797, 839, 993	
Carleton, James H	22, 227, 255, 685, 744, 783
Comstock, J	1169
Connor, P. Edward	19, 31, 36, 46, 48, 53, 60,
67, 82, 85, 97, 102, 113, 119, 125, 128, 143, 180, 187, 251, 253, 256, 318, 325, 334,	
340, 342, 344, 347, 348, 363, 364, 369, 370, 391, 404, 410, 415, 427, 468, 470, 474,	
481, 492, 499, 501, 519, 527, 547, 581, 620, 629, 655, 658, 768, 787, 802, 842, 844	
Coult, Theodore A	176, 220, 225, 228, 240, 241, 246, 255, 270, 284, 298, 316, 784
Currey, George B	95
Curtis, James F	124, 162, 200, 295, 509, 511,
521, 541, 551, 649, 681, 692, 714, 718, 746, 760, 768, 772, 773, 780, 785, 808, 823	
Cutler, Benjamin C	811
De Russy, René E	134, 531, 532, 586, 589, 590, 605, 672, 805
Dobbie, A. M	130
Doolittle, James R	1268
Doughty, James C	880, 960, 1230, 1245
Douglas, Charles D	199,
237, 250, 261, 289, 301, 306, 408, 629, 661, 672, 683, 684, 717	
Downey, John G	41
Drew, Charles S	335, 468, 478, 804, 842, 877
Drum, Richard C	218, 301, 352, 376, 546, 729, 1232-1234
Duffield, Milton B	669, 671, 674, 676
Engineer Department, U. S. A	559, 698
Evans, George S	33, 46, 93, 111, 139, 156, 236
Fergusson, David	76, 105, 126, 131, 142, 151, 220, 253
Forman, Ferris	116, 120, 266, 267, 325, 383, 401, 413, 457, 466, 489, 508
Fort Point, Cal., Commanding Officer at	775
Hancock, Henry	364
Hanson, George M	3, 161, 162, 168, 201, 219, 248, 543, 551, 561, 610
Hillyer, Edgar W	698
Hooker, Ambrose E	562, 585, 593, 633, 1252
Huse, Charles E	707
Jones, William	378, 386, 393, 497, 558, 559, 562, 572, 613, 617
Jordan, William H	832
Kavanagh, James	553
Kelley, John G	1278
Kellogg, John	380, 803
Kelly, William	1114
Kilgore, James	446
King, A. J	698
Kingeome, John	633, 638, 640, 647
Kirkham, Ralph W	226

Wright, George—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with

Knight, William L	896, 936, 1245, 1278
Lee, Harvey	116, 156, 178, 390
Lippitt, Francis J.	27, 46, 50, 58, 65, 66, 85, 101, 111, 154, 168, 176, 184, 221, 226, 229, 240, 282, 288, 405, 445, 467, 472, 481, 498, 502, 509
Low, Frederick F	542, 543
McAllister, Julian	320, 364, 366, 412, 546, 586, 683, 792, 797, 839
McDermitt, Charles ...	124, 228, 229, 235, 240, 245, 368, 376, 377, 412, 414, 480, 501, 631, 691, 698, 730, 813, 838, 840, 842, 916, 933, 941, 975, 976, 994, 1033, 1034, 1085, 1095, 1160, 1161, 1166, 1195, 1209, 1215, 1237, 1244, 1247, 1257, 1274
McDowell, Irvin	893, 895, 915, 925, 933, 943, 951, 963, 975, 978, 991-995, 999, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1032-1034, 1051, 1052, 1057, 1080, 1085, 1105, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1136, 1137, 1146, 1148, 1163-1165, 1168, 1169, 1172, 1173, 1176, 1192-1194, 1201, 1204, 1205, 1210, 1211, 1215, 1218-1220, 1237, 1243, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1263-1265, 1278, 1279
McGarry, Edward	368, 374, 380, 1196
McLane, Louis	797
McLaughlin, Moses A	249, 258, 264, 277, 410, 448, 473, 480, 491, 515, 535, 544, 556, 587, 645, 647, 658, 699
Maury, Reuben F	860
May, Samuel E	183
Mellen, Henry B	28, 122, 138, 153, 223, 258, 264, 566, 621, 975, 979, 1138
Morris, William G	118, 127, 696
Morton, Alfred	572, 710
Nevada, Governor of	123, 216, 220, 379, 388, 401, 413, 501, 509, 663, 670, 671, 690, 693, 694, 806, 812, 990
Noble, Heman	720
O'Brien, Michael	661
Olney, James N	591
O'Neill, John M	75, 88, 91, 122, 341, 346, 481
Ordnance Department, U. S. A	732, 839
Oregon, Governor of	307, 446, 459, 468, 483, 487, 510, 523
Patten, George W	51, 70, 97, 117, 132
Poindexter, William G., <i>et al</i>	292
Pollock, Robert	203
Poor, Charles H	689, 786, 789
Price, George F	5
Rand, Charles W	1173
Randall, Alphens W	773
Rankin, Ira P	310, 311
Rector, William H	180
Ropes, James M	1170
Round Valley, Cal., Citizens of	662
San Francisco, Cal., British Consul at	647
San Francisco, Cal., Citizens of	131
San Francisco, Cal., Mayor of	389, 392
San Francisco Harbor, Commanders of Posts in	771
Schmidt, John C	727, 733
Selfridge, Thomas O	294, 297, 315, 357, 359, 366, 380, 382, 385, 406, 546, 671, 673, 684, 685
Sibley, Caleb C	115
Sonora, Mexico, Governor of	93
Starr, Augustus W	547, 550, 551, 672, 691, 717, 993, 1013, 1031, 1058, 1163, 1164, 1202

Wright, George—Continued.

Correspondence with

Steinberger, Justus	3, 6, 17
Stewart, Joseph	565, 599-601, 747
Street, Harlow L	1243
Sumner, Charles A	813
Swett, Leonard	519
Taylor, William S. R	636, 693
Tillinghast, Allen	1202
Truax, Sewall	427
"Union League"	361
Utah Territory, Governor of	314, 330, 430, 583
Vallejo, Cal., Citizens of	115
Van Voast, James	556, 664, 874
War Department, U. S	115, 602, 605, 717, 829, 834, 839, 854
Washington Territory, Governor of	189, 210, 244, 252, 268, 290
Wentworth, John P. H.	347
West, Benjamin R	708
West, Joseph R	200, 519, 520
Whipple, Stephen G	536,
541, 556, 558, 564, 569, 574, 585, 591, 608, 611, 614, 619, 620, 625, 641,	
643-645, 651, 655, 701, 705, 707, 709, 723, 727, 731, 735-737, 742, 753, 758	
Williamson, Robert S	345, 545, 548, 550, 560, 564, 578, 588, 600, 1235
Winder, William A	108, 299, 355, 599, 639, 640, 802, 856
Wright, S. P	742
Wright, Thomas F	457, 471

Memorial to, by legislature of Oregon, concerning troops at Fort Umpqua. 183

Mentioned... 3, 4, 7, 17, 27, 28, 31-33, 42, 46, 49, 52, 54, 58-60, 66, 70, 73, 75, 76, 82, 85, 87,
89-93, 95, 105, 106, 108-112, 116, 120, 122, 124, 131, 132, 138, 140-142, 145, 146,
150, 154, 156, 160, 162, 168, 173-177, 181, 183, 184, 190-192, 199, 200, 203, 206,
219-223, 225, 226, 228, 231, 235, 236, 240, 242, 246, 248-251, 253-258, 261-265,
269-272, 276, 277, 280, 282, 284-286, 289, 292, 295, 298, 299, 301, 303-306, 308,
310, 313, 314, 316-318, 320, 328, 333-335, 337, 346, 349, 355, 356, 364-366, 368,
370, 374, 378, 380, 381, 390, 392, 398-402, 404, 405, 408, 410, 411, 414, 415, 417,
425, 427, 428, 435-440, 447, 449, 460, 462, 466-468, 471-478, 480, 481, 485, 489,
491, 492, 495, 497, 500, 502, 505, 508, 509, 512, 515-517, 519-522, 527, 529, 530,
533, 537, 541, 544-547, 549, 551, 554, 556, 558, 560-563, 565, 567, 572, 573, 579,
581, 582, 586, 590, 591, 599, 600, 605, 606, 609, 612, 613, 620, 622, 626-629, 634,
636, 639, 640, 643-647, 649-651, 655, 657, 658, 661, 662, 664, 669, 672, 673, 679,
680, 683, 684, 689, 691, 692, 698, 699, 706, 709, 711, 714, 715, 717, 719, 724, 725,
727, 729-731, 734, 735, 738, 742, 744, 746, 747, 759-761, 763, 764, 769-771, 775,
779, 783, 785-787, 792, 793, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 808, 809, 812, 814, 815, 818,
823-825, 832, 838, 840, 842, 844, 849-852, 855, 856, 863-865, 873, 876, 878-880,
882-884, 886, 897, 915, 916, 920, 925, 928, 929, 933, 945, 949, 951, 960, 973, 975,
976, 979, 984, 987, 990, 993-995, 1002, 1030, 1034, 1039, 1050, 1051, 1058,
1063, 1066, 1067, 1073, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1095, 1109, 1114, 1117, 1130, 1146,
1149, 1156, 1160, 1161, 1163, 1168, 1170, 1195, 1196, 1202, 1209, 1215, 1217,
1221, 1222, 1230, 1235, 1243, 1245, 1252, 1257, 1267, 1268, 1272, 1274, 1278

Staff. Announcements of..... 298, 417, 466, 632, 747, 915

Wright, George, Mrs. Mentioned..... 926

Wright, S. P. Correspondence with George Wright..... 742

Wright, Thomas F.

Correspondence with

McDowell, Irvin	1199
Wright, George	457, 471
Mentioned... 308, 746, 759, 780, 817, 867, 879, 883, 885, 996, 1108, 1109, 1201, 1218, 1272	

	Page.
Wright, W. B. Mentioned	704
Wyoming, U. S. S. Mentioned	488
Yager, L. J. F. Mentioned	394, 1282
Yancey, Stephen D. Mentioned	333
Yard, John E. Mentioned	787
Yñigo, Juan. Mentioned	76
Young, Brigham.	
Mentioned	119, 143, 256, 257, 319, 320, 340, 342, 344, 345, 348, 350, 369-373, 394, 415, 492, 493, 516, 583, 749-751, 893, 894, 899, 904, 917, 966, 1184
Statements of	371-373, 749
Young, P. R. Mentioned	581
Zambruel, ———. Mentioned	377
Zimmerman, ———. Mentioned	173
Zubrian, Juan. Mentioned	232

